

Bay 192

EPS ANN | 25

The able and judicious arrangements of captain Popham, and great exertions of himself, the officers' seamen under his command, enabled us to disembark the troops at the place from which I have the honour of dating this dispatch; from captain Popham's local knowledge, I gained such information as very much removed the difficulties we had to encounter on shore, and contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

General sir Charles Grey sent me, sir, an outline of the disposition of the troops, and of the plans, previous to our sailing from Margate; these were carried into execution, with a little alteration, which I was obliged to make, in consequence of the whole of the troops not having landed.

Soon after we disembarked, I reached major-general Burrard, with four companies of light infantry of the guards, the 23d and 49th grenadiers, and two six-pounders, to take possession of the different posts and passes that it was necessary to occupy to enable us to carry our plans into execution. In executing this he met with strong opposition from a considerable body of sharpshooters, who were gallantly repulsed with some loss, and a rapid march cut off from the town of Ostend.

During the time lieutenant Brownrigg, of the engineers, was employed in bringing up the powder and other materials to effect the destruction of the sluices of the Bruges canal, the troops were posted as follows: the grenadiers of the 11th and 23d regiments with cannon, &c. at the upper ferry, to prevent the enemy from passing from Ostend. A detachment of colonel Campbell's company of the guards, under the command of captain Duff, and the gre-

nadiers of the 49th regiment, under the command of captain lord Aylmer, at the upper ferry for the same purpose. The remainder of colonel Campbell's, with three other companies of the guards, under the command of colonel Calcraft, at the sluices and country around, to cover the operation.

The 11th regiment on the south-east front, to secure a safe retreat for the troops, if pressed.

The light infantry companies of the 11th and 23d regiments, under major Donkin, to cover the village of Bredin, and extend to the Blankenburg road near the sea, as well as to co-operate with the 11th regiment.

The greater part of the 23d regiment remained on board the ships of war, stationed to the westward of the town, as well to divert the enemy's attention to that point, as to land and spike the cannon, should an opportunity offer.

By the time the troops were properly posted, the necessary materials were brought up to the sluices by the indefatigable exertions and extraordinary good conduct of captains Winthorp, Bradby, and M'Kellar, and lieutenant Bradby, of the royal navy, whose services on shore cannot be too highly praised.

Lieutenant Brownrigg, of the royal engineers, in about four hours made all his arrangements, and completely destroyed the sluices; his mines having in every particular the desired effect; and the object of the expedition thereby attained; and which, I have the satisfaction to add, was accomplished with the trifling loss of only five men killed and wounded. Several vessels of considerable burden were also destroyed in the canal near the sluices.

No danger even for an instant abated the ardour of the seamen and soldiers.—To their unanimity his majesty and the country are indebted for our success.

No language of mine can do justice to the forces employed upon this occasion; and, as it is impossible to name each individual, I beg leave to state the great exertions of a few.

To that excellent officer, major-general Burrard, I shall feel everlasting obligation: to his counsel, exertions, and ability, I am in a great measure to attribute the success of the enterprise.

His majesty's guards, conspicuous upon all occasions, on this service have added to their former laurels. To colonel Calcraft, who commanded them; colonels Cunningham and Campbell, of the same corps; major Skinner, of the 23d regiment, commanding the grenadiers; major Donkin, of the 44th regiment, commanding the light infantry; and captain Walker, commanding the royal artillery; I feel myself much indebted for their good conduct in the various services in which I employed them.

In lieutenant Brownrigg, of the royal engineers, I found infinite ability and resource. His zeal and attention were eminently conspicuous; and, in my opinion this gentleman bids fair to be of great future service to his country.

I should not do justice to the zeal and spirit of lieutenant Gilham, of the Sussex militia, if I did not state to you, that, anxious to be employed in the service of his country, and to learn his profession, he applied to his commanding officer at Dover, the night before we sailed, for permission to join our force. He left Dover in a violent gale of wind, and came on board the morn-

ing we got under weigh. I attached him to colonel Campbell's company of the battalion of guards, where he acquitted himself much to his honour.

Captain Visscher, sir Charles Grey's aide-de-camp, captain Williamson, my aide-de-camp, and major of brigade Thorley, I sent to attend the guards, light infantry, and grenadiers in their different positions, as well to give their assistance to the respective commanding officers, as to apprise me of any circumstance that might occur, so as to require my immediate information, they being thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the expedition. They conducted themselves to my most perfect satisfaction, as did lieutenant Clifton, of the royal artillery, who attended me, capt. Cumberland of the 83d regiment, and cornet Nixon of the 5th light dragoons, who acted as aide-de-camp to major-general Burrard.

In my letter of the 13th instant, I had the honour to inform you of my having accepted the services of Mr. Jarvis, a surgeon of Margate.—His great attention was unremitting, and his conduct upon this occasion is highly praise-worthy.

To colonel Twiss I shall ever feel great obligation for the able assistance he gave me at Dover, in preparing the necessary instruments for destroying the sluice-gates, as well as for the instruction he was so kind to give lieutenant Brownrigg for this service.

As a feint to cover the operation of bringing up the materials, and of destroying the sluices, capt. Poplam and myself sent a summons to the commandant of Ostend to surrender the town and its dependencies to his majesty's forces under our command; which had the desired

fired effect. I have the honour to inclose you a copy of the summons, with the commandant's answer.

By an unavoidable accident, the four light companies of the 1st guards, under the command of lieutenant-colonels Warde and Boone, were not landed in the morning; I think it however but justice to declare, that every thing that brave men then could attempt was done at the imminent risk of their lives to accomplish it; and I am conscious the zeal and courage they manifested to partake in the dangers of their brother soldiers, would have made them ample sharers in any honour to be acquired, or danger to be encountered, on shore, had they been able to reach it.

I have sent a dispatch to sir Charles Grey by his aide-de-camp, captain Visscher; and captain Williamson, my aide-de-camp, will have the honour to deliver you this. Both these gentlemen are well qualified to give you any farther information; and I beg leave to recommend them to your notice and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE, maj.-gen.

Right hon. Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

Copy of the Summons sent for the Town of Ostend, &c. to surrender. Dated East of the Harbour of Ostend, May 19, 1798.

SIR,

We, the officers commanding the sea and land forces of his majesty the king of Great Britain, think it necessary to apprise you, that we shall be obliged to bombard and cannonade the town of Ostend, unless you, as commandant, shall immediately surrender the same, with its dependencies, troops, and military stores belonging to the republic, to the arms of our sovereign.

We leave to you to take into your serious consideration the very formidable force now lying before the town and port of Ostend, as you cannot but be responsible for the consequences of a vain and fruitless resistance.

We are willing to grant half an hour for your full consideration of the above terms, and are convinced that your humanity and good sense will point out the necessary steps to be taken to accede to our proposals, as, in default thereof, we shall be under the necessity of immediately commencing hostilities.

We have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE, maj.-general.

HOME POPHAM, capt. R. N.

To his excellency the commandant of Ostend.

Translation of the Commandant of Ostend's Answer to the Summons.

Liberty. Equality.

Garrison of Ostend, 30th Floreal, 6th Year of the Republic.

Muscar, Commandant of the Garrison of Ostend, to the Commander in Chief of the Troops of his Britannic Majesty.

General,

The council of war was sitting when I received the honour of your letter; we have unanimously resolved not to surrender this place until we shall have been buried under its ruins.

(Signed)

MUSCAR,

Commandant of the garrison.

Ostend, May 20, 1798.

SIR,

Major-general Coote, in his dispatch yesterday, had the honour to inform you of the brilliant success of the enterprise of which he had the command, as far as related to the destruction of the gates and sluices of the canal of Bruges.

The general having been severely wounded this morning, I have the

painful task of detailing our unavoidable surrender soon after.

On our return yesterday to the beach at eleven o'clock A. M. where we had disembarked, we found, that, from an increase of wind and surf, our communication with the fleet was nearly cut off, and that it was impossible to re-imbark the troops. The general, well aware of the risk we ran in staying in an enemy's country, naturally exasperated against us for the damage we had recently done them, attempted to get off some companies: but the boats soon filled with water, and it was with extreme difficulty the lives of the men were saved. It then became necessary to examine carefully the ground we were likely to fight upon; and such a choice was made as might have insured us success, had any thing like an equal force presented itself.

Major-general Coote took every precaution the evening and the night afforded, to make our post among the sand hills upon the shore as tenable as possible, by directing lieutenant Brownrigg, of the royal engineers, to make small entrenchments where it was necessary, and, by planting the few field-pieces and the howitzer we had on the most favourable spots, to annoy the enemy in their approach to attack us.

In momentary expectation of them, we impatiently looked for a favourable opportunity to get into our boats; but unfortunately it never presented itself.

About four o'clock this morning, (the wind and surf having increased during the night) we perceived plainly two strong columns of the enemy advancing on our front; and soon after we found se-

veral other columns upon our flanks.

The action began by a cannonade from their horse-artillery, which was answered from our field-pieces and howitzer with great animation. Our artillery was served admirably; and, had not the enemy soon after turned our flanks, which, from their very great numbers, could not be prevented, they would have paid dear indeed for any advantage their superiority of numbers gave them. The force they employed, we have since found, was assembled from Ghent, Bruges, and Dunkirk; and general Coote and myself were very soon convinced that our case was desperate, and that we had no choice left but to defend our post, such as it was, for the honour of his majesty's arms, as long as we were able. We maintained this very severe and unequal conflict for nearly two hours, in which extreme hot fire was interchanged, particularly on our left flank, which, as well as our right, was now completely turned. Wishing, however, to make one strong effort, major-general Coote ordered major Donkin, of the 44th regiment, on the left, with a company of light infantry, to endeavour to turn that flank of the enemy which had most impression upon us, and colonel Campbell, with his own light company of the guards, to effect the same purpose by a concealed and rapid march round the Sand Hills. The uncommon exertions of these two invaluable officers, when the signal was made for them to advance, are above all praise; their companies in the attempt were much cut down, and col. Campbell and major Donkin, with one subaltern (captain Duff), were wounded.—About this time major-general

general Coote perceived that part of the 11th regiment, towards our left, had given way, and was likely to distress the other parts of the front nearest to it. At the moment he was endeavouring to rally them, and had put himself at their head to regain the lost and advantageous ground from which they had retreated, at that most critical period, when most conspicuous for gallantry and conduct, he received a very severe wound in his thigh; and being unable to go on, he sent for me from the right, where I was stationed.

We both found that our front was broken, and our flanks completely turned, the enemy pouring in upon us on all sides, and several valuable officers and many of our best men killed and wounded. It was evident we could not hold out for ten minutes longer; and therefore we thought it more our duty to preserve the lives of the brave men we commanded, than to sacrifice them to what, we conceived, was a mistaken point of honour. Had we acted differently, it is probable that in less time than what I have just mentioned, their fate would have been decided by the bayonet.

Major-general Coote, by whose bed I am writing, has enjoined me to repeat the praises (and I am witness he has justly bestowed them) on the officers and men which he had the honour to mention in his dispatch of yesterday. And we hope, that, although we have not been finally successful in re-imbarking, our conduct and exertions, in having effected the object of the enterprise, will be deemed honourable by his majesty and our country; and we rely upon his gracious acceptance of our endeavours and zeal in the attempt to extricate the troops

entrusted to our charge from difficulties both unavoidable and insurmountable.

Major-general Coote and myself would willingly bestow praise where it is due; but, among many competitors, it is difficult to select without appearing to overlook others well deserving. We have, sir, however, the honour of mentioning to you colonel Campbell, of the third guards light infantry, and major Donkin, of the 44th, whose conduct, if any thing could have protracted our fate, had been equal to the difficulty of effecting it. Capt. Walker commanding the royal artillery, captains Wilson and Godfrey, and lieutenants Simpson, Hughes, and Holcroft, all of the same distinguished corps, after having done every thing which men could do, spiked their guns, and threw them over the banks, at the moment the enemy were possessing themselves of them. The latter gentleman, lieut. Holcroft, when all his men were wounded except one, remained at his gun doing duty with it to the best of his ability. Captain Gibbs of the 11th, and captain Halkett of the 23d light infantry, eminently distinguished themselves by their cool intrepid conduct during the whole time.

All the gentlemen of the staff conducted themselves much to the satisfaction of major-general Coote and myself.

To captain Cumberland of the 83d, and cornet Nixon of the 7th light dragoons, who flatteringly offered to accompany me, and who acted as my aide-de-camp, I am much indebted; their attention and activity I found of most material service.

Mr. Lowen, volunteer, attached to the 23d light infantry, was

twice wounded, and was particularly conspicuous, and remarked as a most promising foldier. We think it but justice to the enemy to say, that our wounded are treated with humanity: many of them are in the hospital of this town, and are well attended by their surgeons.

Our numbers on shore were about 1000 men, of which we are afraid there are from 100 to 150 killed and wounded. The enemy, by all accounts, have lost about the same number; but it is impossible to give any just return of the number we have lost till we hear from Bruges, where the prisoners were sent.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) HARRY BURRARD,
Major-general.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. A return of the killed and wounded is now more regularly transmitted by major-general Coote.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, M. G.
Ostend, June 17, 1798.

Return of Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and Seamen, killed, wounded, and missing, on the Sand Hills near Ostend, 20th May, 1798.

Royal Artillery.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 5 rank and file wounded; 20 rank and file missing.

Royal Engineers.—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

17th light dragoons.—1 rank and file wounded.

1st gds.—1 rank and file wounded.

2d guards.—4 rank and file killed; 2 drummers missing.

3d guards.—6 rank and file killed; 1 colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded; 25 rank and file missing.

11th regiment of foot.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 9 rank

and file killed; 2 serjeants, 28 rank and file wounded.

23d regiment of foot.—4 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

44th regiment of foot.—1 major wounded.

49th regiment of foot.—1 rank and file wounded.

Royal navy.—11 seamen killed; 3 seamen wounded.

Total.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 31 rank and file, 11 seamen killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 59 rank and file, 3 seamen wounded; 2 drummers, 45 rank and file, missing.

Names and Rank of Officers killed and wounded.

Major-general Coote, badly wounded.

Colonel Campbell, 3d guards, badly wounded (since dead).

Colonel Hely, 11th regiment of foot, killed.

Major Donkin, commanding battalion of light infantry, wounded slightly.

Captain Walker, commanding royal artillery, wounded (since dead).

Captain Duff, 3d guards, slightly wounded.

Volunteer Lowen, attached to the 23d light infantry, wounded severely.

Royal Navy.

Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Belding, master's-mates of his Majesty's ship *Circe*, killed.

From the best Accounts,

M. THORLET, Major of Brigade.

Ostend, June 10, 1798.

Return of Officers, non-commissioned, and Rank and File, under the Command of Major-General Coote, surrendered Prisoners of War on the Sand Hills, near Ostend, 20th May, 1798.

Lisle.—Royal artillery.—2 captains, 5 lieu-

5 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 60 rank and file.

Lifle and Ostend.—Royal engineers.—1 second lieutenant.

Lifle.—17th light dragoons.—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file.

Ditto.—Four companies of guards.—2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 16 serjeants, 9 drummers, 260 rank and file.

Douay, Fort L'Escharpe.—11th regiment of foot.—1 major, 6 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 40 serjeants, 16 drummers, 400 rank and file.

Lifle.—23d regiment grenadiers and light infantry.—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 4 drummers, 160 rank and file.

Ditto.—44th regiment.—1 major.

Ditto.—49th grenadiers.—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 78 rank and file.

Total.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 14 captains, 30 lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant, 4 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 3 surgeons, 77 serjeants, 33 drummers, 966 rank and file.

Royal Artillery.

Captains, Wilson and Godfrey.

Lieutenants, Simpson, Clifton, Hughes, Holcroft, and Hilbert.

Second Lieutenant, Brownrigg, royal engineers.

Four Companies of Guards.

Colonels, Calcraft and Cunningham.

Captains and Lieutenants, Wheatley, acting adjutant; Armstrong, Bean, Duff, and Stephens.

Surgeon, Fullelove.

11th Regiment.

Major Armstrong.

Captains, Sirce, Martin, and Evans; Aylmer, captain lieutenant.

Lieutenants, Blair, adjutant; Col-

lyer, M'Lean, Newman, Ogilvie, and Armstrong.

Ensigns, Simpson, Miller, Cromie, and M'Kenzie.

11th Flank Companies.

Captains, Knight, grenadiers; Gibbs, light infantry.

Lieutenants, Hely, Grant, and Campbell, grenadiers; Fenwick, Maxwell, and Elton, light infantry.

Surgeon, Parlet.

23d Regiment.

Lieutenant-colonel Talbot.

Major Skinner.

Captains, Bradford and Bury, grenadiers; Halket, light infantry.

Lieutenants, Hanson, Visscher, and Lloyd, grenadiers; Cotton, Cortland, and Roberts, light infantry.

44th Regiment.

Major Donkin.

49th Regiment.

Captain Lord Aylmer, grenadiers.

Lieutenants, Martin, Purson, and Williams, ditto.

Surgeon, Cobb.

General Officers and Staff.

Major-General Coote.

Aides-de-camp, Capt. Williamson, Captain Visscher, and Lieutenant Gillham.

Captain Thorley, Major of Brigade.

Major-General Burrard.

Aides-de-camp, Captain Cumberland and Cornet Nixon.

From the best Accounts,

M. THORLEY, Major of Brigade.

Ostend, May 27, 1798:

SIR,

It is with inexpressible concern that I am to acquaint you, that colonel Campbell, of the 3d guards, died this morning of the wound he received in the action of the 20th instant. The loss of this invaluable officer to the service is irreparable, and by his country ever to be lamented.

Major-general Burrard, with all

the officers (3 or 4 excepted that were left with me) and soldiers, are removed to Lisle, where I expect to be sent as soon as I am sufficiently recovered of my wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

EYRE COOTE, M. G.

To the Right Hon. Henry
Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, July 21, 1798.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, by his grace the duke of Portland, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

Drogheda, July 15, 1798.

SIR,

Having received information from different quarters on Friday afternoon, that a large body of rebels had assembled about Garristown, and were marching towards this, I went out with what force I thought it prudent to take from the garrison here to Duleek, where I arrived at ten o'clock at night the 13th, and got information that the rebels were strongly posted upon a hill three miles off to the right. Not knowing the country, I remained in Duleek till one o'clock. When I marched to the hill, I found the rebels left it on our coming into Duleek the evening before, and halted at a village near it. I followed them to the village. They had left it about five hours before towards Slane. I thought it probable, from a note I had received from General Meyrick, that he was to march from Tarah hill to attack the rebels at Garristown, that I should hear of him at the Black Lion, and went on about half a mile, when I saw general Meyrick's division coming into the Black Lion. We immediately proceeded by two roads to-

wards Slane, as we were informed they were posted above lord Boyne's house. When we came there they had left it about three hours, and had passed the Boyne above Slane. Finding that we did not come up with them, general Meyrick sent on lieutenant-colonel Ord, with the Durham cavalry, to overtake them, and keep them in check, which he did about 4 or 5 miles from us on the north side of the Boyne road to Ardee, and sent back for a reinforcement of cavalry. I ordered colonel Maxwell, with the Dumfries, with general Meyrick, to move on; and they found the rebels very strongly posted behind a defile between two bogs, the pass only allowing them to pass by fours. The cavalry drove in their advanced post, and charged with great spirit; but, from the position of the enemy, colonel Maxwell thought it better to wait till the infantry came up; which I did with the Sutherland highlanders in a very short time, and advanced with my battalion guns. Whenever the rebels perceived us, I saw them get into confusion, and they immediately broke in all directions. I then ordered the cavalry and yeomanry to attack, and I followed with the infantry to support them. The rebels got into the bogs, and the cavalry advanced, killed all they met with, and surrounded the bog to the height on the opposite side. The highlanders got into the bog, and killed all that were in it. Those who got out on the opposite side were met by the cavalry. From the manner in which they dispersed, I cannot give an exact account of the killed. We took a great quantity of pikes, pistols, swords, muskets, &c. and two standards. General Meyrick got one prisoner, who gave him some information, and promised him

him more. He took him with him to Navan, so that I cannot report any thing with accuracy about him.

The troops behaved with great spirit, and bore a great deal of fatigue, particularly general Meyrick's division, with a re-inforcement from this of the Dumfries; and my light company has been out three nights. I am particularly indebted to the gentlemen yeomanry, and to Mr. Trettu Duheln, who served me as a guide. A body of the rebels left went on towards Ardee. A great many got round the hill on our right, and came back to Slane, where they assembled near it, crossed the Boyne, and went back towards Garristown, where I hope general Myers will fall in with them. I reported this to general Campbell last night, being under his command, and just now received a note from him to inform you of it.

(Signed) W. WEMYSS, M. G.
Admiralty-office, July 24.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, July 3, 1798.

I inclose, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, the report captain Digby, of his majesty's ship the Aurora, has made of his last cruise. The active services of this young man cannot be too highly commended.

"June 16, I gained my station, and sent lieutenant Lloyd during a fog to reconnoitre, with two boats armed, a vessel that had been seen; reporting, on his return, having followed her into Curmes, where two Spanish vessels were at anchor, I stood into the bay to cover them in the boats taking or destroying them, which he effected by burning a brigantine loaded with hemp

and iron, scuttling a schooner with various merchandise, and brought the boats off with three men wounded, two of them slightly, by the musquetry from the town, and a wall-piece from an adjacent mount. Standing on the 19th for Cape Prior in thick hazy weather, a ship with five merchant brigs were seen steering along the land to the eastward, the wind westerly. By 2 P. M. I could distinctly see the ship was an enemy, carrying 18 or 20 guns, making with the brigs for the harbour of Cedeira, which he entered about 4; every preparation was made, if possible, to destroy them in that port, which I stood in for; at half past 4 opened a fort on the N. E. side of the town, which, with the ship under French colours, commenced a fire on the Aurora, which was returned, in hopes still of driving all the vessels on shore; but soon losing the wind, and being nearly land-locked, I was obliged to avail myself of the way the ship had not yet lost, to tack and stand out, leaving with certainty only two brigs on shore, the corvette, or privateer ship at the extremity of the harbour, which the charts describe as shoal; the fort damaged, and silent probably from the bursting of a gun, which a seaman aloft on the look-out supposes to have happened. About six the Aurora, by sweeps and towing, was out of the harbour without damage. Chasing a cutter on the 20th, and a lugger on the 21st, belonging to Guernsey, carried me far into the bay. On the 22d I chased a ship off Cape Machichicao, scudding with a N. W. wind, in a direction between me and the land. It soon proved to be a corvette, or large French privateer ship, carrying to appearance 20 guns; for, on distinguishing the frigate,

frigate, she hauled in for the land, and anchored in an opening under a fort between three and four P. M. At four I brought the ship to the wind within half a gun-shot of the enemy, her colours flying, on a lee-shore, with three anchors ahead. After giving her three or four broadsides, her cables and masts shot away, she went on shore, the sea making a fair passage over her; on which I made sail to clear the eastern land, carrying out from 13 to 19 fathoms water, the fort firing without effect. By the report of a Spanish fishing-boat, on the 24th, off Bilboa, I understand the place where she was lost to be Baquiao, or near it; their account of her loss of men killed and wounded appears exaggerated; her name they did not know, but I believe she last sailed from St. Andero, where she had lately carried in a valuable English vessel. The wind being easterly, I sent this evening lieut. Lloyd to examine, and, if necessary, destroy, a coasting vessel in an inlet called Finis. He returned in an hour, having scuttled and set fire to her, loaded with wrought iron, bringing two Spaniards on board. H. DIGBY."

This gazette also contains an account of the capture of L'Avantivie Ferrolina, Spanish lugger privateer, mounting 1 carriage-gun and 4 swivels, and manned with 26 men, by the King's-fisher, capt. Pierrepont.

Admiralty Office, July 26.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Admiral Lord St Vincent to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sea-Horse, June 27.

My Lord,

After a chase of 12 hours, and a close action of 8 minutes, his majesty's ship under my command, this morning at four o'clock, cap-

tured the *Sensible*, a French 36 gun frigate, 12-pounders, and 300 men, commanded by monsieur Bourde, capitaine de vaisseau; was new coppered, copper-fastened, and had a thorough repair at Toulon two months ago. A general of division, Baraguey de Hilliers, with his suite, was on board, going to Toulon with an account of the capture of Malta. The Sea-horse's officers and men conducted themselves much to my satisfaction, and I received that assistance from Mr. Wilmott, the first lieutenant, which I might naturally expect from an officer who had been in nine actions, and received eight wounds. Two master's-mates and nine men belonging to the *Culloden* evinced the same steady courage as the crew of that ship have done on every occasion.

The inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded.

E. J. FOOTE.

Sea-horse—1 seaman, 1 drummer, killed. Mr. Willmot, first lieutenant, slightly, 13 seamen, 1 corporal of marines, 1 private marine wounded.

Sensible—18 killed, monsieur Bourde, capitaine et capitaine de vaisseau, second capitaine, 35 men, wounded.

Admiralty Office, July 31. This gazette contains an account of the capture of the following vessels by the squadron under the command of rear-admiral Harvey: by the *Matilda*, capt. Mitford, L'Anibal brig, of 14 guns and 97 men;—by the *Lapwing*, capt. Harvey, L'Intrepide sloop, of 10 guns and 58 men;—by the *Charlotte* armed sloop, commanded by lieut John Williams, La Mort schooner, of 4 guns and 36 men.

31. The exemplary conduct of the French bishops in this country has

has induced his majesty to order that they shall not be subjected to the regulations which government have been forced in general to adopt with respect to aliens.

AUGUST.

Cambridge, Aug. 1. An alarming hurricane was experienced last Tuesday se'nnight near Causton: its effects were first seen at a place called Mucklemore-pit, where it carried the water up to the tops of the houses; it forced down a haystack belonging to one Pye, and carried the thatch also off his house; its extent was marked in a field of peas, carrying them almost clear away, in a tract of about 16 yards wide, over the rows, and to the tops of trees. The workmen in the fields were much alarmed, as were most of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood; the noise it made being heard at the distance of a mile. Its direction, like hurricanes in general, was from N. N. E. to S. S. W. but differing greatly from the moderate whirlwinds usually experienced in this country; as it seemed, by the information of persons who witnessed its effects, to have resembled those known by the Asiatic sailors, by the name of Travados. It was attended with no rain, but followed by two claps of thunder.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 11, 1798.
Copy of a Letter from Captain Robert Hall, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Lynx, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 11th of July, 1798.

SIR,

Be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 13th of last month, in lat. 28 deg. north, long. 72 deg. west, I captured a small French schooner privateer, called L'Isa-

belle, of 2 guns and 30 men; and on the 27th of the same month, in lat. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north, long. 71 deg. west, a French brig privateer, called Le Mentor, of 14 six-pounders (6 of which she threw overboard in the chase) and 79 men; they were both from Porto Rico, bound to the coast of America on a cruise. I yesterday also recaptured the American ship Liberty, from Philadelphia, bound to Liverpool, which had been taken six days before, a few hours after her getting out of the Delaware.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 11, 1798.
Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 9th Aug. 1798.

I transmit a copy of a letter from sir Charles Hamilton, captain of his majesty's ship Melpomene, on the taking of L'Aventurier corvette brig, for their lordships' information, and which appears to do so much credit to the officers and men employed in the execution of this service.

Melpomene, Aug. 4, off Aberack.
My Lord,

Having determined to make an attack with the boats on the port of Corigiou, where a national brig and several vessels under protection were at anchor, on the evening of the 3d inst. I ordered the boats of his majesty's ship Melpomene and Childers sloop to be manned and armed, and at 10 P. M. dispatched them, under the command of lieutenant Shortland, who proceeded in the most judicious manner to the attack, which took place about three A. M. The badness of the night, from heavy rain, vivid lightning, and frequent squalls, very much favoured the execution of the design. They boarded the brig in different places nearly at the same moment, and carried her, though

though not without more resistance than such a surprise gave reason to expect. The forts which command this inlet being now alarmed, and the wind having unfortunately veered round to the N. N. W. and blowing fresh directly into the passage, the merchant vessels no longer became an object of acquisition, and the intricacy of the channel made it doubtful whether the corvette even could be got out. The attempt, however, was made; and after working to windward, under a heavy fire from the batteries for upwards of two hours, it was at length, with great perseverance, effected. The brig appears to be the *Aventurier*, carrying 12 four-pounders and 79 men, commanded by citizen Raffy, lieut. de vaisseau. As no merit can redound to me from this enterprise, I do not hesitate to announce it to your lordship as one of the most gallant nature, and on which no encomiums of mine can do sufficient justice to the conduct of lieutenant Shortland, the officers and the men who performed it. Lieutenant Ross, of the marines, Mr. Boomly, purser of the *Childers*, and Messrs. Morgan, Palmer, and Erskine, particularly distinguished themselves.

Captain O'Brien, whom I had appointed to cover the boats, gave all the assistance that the circumstances could possibly admit of, and not without great risk, from the badness of the night and the dangers on the coast. Our loss is one man killed, one missing; Mr. Frost, midshipman, and three seamen, wounded.

The enemy have 16 wounded, and several mortally.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES HAMILTON.
Admiral lord Bridport, K. B. &c.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 14.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Royal Sovereign, at Sea, the 10th of August, 1798.

SIR,

Inclosed I transmit, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, copy of a letter I received yesterday afternoon from sir Edward Pellew, bart. captain of his majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, dated at sea the 5th instant, giving an account of the capture of the French ship privateer *l'Heureux*, of 16 guns and 112 men, after a chase of 32 hours.

I am, sir, &c.

A. GARDNER.

Indefatigable, at Sea, Aug. 5.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in communicating to you the capture of the French ship privateer *l'Heureux*, mounting 16 guns and manned with 112 men, a very handsome ship, coppered, and perfectly new, and in every respect fit for his majesty's service.

I fell in with this ship at daylight on the 4th instant, on her return from a cruise, in company with a merchant ship, her prize, called the *Canada*, John Sewel master, from Jamaica to London (last from Charleston), laden with sugar, rum, and coffee.

These vessels separated upon different courses, the latter steering direct for Bayonne, the former, after a circular chase of 32 hours, led us in sight of Bayonne, and the *Canada*, which ship, after exchanging the prisoners, we drove on shore under that town, where at least her cargo must be destroyed, as the sea ran very high, and the wind

wind dead on the shore. I have also the honour to inclose a list of the captures made by the privateer, and remain, sir, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

Sir Alan Gardner, bart. &c.

List of Captures made by L'Heureux French Ship Privateer on her last Cruise of eight Weeks from Bourdeaux.

Zephyr brig, from Jersey, 8 guns, 30 men, privateer.

Dartmouth lugger, from Guernsey, 6 guns, 26 men, privateer.

Alliance American ship, from New York to Liverpool, tobacco.

Canada, English ship, from Jamaica to London, with rum, sugar, and coffee, drove on shore near Bayonne by his majesty's ship Indefatigable.

EDWARD PELLEW.

15. The storms have been remarkably severe in Kent, particularly in the isle of Thanet; but the lightning has had the best effects on the fly which has so long infested the hop-grounds, which now put on a better appearance. In the evenings of the 13th and 14th, at Ramsgate, there were violent storms of thunder and lightning. About two o'clock, a small water-spout discharged itself, by which the cellars in some parts of Ramsgate had four feet of water in their hold. Some walls were broken down, and several roofs damaged. The lightning was very vivid, and lasted many hours; but, fortunately, no lives were lost. The tornado was so local, that many parts of the town had scarcely a drop of rain.

16. During the thunder-storm this forenoon, an extraordinary and powerful tornado was witnessed by the inhabitants of Boreham-street, about 18 miles from Lewes. It seemed to gather in the north-east and to take a south-westerly direction, occupying but a very narrow

space. The first object from which it met any resistance was Champney's barn, the gates of which it forced off their hinges, and broke one of them in pieces; and, in its passage through the barn, entirely stripped it of its heeling, and left scarcely a single rafter standing. In a neighbouring field it took up a great number of wheat-sheaves, and carried them so high in the air, that the Three Charles's, off Beachy-head, were clearly seen under them by several persons who were then at Mr. Montague's house. The collections of loose corn which it waisted in the air were by many at a distance taken for large flights of crows. The stubble, in the wheat-fields through which it passed, was, by its violence, beat flat to the ground; and, during its continuance, which was about ten minutes, a beautiful water-spout accompanied it.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 21. This gazette contains an account of the capture of the French national corvette La Vaillante, commanded by the lieut. de vaisseau La Porte, mounting 20 guns, nine-pounders, pierced for 22, and manned with 175 men, having on board 25 banished priests, 27 convicts, and madame Rovere and family, for Cayenne.

23. Intelligence arrived at the India-house, that the Princess Amelia was burnt by accident off Pigeon island, on the Malabar coast, on the 5th of April, 1798. About 40 of the crew were lost.

28. A general court of proprietors was held at the East-India house, for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution of the court of directors for granting a pension to the right honourable Robert lord Hobart, late governor of Fort Saint George.

The proceedings of the last court having been read,—

The chairman (Jacob Bosanquet, esq.) acquainted the court, that the directors had, on the 8th of August last, come to a resolution, stating, “that, it having been deemed expedient to revoke the succession of the right honourable lord Hobart to the general government of India, it was resolved, as a gratuity to his lordship, and a mark of their approbation of his conduct, that a pension of 1500*l.* per annum should be granted to him, payable out of the territorial property of the company for the period of their exclusive trade to India, if he should so long live.”

The chairman said it was necessary for him to address the court, in order to explain the motives by which the court of directors had been actuated in adopting the resolution just read. In so doing he should not enter into a detailed history of all the circumstances which had rendered it expedient to revoke the succession of lord Hobart to the government of India: he was the less inclined to state particulars, as it could not be done without bringing forward documents, letters, and various matters of a secret and delicate nature, the publication of which could only tend to gratify public curiosity, while, on the other hand, it might be injurious to the affairs of the company. It was sufficient for him to state, that about four years ago lord Hobart was appointed governor of Fort St. George, and that at the time of such appointment, it was perfectly understood between government and his lordship, that, in the event of the death or resignation of the then governor general of Bengal, he was to succeed him. Certainly his lordship

had such an assurance; it was so understood by him; and there could be no doubt but such was the intention of government. Unfortunately, however, disputes of a nature not now necessary to be made the subject of inquiry had taken place; it was not his intention to say how far his lordship had acted right or wrong respecting those disputes; but of this he was well assured, that, whatever part he had taken, he could have been influenced by no other consideration than that of a sincere regard for the interests and welfare of the company, and the dignity and prosperity of his country. The principal subject to which these differences related was the re-appointment to the general governorship of a noble marquis, to whose zeal and exertions while in India no praise of his could do justice; and who was now, with equal advantage to his country, conducting the affairs of our sister kingdom. The nature of the dispute between lord Hobart and his majesty's ministers, and the circumstances attending it, were such as to induce them to revoke the succession of his lordship to the government; and consequently his lordship found himself deprived of the high honours and advantages attending such an appointment as that of governor-general of India, without having been guilty of any fault, without having done any one act by which he could have justly forfeited his claim to them. Under these circumstances his lordship was certainly entitled to such a remuneration, as would not only compensate him for the loss of what he had a right to expect, but would also manifest to the public the high sense the company entertained of his services. His lordship had made an affidavit, stating, that

that during the time he had remained in India, he had not added to his fortune either by presents, or other sources of emolument, except by the salary and fees allowed him; it must therefore be evident to every proprietor, that, from the very short time he had held the governorship of Fort St. George, he could not have amassed any considerable sum: and it was for this reason the court of directors had thought proper to vote him a pension of 1500l. a year. The measure met the perfect approbation of the board of commissioners; indeed there was this difference between the board of commissioners and the court of directors on the subject, that the latter had thought even a pension of 2000l. would not have been going too far. It was a proper matter of consideration for the proprietors, that lord Hobart had quitted a station in Ireland which afforded him the most flattering prospect of future emolument, in order to direct his services to the advantage of the East India company; and that he had done so, upon the faith of succeeding to the government of India. If that principle of liberality, by which the company were always actuated in rewarding services, was founded in policy with regard to its inferior officers, how much more so must it be, when applied to persons who had filled so high a station as that entrusted to lord Hobart. He therefore should move, that this court do confirm the resolution of the court of directors.

Sir Stephen Lushington rose to second the motion. He bore testimony to the services of lord Hobart, and thought them entitled to the proposed recompense. The circumstance of depriving him of the succession of the governorship of India must necessarily have the

effect of injuring him in the eyes of the public; it must naturally be supposed he had done something wrong, which had induced government to act by him as they had; and probably his lordship would hereafter feel the effects of a prejudice such conduct must have raised against him, unless it was obviated by the adoption of a resolution expressive of the approbation of the company. It was true these were times which made a rigid œconomy necessary, and the company had to regret some recent losses of a heavy nature; but they were not such as to make any material difference in the affairs of the company, and certainly could form no argument against the propriety of granting a pension of 1500l. to a meritorious officer. He concluded by heartily concurring in the motion.

The chairman said, as the court of directors had been unanimous in agreeing to the resolutions, he thought it would be the most delicate line of conduct towards the noble lord, for the proprietors to give the court of directors full credit for the propriety of their motives, and adopt the resolutions with the same unanimity they had done.

No person seemed disposed to speak either for or against the motion—it was therefore put by the chairman. Very few held up for, and very few against it; yet the latter seemed to have the advantage. A division was loudly called for; but the chairman proposed taking the sense of the court again. Upon the second show of hands, the majority was evidently against the motion. A division was still called for, and at length took place; when there appeared,

For the motion	27
Against it	35—Majority 8.
Adjourned.	

28. Three French frigates appeared in the bay of Killala, on the evening of the 22d instant, and landed about 700 men, who took possession of the town of Killala, and made a small party of fencibles prisoners. Their farther proceedings are detailed in subsequent gazettes.

SEPTEMBER.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 1.

Whitehall, Sept. 1, 1798.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received here this day from Dublin.

Dublin Castle, August 29.

SIR,

In the absence of my lord lieutenant, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of his grace the duke of Portland, that, early on the 27th instant, the French attacked lieutenant-general Lake in a position he had taken at Castlebar, before his forces were collected, and compelled him to retire. The lieutenant-general reports that his loss of men is not considerable, but that he was obliged to leave behind him six pieces of cannon. It appears by a letter I have received this day from my lord lieutenant, that the French have advanced upon Tuam. His excellency was assembling forces at Athlone.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

William Wickham, esq.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Butterfield, of his Majesty's Sloop Hazard, dated Cork Harbour, August 26th, to Vice Admiral Kingmill, &c.

On the morning of the 7th instant, I fell in with and captured an American snow, which had been taken by a French privateer on the 4th; and, in consequence of the

information given me by the American master, went in pursuit of the enemy. On the 12th I fell in with a French privateer mounting 24 guns, which I chased during two days. When we got nearly within gun-shot of her, I had the mortification to see her guns thrown overboard; by which means she started from us, and gained so considerably, that, finding it impossible to come up with her, and seeing another suspicious ship to windward, being then in lat. 46 deg. 12 min. longitude 18 deg. 23 min. I altered my course and gave chase, and at four P. M. being within gun-shot, she hauled up her courses, hoisted French colours, and fired a shot.

An action immediately commenced between us, which lasted an hour and fifty minutes, when she struck, and proved to be Le Neptune national armed ship, manned with 50 seamen, and 270 troops on board, from the isle of France, bound to Bordeaux, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 10, all of which she fought on the same side. During the action she attempted several times to board us; the soldiers in her kept up a very heavy fire of musquetry; and a privateer, with French colours flying, was in sight to leeward the whole time. The enemy had between 20 and 30 men killed and wounded, and fortunately wounded only six on board of us. I beg to recommend to your notice my first lieutenant, Mr. J. Fairweather, whose able assistance and good conduct on this and all other occasions merit my warmest encomiums. I have also great reason to be satisfied with Mr. Dathan, my second lieutenant, and Mr. Lancaster, the master, and likewise Mr. Edward Davis, the purser, who volunteered his services, and commanded

manded the marines on the quarter-deck, their proper officers being dangerously ill. In short, all my officers and ship's company behaved themselves in a manner which does them infinite credit. The Hazard is not materially injured, having only a few shot in her hull and rigging.

2. This afternoon, about six o'clock, the north-east bank of the new river suddenly burst, about half a mile from Hornsey-house; and, between that spot and the part called Tottenham freehold, the neighbouring meadow-lands, for a circuit of perhaps three or four miles, were presently inundated, and the lower parts of them to the depth of three or four feet. The part of the bank which is completely carried away is about nine yards in length, and the rupture goes so low as within eighteen inches of the bed of the river. At seven o'clock the water at Hornsey was not knee-deep. The noise occasioned by the fall of water was plainly heard at the distance of a mile. A great number of workmen were dispatched to repair the breach.

4. This day's gazette contains an account of the capture of the French privateer *Le Tigre*, of 8 guns, and 53 men, by captain Pierrepont of the *Naiad*.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 8, 1798.

By letters received at this office from the hon. captain De Courcy, of his majesty's ship *Magnanime*, dated the 21st and 25th ult. addressed to Evan Nepean, esq. it appears that on the 16th of that month he had fallen in with and captured *La Colombe* French privateer, of 12 guns and 64 men, quite a new vessel, coppered, copper-fastened, and a very fast sailer; had been only four days from Bayonne, bound to the West Indies. That on the 24th

following, at two P. M. two ships of war were observed steering to the S. E. under a crowd of sail, which proved to be his majesty's ship *Naiad*, captain Pierrepont, in chase of a French frigate. At five P. M. the two British ships neared the enemy, who, after a well directed fire for the space of one hour from her stern-chase guns, at the *Naiad*, struck, and was immediately taken possession of. She proves to be *La Décade*, commanded by le citoyen Villeneau, manned with 336 men, and pierced for 44 guns, ten of which however had been landed at Cayenne, from whence she had just returned. Captain Pierrepont makes the strongest acknowledgments of the ardour by which his officers and men were animated during an anxious chase of 32 hours, in constant expectation of battle, and most particularly of the services which he experienced from his first lieutenant, Mr. Marshall.

Both his majesty's ships, with the prizes, have arrived at Plymouth.

The same gazette contains an account of the capture of *La Sophie*, of 20 guns, and 130 men, and the recapture of the *Britannia* extra English ship, and the *May Flower*, from Lisbon to London, by captain Williams of the *Endymion*, also of *Le Mercure*, French privateer of 18 guns and 132 men, by captain Stopford of the *Phæton*.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 8, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, dated Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, July 14, 1798.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their lordships, that since my letter to you of the 12th ult.

ult. the undermentioned French privateers, belonging to Guadeloupe, have been captured at the periods, and by the ships and vessels of his majesty's squadron under my command, as against their several names expressed.

By the Solebay, captain Poyntz, 13th ult. off Martinique, Le Destin schooner, of 4 guns and 46 men,

By the Matilda, capt. Mitford, 23d ult. to the northward of Antigua, L'Etoile sloop, of 6 guns and 53 men.

By the Hawke, capt. Rotherham, 8th instant, off St. Lucia, Le Mahomet schooner, of 4 guns and 34 men.

11. This night the Castor West-Indiaman parted her anchor, and drifted on shore at Limehouse-reach, when she broke her back, and filled with water. Her cargo is supposed to be worth 15,000*l*. The magistrate of the Marine-office, Wapping new-stairs, sent the glutmen to save her cargo.

12. The storm of wind last night was as tremendous as any remembered by the oldest man living; at the turn of the tide contrary to the wind, a great number of boats were dashed to pieces, and sunk, and below bridge several ships were driven from their moorings, and sustained considerable damage: by land its effects were also severely felt. In Lambeth several houses were unroofed and chimneys blown down; and in Hyde-park and Kensington gardens a great many trees were blown up by the roots, and shattered branches of them carried through the air to remote distances. Even in the streets the current of wind was in some places so violent as to break the lamps. We do not, however, hear any person has suffered bodily hurt.

Whitehall, Sept. 12, 1798.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received this morning from his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland by his grace the duke of Portland, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

St. John's Town, County of Longford, Sept. 8, 1798.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction to inform your grace, that the French troops which landed in this country have surrendered at discretion, after sustaining for some time an attack from the column under gen. Lake. The rebels who had joined them were dispersed, and a great proportion of them killed or taken. I cannot at present ascertain the numbers either of the French or rebels; but I believe that both were inconsiderable.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing general Lake since the action, and can therefore at present give your grace no further particulars, than that no officer was killed or materially wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

His grace the duke of Portland,
&c. &c. &c.

13. Robert Ladbroke Troyt was convicted of forging a draft for the payment of 75*l*. on Messrs. Devaynes and company, bankers. The prisoner was a young man about eighteen, clerk to a gentleman of eminence in the profession of the law.

Whitehall, Sept. 14, 1798.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received this morning from his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland, by his grace the duke of Portland, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Camp near St. John's Town,
Sept. 8, 1798.

My Lord,

When I wrote to your grace on the 5th, I had every reason to believe, from the enemy's movement to Drumahain, that it was their intention to march to the north; and it was natural to suppose that they might hope that a French force would get into some of the bays in that part of the country; without a succour of which kind, every point of direction for their march seemed equally desperate.

I received, however, very early in the morning of the 7th, accounts from lieutenant-general Lake, that they had turned to their right to Drumkeirn, and that he had reason to believe that it was their intention to go to Boyle, or Carrick on Shannon; in consequence of which I hastened the march of the troops under my immediate command, in order to arrive before the enemy at Carrick, and directed major-general Moore, who was at Tubercurry, to be prepared, in the event of the enemy's movement to Boyle.

On my arrival at Carrick, I found that the enemy had passed the Shannon at Balintra, where they attempted to destroy the bridge; but lieutenant-general Lake followed them so closely, that they were not able to effect it.

Under these circumstances I felt pretty confident, that one more march would bring this disagreeable warfare to a conclusion; and having obtained satisfactory information that the enemy had halted for the night at Cloone, I moved with the troops at Carrick, at ten o'clock on the night of the 7th, to Mohill, and directed lieut.-general Lake to proceed at the same time to Cloone, which is about three miles from Mohill; by which movement I

should be able either to join with lieut.-general Lake in the attack of the enemy, if they should remain at Cloone, or to intercept their retreat, if they should (as it was most probable) retire on the approach of our army.

On my arrival at Mohill soon after day-break, I found that the enemy had begun to move towards Granard; I therefore proceeded with all possible expedition to this place, through which I was assured, on account of a broken bridge, that the enemy must pass in their way to Granard, and directed lieutenant-general Lake to attack the enemy's rear, and impede their march as much as possible, without bringing the whole of his corps into action. Lieutenant general Lake performed this service with his usual attention and ability; and the inclosed letter, which I have just received from him, will explain the circumstances which produced the immediate surrender of the enemy's army.

The copy of my orders, which I inclose, will shew how much reason I have to be satisfied with the exertions of the troops; and I request that your grace will be pleased to inform his majesty, that I have received the greatest assistance from the general and staff officers who have served with the army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

P. S. I am sorry to find that the wounds of lieutenant Stephens of the carabineers are more dangerous than they had been reported.

His grace the duke of Portland,

&c. &c. &c.

Letter from Lieutenant-General Lake to Captain Taylor, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, dated Camp, near Ballinamuck, September 8, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the lord lieutenant, that, finding upon my arrival at Bal-laghy that the French army had passed that place from Castlebar, I immediately followed them to watch their motions. Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd, who commanded my advanced corps, composed of detachments of Hompesch's and the first fencible cavalry, by great vigilance and activity, hung so close upon their rear, that they could not escape from me, although they drove the country, and carried with them all the horses.

After four days and nights most severe marching, my column, consisting of the carabineers, detachments of the 23d light dragoons, the first fencible light dragoons, and the Roxburgh fencible dragoons, under the command of col. sir Thomas Chapman, lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, earl of Roden, and captain Kerr; the third battalion of light infantry, the Armagh, and part of the Kerry militia, the Reay, Northampton, and prince of Wales's fencible regiments of infantry, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Innes, of the 64th regiment, lord viscount Gosford, earl of Glandore, major Ross, lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley, and lieutenant-colonel Macartney, arrived at Cloone about seven o'clock this morning, where having received directions to follow the enemy on the same line, whilst his excellency moved by the lower road to intercept them, I advanced, having previously detached the Monaghan light company, mounted behind dragoons, to harass their rear.

Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd, on coming up with the French rear-guard, summoned them to surren-

der; but as they did not attend to his summons, he attacked them, upon which upwards of two hundred French infantry threw down their arms, under the idea that the rest of the corps would do the same thing; captain Pakenham, lieutenant-general of ordnance, and major-general Craddock, rode up to them. The enemy, however, instantly commenced a fire of cannon and musquetry, which wounded general Craddock; upon which I ordered up the third battalion of light infantry, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Innes, and commenced the attack upon the enemy's position. The action lasted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French surrendered at discretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions, suffered severely.

The conduct of the cavalry was highly conspicuous. The third light battalion, and part of the Armagh militia (the only infantry that were engaged) behaved most gallantly, and deserve my warmest praise. Lieutenant-colonel Innes's spirit and judgment contributed much to our success.

To brigadier-general Taylor I have to return my most sincere thanks for his great exertions and assistance, particularly on this day; also to lord Roden, sir Thomas Chapman, major Kerr, and captain Ferguson, whose example contributed much to animate the troops. I ought not to omit mentioning lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, major Pakenham, and captain Kerr, whose conduct was equally meritorious; and I feel infinitely thankful to all the commanding officers of corps, who, during so fatiguing a march, encouraged their men to bear it with unremitting perseverance.

To

To captain Packenham, lieutenant-colonel Clinton (who came to me with orders from lord Cornwallis), and major-general Craddock (who joined me in the morning), I am highly indebted for their spirited support; the latter, though early wounded, would not retire from the field during the action.

I acknowledge with gratitude the zeal and activity displayed on all occasions by lieutenant-colonel Meade, major Hardy, assistant quarter-master-general, captains Taylor and Eustace of the engineers, captain Nicholson, and my other aides-de-camp.

I cannot conclude my letter without expressing how much our success is to be attributed to the spirit and activity of lieutenant-colonel Craufurd, and I beg leave to recommend him as a most deserving officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. LAKE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, near St. John's-Town, Sept. 9.

Lord Cornwallis cannot too much applaud the zeal and spirit which has been manifested by the army, from the commencement of the operations against the invading enemy, until the surrender of the French forces.

The perseverance with which the soldiers supported the extraordinary marches which were necessary to stop the progress of the very active enemy, does them the greatest credit; and lord Cornwallis heartily congratulates them on the happy issue of their meritorious exertions.

The corps of yeomanry, in the whole country through which the army has passed, have rendered the greatest services, and are peculiarly entitled to the acknowledgments of

the lord lieutenant, from their not having tarnished that courage and loyalty which they displayed in the cause of their king and country, by any acts of wanton cruelty towards their deluded fellow-subjects.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the King's Forces at the Battle of Ballinamuck, September 8, 1798.

Officers—killed 0—wounded 1.

Privates—killed 3—wounded 12—missing 3.

Horses—killed 11—wounded 1—missing 8.

Officer wounded—lieut. Stephens, of the carabineers.

Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition taken.

3 light French 4-pounders.

5 ditto ammunition waggon, nearly full of made-up ammunition.

1 ditto tumbril, 700 stand of arms, with belts and pouches, with a great number of pikes.

Return of the French Army taken Prisoners at the Battle of Ballinamuck, Sept. 8, 1798.

General and other officers 96

Non-commissioned officers

and soldiers - - - 746

Horses, about - - - 100

N. B. Ninety-six rebels taken—three of them called general officers, by the names of Roach, Blake, and Teeling.

The enemy, in their retreat before the troops under my command, were compelled to abandon 9 pieces of cannon, which they had taken in the former actions with his majesty's forces.

G. LAKE, lieut. gen.

Names of the principal Officers of the French Force taken at the Battle of Ballinamuck, 8th September, 1798.

Humbert, général en chef.

Sarazin, général de division.

(H 3)

Fontaine

Fontaine, général de brigade.
 Laferure, chef de brigade attaché à
 l'état-major.
 Dufour, ditto, ditto.
 Aulty, chef de bataillon.
 Demanche, ditto.
 Toussaint, ditto.
 Babin, ditto.
 Silbermon, ditto.
 Menou, commissaire ordonnateur.
 Brillier, commissaire de guerre.
 Thibault, payeur.
 Puton, aide-de-camp.
 Framair, ditto.
 Moreau, capitaine waguemestre
 général.

Ardouin, chef de brigade.

Serve, chef de bataillon.

Hais, ditto.

Mauchaud, ditto.

Brand

Massonnet

} Officiers de santé.

RECAPITULATION.

Sous-officiers	-	96
Grénadiers	-	78
Fusiliers	-	440
Carabiniers	-	33
Chasseurs	-	60
Canonnières	-	41
		—
Total		748
Officiers		96
		—
		844

Certifié par le chef de brigade,

P. ARDOUIN.

18. Ended a court-martial held by adjournment, since the 9th, on board his majesty's ship *Gladiator*, on 25 men for mutiny on board the *Defence* of 74 guns. Nineteen were condemned to death, (six of whom were recommended to mercy) and the rest to be whipped and imprisoned.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 18.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Earl St. Vincent to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the *Ville de Paris*, off Cadiz, August 20.

SIR,

I inclose a letter from captain Dixon, of his majesty's ship the *Lion*, acquainting me with his success in capturing his catholic majesty's frigate *El Dorothea*. Captain Dixon seems to have displayed great judgment and cool courage on this occasion.

ST. VINCENT.

Lion at Sea, July 16.

My Lord,

It is with the greatest pleasure I have the honour to inform your lordship, that yesterday morning at nine o'clock, *Carthagera* bearing N. 79 W. distant 29 leagues, I had the good fortune to fall in with a squadron of Spanish frigates, as per margin *, and that, after having brought them to close action about a quarter past eleven o'clock, which lasted with great warmth till ten minutes past one, P. M. the enemy was totally defeated and put to flight, leaving the *Dorothea* to her fate, having hoisted an English ensign with the union downwards: and as I considered her in the greatest distress, I lost not a moment in taking possession, which was done in the face of the three remaining frigates, distant about two miles on my weather-bow.

In detailing the particulars of the above affair, I have to inform your lordship, that at the hour the frigates were descried in the S. E. quarter, the *Lion* was steering east

* *Pomona*, of 42 guns and 350 men, Felix O'Neil commodore, don Francis Villamil captain.

Dorothea, of 42 guns and 370 men, don Manuel Gerraro captain.

Cassilda, of 42 guns and 350 men, don Deam. Ferrara captain.

Proserpine, of 42 guns and 350 men, Quaj. Bial captain.

They all sailed from *Carthagera* the 8th instant on a cruise.

with a crowd of sail, the wind moderate at W. S. W. and as I soon discovered by their signals and other manœuvres they were enemies, I immediately cleared ship for action: which being effected in the shortest time I ever recollect to have seen, I acquainted the officers and ship's company with my intention of immediately bringing the frigates to the closest action possible; and observing the cheerfulness with which it was received, I determined not to lose a moment to profit thereby, and accordingly took in studding-sails and first reefs of the top-sails, in order to secure the fighting of the lower battery, and hauled up towards the frigates, which were steering for the Lion. Having secured the weather-gage, I bore down on the enemy, who was forming in a close order of battle, on the larboard line of bearing: the third frigate from the van had lost her fore-top-mast. It immediately occurred to me that the crippled ship was my object, in order to secure a general action; supposing that a Spaniard (from the nobleness of his character) would never, with so superior a force, forsake a friend in distress. In this I fortunately succeeded; and steering for and closing with the crippled ship, which was now become the sternmost in the line of battle, the other three frigates tacked in succession, and passed the Lion very gallantly within musquet-shot; but as their line after tacking was by no means a close one, they each received a well-directed broadside from the Lion, the good effect of which was very visible by their standing a considerable time on that tack. I still continued to steer for the crippled ship, who, nearly failing as well as the Lion, galled her very

considerably in the rigging by her stern chafes.

The three frigates made a second close attempt, but not so close as the former, to support her, and were each fully repaid by an exchange of broadsides. At length we closed with the crippled ship, and poured in a destructive fire, the yard-arms being just clear of each other; he nevertheless did not strike for some time after. At this period I found the Lion totally ungovernable, having all her braces, bowlings, clue garnets, &c. shot away, the fore-sail nearly rendered useless, and the other sails much torn.

The three frigates a third time made a distant and feeble effort to protect and cover the distressed frigate, but in vain; they did not dare to approach within the distance to do so: and by great exertions being enabled to wear round on the same tack with the frigate that had now struck her colours, and substituted the English ensign in its place, I closed with and took possession of her as before related.

During the remainder of the day we were lying to, fully employed in repairing the rigging, bending new canvas, and securing the prize, in order to enable me, if possible, to go in pursuit of the three frigates, which were making off close by the wind to the N. W.

Now, my lord, it is with the greatest and most heart-felt pleasure to me, that this service has been effected with the probable loss of only one poor man, who has had his thigh amputated, as likewise Mr. Patey, midshipman, slightly wounded in the shoulder; this youth did not quit his quarters in consequence of the wound, and was, from first to last, particularly active. But, my lord, there have been several

veral miraculous recoveries in the *Lion*, owing to the great ability and humane attention of the surgeon, Mr. Young, I therefore never despair of a man while there is life.

I have now the satisfaction of declaring to your lordship, that nothing could exceed the cool and collected bravery and determined resolution of every individual in the *Lion*. I have taken the *Dorothea* in tow, as she has her mizen-mast and fore-top-mast carried away, and sails and rigging cut to pieces, her rudder and main-mast much damaged, as well as on account of the necessary attendance of the surgeon to the relief of the wounded men on board; the surgeon of the *Dorothea* being an inexperienced man, and without the necessary instruments.

I can get, my lord, but an imperfect account of the killed on board the *Dorothea*; their complement, at the commencement of the action, was called three hundred and fifty, and now there are victualled on board the *Lion* three hundred and fifty-one; many volunteers embarked on board at Carthage: the captain and officers suppose there might be from twenty to forty killed in the action, and the wounded now on board the *Lion* are thirty-two.

I am, &c. &c.

MANLEY DIXON.

This gazette also contains an account of the capture of a French privateer lugger, called the *Huffard*, mounting 14 guns, and having on board 34 men, by his majesty's ship the *America*;—also, the capture of the French frigate *La Flore*, of 36 guns and 255 men, by the *Anson* and *Phaëton*;—also, the Spanish ships *L'Edad de Oro*, and *La Guaira*, by his majesty's ships *Nymphe* and *Aurora*, and the Lord

Hawke privateer;—also, the recapture of the *Charlotte* sloop, by his majesty's ship *Nymphe*;—also, by his majesty's ship *Lynx*, capt. Hall, the *Mentor* French brig privateer, of 14 six-pounders and 79 men, and another of 2 guns and 30 men; and also, a ship called the *Liberty* (an American), which had been captured by a French privateer, re-taken.

20. John Shaw, esq. was duly elected alderman of Portsoken ward, vice sir Benjamin Hammett, resigned.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 22, 1798.
Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, before Cadiz, 20th August, 1798.

I inclose the representation of a very gallant and obstinate action, fought by his majesty's sloop *L'Espoir*, of 14 six-pounders, against a Ligurian pirate of very superior force, which reflects such lustre upon his majesty's arms, that too much cannot be said in praise of it.

The loss of Mr. Soulsby, the master, is greatly to be lamented, as he was a very promising young man.

His majesty's sloop L'Espoir, Gibraltar, August 10, 1798.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that, having under my charge part of the Oran convoy, on the 7th instant, about five P. M. I discovered a large ship seemingly steering to cut off the convoy, or for Malaga, cape Windmill bearing N. E. by N. four or five leagues. If she proved an enemy, I saw the preservation of the convoy depended upon my opposing her. I therefore hauled out from them, and made all sail to meet her. A little before seven

P. M.

P. M. perceiving her to be a man of war, and hove to to receive me, I hoisted our colours, that we might know each other, being then within musket-shot. She did not think proper to display hers, but when we came upon her weather quarter, hailed, which I answered. He then ordered me, in a very imperious manner, and in good English, to "go to leeward of him and strike, or he would sink me," firing one shot into us, and instantly after his whole broadside, which we returned, and continued a very heavy fire of great guns and small-arms on both sides, till about three quarters past ten P. M. when we had the satisfaction to hear him call out for quarter, "begging us not to fire any more; he was a Genoese." I told him again we were a British man of war, and ordered him to lower all his sails, and come on board of me: but he paid no further attention, and kept shooting up, to gain a situation to rake us. We brought our broadside to bear, and, thinking his force too great to be trifled with, gave it to him with its full effect, and he returned it; but on our shooting a-head, and tacking to give him the other, he again cried out, "begging us not to fire again, that he was badly wounded, but would obey my orders immediately:" and on his lowering his sails, all firing ceased about eleven P. M. The vessel is called the *Liguria*, Don Franc. de Orfo commander, a Dutch frigate, sold to the Genoese, and mounting 17 eighteen-pounders, 4 twelve-pounders, 10 six-pounders, 12 long wall-pieces, and 4 swivels, with 120 men on board, of all nations.

It would give me infinite pleasure if I could close this, without having to inform your lordship,

that in the first hour of the action I lost my master, Mr. Soulby; a loss I felt most severely, for he was brave with the greatest coolness, and knew his duty well. I had six men wounded, two badly; the *Liguria* had seven killed and fourteen wounded; among them the boatswain was killed, and the first captain very dangerously wounded.

No panegyric of mine can do justice to either warrant-officers or men; for the great disparity between the vessels shows, that, had it not been for their spirited exertions, we must have fallen a sacrifice to these pirates, or whatever else they may be. The service is much indebted to the spirited conduct of captain Brown, of the 28th regiment, who happened to be on board, by his animation inspiring all around, and by his attention to the guns; nor would I do justice if I did not beg leave, in the strongest terms to recommend to your lordship's notice Mr. Hemp-hill, the purser, who with my leave came up from below, where he was stationed; and, by his assiduity in attending the guns, saved me much, as, after the loss of the master, my attention was more particularly required in manœuvring the helm and sails.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LOFTUS OTWAY BLAND.

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent,

K. B. &c. &c.

29. This gazette contains a proclamation for the farther prorogation of parliament from the 25th of October to the 6th of November next, on which day it is purposed to meet for dispatch of business.

A common hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a lord mayor for the ensuing year.

The

The recorder represented to the livery the importance of the business for which they were convened, and conjured them to make choice of a man for their chief magistrate whose abilities were adequate to the critical situation of the times. The common serjeant then called over the names of the different gentlemen who had served the office of sheriff. The names of Mr. alderman Coombe and sir Richard Carr Glynn being proposed, it was declared, that the voice of the livery was in favour of those two gentlemen.

A poll was demanded for alderman Newman and granted; but, upon consultation, the alderman's son came upon the hustings, and informed the sheriffs that his father would not give the livery any further trouble. The sheriffs went up to the court, and made the return, and shortly afterwards the recorder came and stated, that the choice of the court of aldermen had fallen on sir Richard Carr Glynn, who was immediately invested with the insignia of the mayoralty.

The number of aldermen who voted in favour of sir Richard Carr Glynn was 15; that in favour of alderman Coombe was 5.

Sir Richard addressed the court, and, in a very manly and energetic speech, thanked his fellow citizens for the honour they had, by their election, done him. He expressed his determination to devote his whole mind to the interests and welfare of the city of London, and to the support of the government of the country; and assured them, that his conduct should have for its object the securing their confidence and good opinion.

Mr. alderman Coombe said, his feelings were sufficiently gratified

by the approbation of the livery. He had no fault to find with the court of aldermen for the preference which they had made—perhaps their choice had fallen upon a worthier (though a junior alderman) than himself. He should continue his exertions for the advantage of the livery, and he pledged himself that the event of the day should excite no animosity in his breast against any individual whatever.

The thanks of the hall were unanimously voted to the late sheriffs, sir William Herne and Robert Williams, esq. each of whom, in an appropriate speech, expressed his high sense of the honour done him.

The hall then adjourned. There was the fullest attendance of liverymen we ever remember.

OCTOBER.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 2, 1798.

The hon. captain Capel, of his majesty's sloop Mutine, arrived this morning with dispatches from rear-admiral sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. to Evan Nepean, esq. secretary of the admiralty, of which the following are copies.

*Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile,
Aug. 7, 1798.*

SIR,

Herewith I have the honour to transmit you a copy of my letter to the earl of St. Vincent, together with a line of battle of the English and French squadrons, also a list of killed and wounded. I have the pleasure to inform you, that eight of our ships have already top-gallant-yards across, and ready for any service; the others, with the prizes, will soon be ready for sea. In an event of this importance, I have thought it right to send captain Ca-

pel

with a copy of my letter (to the commander in chief) over-land, which I hope their lordships will approve; and beg leave to refer them to captain Capel, who is a most excellent officer, and fully able to give every information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their lordships' notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

P. S. The island I have taken possession of, and brought off the thirteen-inch mortars, all the 18 lbs guns, and destroyed the iron stores.

an Nepean, esq.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 3, 1798.

My Lord,

Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms in the late battle, by great victory over the fleet of the enemy, whom I attacked at sun-down on the 1st of August, off the mouth of the Nile. The enemy were moored in a strong line of battle for defending the entrance of the bay (of Shoals) flanked by numerous gun-boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van; but nothing could withstand the squadron under my command. Their state of discipline is well known to you, and with the judgment of the captains, together with their valour and that of the officers and men of every description, it was absolutely irresistible.

Could any thing from my pen do justice to the characters of the captains, I would write it with pleasure: but that is impossible.

I have to regret the loss of captain Westcott, of the *Majestic*, who was killed early in the action; but his ship was continued to be so

well fought by her first lieutenant, Mr. Cuthbert, that I have given him an order to command her till your lordship's pleasure is known.

The ships of the enemy, all but their two rear ships, are nearly dismasted; and those two, with two frigates, I am sorry to say, made their escape; nor was it, I assure you, in my power to prevent them. Captain Hood most handsomely endeavoured to do it: but I had no ship in a condition to support the *Zealous*, and I was obliged to call her in.

The support and assistance I have received from captain Berry cannot be sufficiently expressed. I was wounded in the head, and obliged to be carried off the deck; but the service suffered no loss by that event. Captain Berry was fully equal to the important service then going on, and to him I must beg leave to refer you for every information relative to this victory. He will present you with the flag of the second in command, that of the commander in chief being burnt in the *L'Orient*.

Herewith I transmit you lists of the killed and wounded, and the lines of battle of ourselves and the French.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

To admiral the earl of St. Vincent, commander in chief, &c. off Cadiz.

ENGLISH LINE OF BATTLE.

1. Culloden, T. Trowbridge, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
2. Theseus, R. W. Miller, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
3. Alexander, Alex. J. Ball, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
4. Vanguard, rear-admiral sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. Edward Berry, captain, 74 guns, 595 men.
5. Minotaur,

5. Minotaur, T. Louis, captain, 74 guns, 640 men.
 6. Leander, T. B. Thompson, captain, 50 guns, 343 men.
 7. Swiftsure, B. Hallowell, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
 8. Audacious, D. Gould, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
 9. Defence, John Peyton, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
 10. Zealous, Samuel Hood, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
 11. Orion, sir J. Saumarez, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
 12. Goliath, Tho. Foley, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
 13. Majestic, Geo. B. Westcott, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
 14. Bellerophon, Henry D. E. Darby, captain, 74 guns, 590 men.
- La Mutine brig.

HORATIO NELSON.

FRENCH LINE OF BATTLE.

1. Le Guerrier, 74 guns, 700 men, taken.
2. Le Conquérant, 74 guns, 700 men, taken.
3. Le Spartiate, 74 guns, 700 men, taken.
4. L'Aquilon, 74 guns, 700 men, taken.
5. Le Souverain Peuple, 74 guns, 700 men, taken.
6. Le Franklin, Blanquet, first contre-amiral, 80 guns, 800 men, taken.
7. L'Orient, Brueys, admiral and commander in chief, 120 guns, 1010 men, burnt.
8. Le Tonnant, 80 guns, 800 men, taken.
9. L'Heureux, 74 guns, 700 men, taken.
10. Le Timoléon, 74 guns, 700 men, burnt.
11. Le Mercure, 74 guns, 700 men, taken.
12. Le Guillaume Tell, Villeneuve, second contre-amiral, 80 guns, 800 men, escaped.

13. Le Généreux, 74 guns, 700 men, escaped.

FRIGATES.

14. La Diane, 48 guns, 300 men, escaped.
15. La Justice, 44 guns, 300 men, escaped.
16. L'Artémise, 36 guns, 250 men, burnt.
17. La Sérieuse, 36 guns, 250 men, dismasted and sunk.

HORATIO NELSON.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 3, 1798.

A Return of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's Ships under the Command of Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. Rear Admiral of the Blue, in Action with the French at Anchor, on the 1st of August, 1798, off the Mouth of the Nile.

Theseus—5 seamen killed; officer, 24 seamen, 5 marines wounded; total 35.

Alexander—1 officer, 13 seamen killed; 5 officers, 48 seamen, marines wounded; total 72.

Vanguard—3 officers, 20 seamen, 7 marines killed; 7 officers, 60 seamen, 8 marines wounded; total 105.

Minotaur—2 officers, 18 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 4 officers, 54 seamen, 6 marines wounded; total 87.

Swiftsure—7 seamen killed; officer, 19 seamen, 2 marines wounded; total 29.

Audacious—1 seaman killed; 1 officer, 31 seamen, 2 marines wounded; total 36.

Defence—3 seamen, 1 marine killed; 9 seamen, 2 marines wounded; total 15.

Zealous—1 seaman killed; 7 seamen wounded; total 8.

Orion—1 officer, 11 seamen, 1 marine killed; 5 officers, 18 seamen, 6 marines wounded; total 42.

Goliath—2 officers, 12 seamen, marines

marines killed; 4 officers, 28 seamen, 9 marines wounded; total 62.

Majestic—3 officers, 33 seamen, 4 marines killed; 3 officers, 124 seamen, 16 marines wounded; total 193.

Bellerophon—4 officers, 32 seamen, 13 marines killed; 5 officers, 26 seamen, 17 marines wounded; total 197.

Leander—14 seamen wounded.

Total—16 officers, 156 seamen, 6 marines killed; 37 officers, 562 seamen, 78 marines wounded; total 95.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Vanguard—Captain Taddy, marines, Mr. Thomas Seymour, Mr. John G. Taylor, midshipmen.

Alexander—Mr. John Collins, lieutenant.

Orion—Mr. Baird, captain's clerk.

Goliath—Mr. William Davies, master's mate; Mr. Andrew Brown, midshipman.

Majestic—George B. Westcott, captain; Mr. Zebedee Ford, midshipman; Mr. Andrew Gilmore, boatswain.

Bellerophon—Mr. Robert Savage Daniel, Mr. W. Launder, Mr. George Joliffe, lieutenants; Mr. Thomas Ellison, master's-mate.

Minotaur—Lieutenant J. S. Kirchner, master; Mr. Peter Walters, master's-mate.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Vanguard—Mr. N. Vassal, Mr. Adye, lieutenants; Mr. J. Campbell, admiral's secretary; Mr. M. Austin, boatswain; Mr. J. Weatherston, Mr. George Antrim, midshipmen.

Theseus—Lieutenant Hawkins.

Alexander—Alexander J. Ball, sq. captain; captain J. Cresswell, marines; Mr. W. Lawton, master; Mr. G. Bully, Mr. Luke Anderson, midshipmen.

Audacious—Mr. John Jeans, lieutenant; Mr. Christopher Font, gunner.

Orion—Sir James Saumarez, captain; Mr. Peter Sadler, boatswain; Mr. Phil. Richardson, Mr. Ch. Miell, Mr. Lanfesty, midshipmen.

Goliath—Mr. William Wilkinson, lieutenant; Mr. Law. Graves, midshipman; Mr. P. Strachan, school-master; Mr. James Payne, midshipman.

Majestic—Mr. Charles Seward, Mr. Charles Royle, midshipmen; Mr. Robert Overton, captain's clerk.

Bellerophon—H. D. Darby, esq. captain; Mr. Ed. Kirby, master; captain John Hopkins, marines; Mr. Chapman, boatswain; Mr. Nicholas Bettson, midshipman.

Minotaur—Mr. Thomas Irwin, lieutenant; lieutenant John Jewell, marines; Mr. Thomas Foxten, 2d master; Mr. Martin Wills, midshipman.

Swiftsure—Mr. William Smith, midshipman.

HORATIO NELSON.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 11, 1798.

SIR,

Herewith I send you a copy of my letter to the earl of St. Vincent, of this date.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 11, 1798.

My Lord,

The Swiftsure brought in this morning la Fortune, French corvette, of 18 guns and 70 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

Earl St. Vincent.

4. The metropolis and neighbourhood were splendidly illuminated, and every public demonstration

tion of joy shewn on the news of admiral Nelson's victory. A subscription for the relief of the widows and children of the brave seamen who fell, was begun at Lloyd's coffee-house, on the same day the news arrived, and 1100l. were immediately subscribed.

4. The hon. capt. Capel waited on the right hon. the lord mayor, with the sword of the French admiral, M. Blanquet, which was surrendered in the late naval combat to sir Horatio Nelson, and intended by that gallant commander as a present to the city of London, accompanied by the following letter:

*Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile,
Aug. 8, 1798.*

" My Lord,

" Having the honour of being a freeman of the city of London, I take the liberty of sending to your lordship the sword of the commanding French admiral (M. Blanquet) who survived after the battle of the 1st. off the Nile; and request that the city of London will honour me with the acceptance of it, as a remembrance that Britannia still rules the waves; which that she may ever do, is the fervent prayer of

Your lordship's

most obedient servant,

HORATIO NELSON.

Downing-street, Oct. 6. By advices received from his majesty's minister at Constantinople, dated September 3, it appears, that war has been declared by the grand signor against the French; that the French minister, with his legation, has been sent to the castle of the Seven Towers; and that some French merchant ships in the harbour have been taken possession of. The Russian auxiliary squadron was in sight of Constantinople on that day.

Downing-street, Oct. 9. By letters

from Switzerland, of the 18th of September, it appears, that on the 8th and 9th of that month the troops of the canton of Unterwalden were, after a most obstinate resistance, totally defeated by the French army. The most horrid carnage ensued. Stanz, the principal town of the canton, has been reduced to ashes, and old men, women, and children, put to the sword without mercy! The French had to contend with 1600 of the inhabitants of Unterwalden, who were joined by a few hundred volunteers from the neighbouring cantons. A small body of peasants from Schweitz performed prodigies of valour, and was the means of saving the colours of the canton. The wretched remains of this unfortunate army have taken refuge in the mountains.

[This gazette also contains an account of the capture of L'Araignée French schooner privateer, mounting 4 four-pounders and 1 nine-pounder carronade, but pierced for 10 guns, carrying 38 men, by his majesty's ship Triton, capt. Gore;—also, the River de Este Ondenening, Dutch privateer schooner, of 8 guns and 38 men, by his majesty's armed sloop Charlotte, commanded by lieutenant John Williams. It also contains a letter from captain Lane, of the Acasta, in which he states, that, on the 1st of June, the Ceres, capt. Otway, chased la Mutine French privateer brig, of 18 guns and 150 men, to windward of St. Juan; but, from the state of the weather and shoal water, was unable, for some days, to take possession of her; the crew, in the interim, had warped her close in shore for the purpose of defending her from the beach; capt. Otway, however, sent his boats the first moment the weather

weather permitted (covering them with the *Ceres*), under the command of lieut. Wooldridge. The enemy, having set fire to her, quit-
ted, and formed in great numbers on the beach, keeping up a very heavy fire on the boats; while taking possession of her, and striking the colours, some of the *Ceres*' shot having taken place below her waterline, she filled, which making it impracticable to bring her off, the fire was permitted to take effect. The *St. Josef la Victoria*, of 8 guns (but pierced for 16) and 50 men, from Europe, was chased on shore by the *Acasta*, 6 leagues to windward of *St. Juan*; the boats of which ship being sent to take possession, and finding it impossible to bring her off, set fire to and completely destroyed her. Receiving intelligence, upon which was placed great dependence, that the French privateers were doing incredible mischief off the N. E. end of *Porto Rico*, and two Spanish frigates being daily expected at *St. Juan*, they immediately proceeded thither, and made the following captures off that port: viz. by the *Acasta*, the *St. Mary*, of 4 guns and 28 men; the *St. Antonio*, pierced for 14 guns; *La Vengeance*, of 6 guns, 11 men, pierced for 10 guns; *St. Josef la Victoria*, 8 guns, 50 men, pierced for 16 guns, burnt; *St. Michael Acandoa*, 6 guns, 28 men, pierced for 6 guns. By the *Ceres*, *ally*, 7 men; *Goulette*, 11 men; *'Avanture*, 14 men; *La Mutine*, 8 guns, 150 men, burnt; *Cargo*, 3 guns, 5 men, pierced for 4 guns, two small schooners, scuttled; two small sloops, scuttled; also, a polar ship from *St. Juan*. And it also contains a letter from captain *Myre*, of the *Regulus*, stating, that, having discovered five vessels at anchor in *Aguada bay*, at the N. W.

end of the island of *Porto Rico*, he manned *La Pouline*, a French schooner, of 4 guns, and 32 men, which he had captured a few days before, and sent her, together with the boats of the *Regulus*, under the command of lieutenant *Good*, to endeavour to cut them out, proceeding in with the ship for their protection and support; the wind unfortunately failing, neither the *Regulus* nor schooner could get in near enough to be of any material service: the whole effort consequently fell upon the boats; but, through the judicious arrangement and very spirited conduct of lieut. *Good*, well supported by lieutenant *Holman* and the junior officers and men under their command, three of the largest vessels, consisting of a ship, a brig, and an armed schooner, were brought away: and, had there been the smallest breath or wind, the same would have been the case with the other two, both which were also boarded, and in our possession for a considerable time: but it falling a dead calm at the moment the cables were cut, and not having boats sufficient to tow so many vessels, it became necessary to quit some, in order to secure those which appeared of the most importance. *Mr. T. Finch*, master's mate, a very promising young man, was killed by a grape-shot from one of the batteries, and was the only person hurt upon this occasion.

10. At a court of common council this day, the lord mayor, after opening the court, laid before them the letter he had received from lord *Nelson*, and presented the sword to the court, which was received with unbounded applause. It was agreed to refer it to a committee of all the aldermen and a commoner out of each ward, to consider

consider the best manner of disposing of the sword, and report to the next court. It was then unanimously resolved, that an humble and dutiful address be presented to his majesty, on the glorious victory over the French, by his majesty's fleet, off the Nile, on the first of August last, under the command of Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. rear-admiral of the blue, now baron Nelson of the Nile. The sheriffs were desired to wait on the king, on his return from Weymouth, to know his royal will and pleasure when the court shall attend. The court thanked the sheriffs for their very polite offer to go immediately to his majesty at Weymouth, on the occasion; and it was referred to a committee to consider of the most respectful and best method of the court for conveying to the gallant lord Nelson, officers, and seamen, the high sense of their meritorious services.

Plymouth, Oct. 15. This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the long-boat, with 6 seamen, lately belonging to the *Jason* frigate, of 38 guns, capt. C. Sterling, arrived here. By them intelligence is received of the total loss of that ship on the coast between Brest and Cape de Raz, on Saturday last, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. In the forenoon of that day she gave chase to five sail of French chasse-marées, and an armed lugger, which, on perceiving the *Jason*, made for the shore; and in following them she struck on a sunken rock, and soon afterwards began to fill so rapidly, that it was deemed prudent to quit her without delay, in order to preserve the lives of the officers and crew; which was happily effected without the loss of a single man. The 6 seamen, James Brown, William Skinner, George Parker, Richard Grover, James Oram, and John

Hoares, who are arrived here, requested permission of the officers to make their escape in the long-boat; which was acceded to, and they set sail at 7 on Saturday evening; previous to which the *Jason* had nearly filled with water, and the remainder of the crew were all landed, whom they saw march off under an escort of the military to prison. Capt. Sterling, his officers, and ship's company, were all well and in good spirits. The above men had only one cheese, a piece of boiled beef, and a bottle of gin, to subsist on during their passage, which they state to have been most tempestuous indeed, the wind having blown a gale at S. W. ever since they quitted the *Jason*.

16. At a court of common council held this day, the committee appointed to consider the best manner of disposing of the sword presented to the court by admiral lord Nelson, reported the following resolution; which was agreed to unanimously: That the sword delivered up to our gallant hero, lord Nelson, by the French admiral, M. Blanquet, be put up in the most conspicuous place in the common council chamber, with the following inscription engraved on a marble tablet:

“The Sword of Monf. Blanquet, the commanding French Admiral, in the glorious Engagement off the Nile, on the first of August, 1798; presented to the Court, by the Right Hon. Rear-Ad. Lord Nelson.”

The lord mayor was requested to communicate to lord Nelson the high sense which the court entertained of the invaluable present of this sword. The thanks of the court, and a sword of the value of 200 guineas, were ordered to be presented to lord Nelson; and the lord

lord mayor requested to order the same, and present it to the victorious admiral. The thanks of the court were also ordered to be given to captain Berry, and the captains, officers, and seamen, for their important services; and it was resolved that the freedom should be presented to captain Berry in a gold box of 100 guineas value.

Admiralty Office, October 16.

This gazette contains an account of the capture of *Le François* French privateer, mounting 2 carriage guns, 6 swivels, and manned with 23 men, by his majesty's sloop *El Corso*, captain James;—also, a French brig privateer, called *Le Levrier*, pierced for 16 guns, and carrying 70 men, by his majesty's ship *Phaëton*, captain Stopford.

16. About half after eight o'clock this evening, while the magistrates were in the execution of their official duty, a most furious and outrageous mob assembled round the marine police-office, and, after shouting, instantly attacked the windows, broke the outside shutters, threw in large stones, and did a great deal of damage. As soon as it was possible for the magistrates and officers to force their way to the street, the riot act was instantly read; but before this was effected, while the mob were attempting to break into the house, the officers, who were by this time armed, fired one or two pistols; but the mob continued notwithstanding to be very outrageous, nor was it possible to make the least impression until one of the mob, a coal-heaver, was shot.—In a short time after one of the officers was wounded in the hand by a pistol ball, while standing close by Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Hurriott, two of the magistrates,

and soon after it was discovered that a person named Franks, who was attached to the marine police-office institution, was mortally wounded.

The riot appears, on examination, to have originated with the associates of a coal-heaver, named Charles Eyres, who had been convicted a few minutes before for stealing coals. A more sudden attack, and a more infuriated mob, perhaps never was known; and the narrowness of the street contributed in a considerable degree to the mischief which was done; and nothing but the spirit shown by the officers would have prevented the outrage from extending to the destruction of the building.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 21, 1798.

Lieutenant Waterhouse arrived here late last night with the duplicate of a dispatch from sir John Borlase Warren, bart. and K. B. captain of his majesty's ship *Canada*, to vice-admiral Kingmill, of which the following is a copy:

*Canada, Lough Swilly, Ireland,
16th October, 1798.*

SIR,

In pursuance of the orders and instructions I received by the *Kangaroo*, I proceeded with the ships named in the margin*, off Achill-Head, and on the 10th instant I was joined by his majesty's ships *Melampus* and *Doris*, the latter of whom I directed to look out for the enemy off Tory Island and the Rosses; in the evening of the same day, the *Amelia* appeared in the offing, when captain Herbert informed me he had parted with the *Æthalion*, *Anson*, and *Sylph*, who, with great attention, had continued to observe the French squadron since their sailing on the 17th ult.

* *Canada*, *Robust*, *Foudroyant*, and *Magnanime*.

In the morning of the 11th, however, these two ships also fell in with us, and at noon the enemy were discovered in the N. W. quarter, consisting of one ship of 80 guns, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig. I immediately made the signal for a general chase, and to form in succession as each ship arrived up with the enemy, whom, from their great distance to windward, and a hollow sea, it was impossible to come up with before the 12th.

The chase was continued in very bad and boisterous weather all day of the 11th, and the following night; when, at half past five A. M. they were seen at a little distance to windward, the line of battle ship having lost her main top-mast.

The enemy bore down and formed their line in close order upon the starboard tack; and, from the length of the chase, and our ships being spread, it was impossible to close with them before seven A. M. when I made the Robust's signal to lead, which was obeyed with much alacrity, and the rest of the ships to form in succession in the rear of the van.

The action commenced at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, A. M. the Rosses bearing S. S. W. five leagues, and at eleven, the Hoche, after a gallant defence, struck; and the frigates made sail from us: the signal to pursue the enemy was made immediately, and in five hours afterwards three of the frigates hauled down their colours also; but they, as well as the Hoche, were obstinately defended, all of them being heavy frigates, and, as well as the ship of the line, entirely new, full of troops and stores, with every necessary for the establishment of their views and plans in Ireland.

I am happy to say, that the efforts and conduct of every officer and man in the Squadron seemed to have been actuated by the same spirit, zeal, and unanimity in their king and country's cause; and I feel myself under great obligations to them, as well as the officers and men of this ship, for their exertions upon this occasion; which will, I hope, recommend them to their lordships' favour.

I left capt. Thornborough after the action, with the Magnanime, Æthalion, and Amelia, with the prizes; and am sorry to find he is not arrived; but trust they will soon make their appearance.

I have the honour to remain, sir,
your most obedient
humble servant,

JN. WARREN.

P. S. The ships with us in the action were the Canada, Robust, Foudroyant, Magnanime, Æthalion, Melampus, and Amelia.

The Anson joined us in the latter part of the action, having lost her mizen-mast in chase the day before.

I have sent my first lieutenant Turguand to take the command of the Hoche.

22. This afternoon, at a quarter past 6, their majesties and their royal highnesses the princesses arrived at Windsor from Weymouth in perfect health.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 23, 1798.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1798.
Mr. Marshall, one of the three commissioners at Paris, who lately arrived from France by way of New York, has been received with much distinction. He was met at some miles distance from Philadelphia by the secretary of state and some members of the senate, escorted into town by a party of the new-raised

raised volunteer corps, and a public dinner has been since given to him by the principal members of the two houses of congress.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1798.

The measures adopted with a view to place this country in a state of preparation for a war with France, continue to be carried on with considerable spirit. The defenceless situation of the different sea-port towns is particularly felt; and the erection or repair of the fortifications necessary for the protection of the most exposed places is begun all along the coast of the Atlantic, with a great degree of energy. In some parts of the country, particularly at New-York, individuals have offered their personal service, gratis, for the construction of batteries. The sum appropriated to this object by congress is four hundred and thirty thousand dollars: and an act has been passed, that when any individual state, that happens to be indebted to the general union, shall, with the approbation of the president, complete any fortification already begun, or erect any additional works, the money thus applied shall be placed to the credit of that state.

The three frigates ordered by congress to be completed and equipped, the United States of 44 guns, the Constitution of 44, and the Constellation of 36 guns, have found no difficulty in procuring their full complement of men, although the monthly pay, seventeen dollars to able-bodied seamen, and ten dollars to ordinary seamen, is much inferior to the wages given at present by the captains of merchant vessels.

A considerable addition to the number of these large frigates is likely to be made by voluntary subscription; the merchants of Phila-

delphia have undertaken to construct one of 44 guns: at Boston upwards of one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed for a similar purpose: at Baltimore, one hundred thousand: at New York, Alexandria, Norfolk, Richmond, Charleston, and almost all the considerable towns of the union, proportionate sums have been generously contributed.

The congress have authorised the president to build a considerable number of vessels of inferior size:— 6 of 32 guns, 12 of from 20 to 22 guns, 6 of 18 guns, and 10 galleys. The number of revenue cutters, which carry from 8 to 14 guns each, is also to be multiplied along the coasts; and the president is empowered to increase their complement of men to the number of 70. These vessels have been authorised by act of congress to take all French armed vessels, and to retake such American vessels as may have been captured. The exertions of the officers and crews have been encouraged by a law securing to them a certain share in the value of the prizes they may make. The French privateer lately brought in by the American sloop of war the Delaware, has been regularly libelled, and condemned in the court of admiralty here. The crews have been considered as prisoners of war, and are to be confined in Lancaster jail.

Congress has further ordered the formation of a corps of marines to consist of five hundred men, under the directions of a major and a proper number of subaltern officers; and it appears that it is likely to be raised without difficulty.

Much time has been spent in congress on a plan for better organizing and disciplining the militia.

The president has been authorised to purchase thirty thousand stand of small arms for the use of those bodies of militia that are most in want of them, which are to be deposited in convenient situations, and to be either lent to the different corps, or sold to them at prime cost.

The regular army of the United States is also to receive some increase: congress has authorised the raising of twelve new regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons (which, with the two troops already existing, will form a regiment), in addition to the provisional army of ten thousand men which the president has it in his power to levy in case of a threatened invasion. By this means the regular army will amount upon the whole to between twelve and thirteen thousand men, exclusive of the provisional one just mentioned.

The volunteer corps proceed with very great success. The spirit of enlistment has been in some degree increased by a plan, adopted by congress, empowering the volunteers to form themselves into legions; that is to say, as it is understood here, into corps composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

A body of this kind has very suddenly acquired numbers and respectability, and is likely soon to have the full complement of two thousand men. It is expected that those volunteers who may offer their service, in the whole extent of the United States, may, in the end, amount to from ninety to a hundred thousand men.

Vienna, Oct. 4. The last accounts from Malta, which were dated the 26th of August, brought intelligence that the French troops, to the number of about two thousand five hundred men, had, in

consequence of the discontents of the inhabitants, which had broken out into acts of violence, retired within the forts, whither they had transported the powder, and as much flour as they could lay up in the magazine; and that, in order to avoid the diminution of this store, they compelled the inhabitants and the town, by the firing of a cannon, laden with a ball, over their houses, to bring them, from time to time, sufficient provisions for their present consumption.

Constantinople, Sept. 8, 1798. Immediately upon receiving the news of the victory off the mouth of the Nile, the grand signor directed a superb diamond aigrette (called a chelengk, or plume of triumph), taken from one of the imperial turbans, to be sent to admiral sir Horatio Nelson, together with a pelice of sable fur of the first quality.

He directed also a purse of two thousand sequins to be distributed among the British seamen wounded at the battle of the Nile.

These presents are to be conveyed to sir Horatio Nelson in a Turkish frigate.

The following is a translation of the note delivered to Mr. Smith, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary, upon the occasion:

Translation.—It is but lately, that by a written communication it has been made known how much the Sublime Porte rejoiced at the first advice received of the English squadron in the White Sea having defeated the French squadron of Alexandria in Egypt.

By recent accounts comprehending a specific detail of the action, it appears now more positive that his Britannic majesty's fleet has actually destroyed by that action the
best

best ships the French had in their possession.

This joyful event, therefore, laying this empire under an obligation, and the service rendered by our much-esteemed friend adm. Nelson on this occasion being of a nature to call for public acknowledgement, his imperial majesty, the powerful, formidable, and most magnificent grand signor has destined as a present in his imperial name to the said admiral, a diamond aigrette (chelengk), and a sable fur with broad sleeves; besides two thousand sequins to be distributed among the wounded of his crew. And as the English minister is constantly zealous to contribute, by his endeavours, to the increase of friendship between the two courts, it is hoped he will not fail to make known this circumstance to his court, and to solicit the permission of the powerful and most august king of England, for the said admiral to put on and wear the said aigrette and pelice.

Sept. 8, 1798.

Constantinople, Sept. 19, 1798.
Vice-admiral Ouschakoff's squadron is now actually under weigh for the Dardanelles, &c.

By letters just received from Smyrna, it appears, that the general measures of police adopted against the French have been pursued there with a more exemplary rigour than elsewhere. The individuals of the French nation have been thrown into the common prisons, and the whole French mission, including Jean Bon St. André, and his papers, laden on half-a-dozen mules, are upon their way hither under an escort.

Three French vessels have been captured in the harbour, and the whole French property on shore confiscated.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 23, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Cadiz, the 30th September, 1798.

SIR,

I inclose two letters, representing eminent services performed by officers and part of the crew of his majesty's ships the Goliath and Alcmena.

I am, sir, &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

*Goliath, off the Mouth of the Nile,
the 25th August, 1798.*

SIR,

I have great pleasure in informing you, that, at half after one this morning, the boats of his majesty's ship Goliath, under the direction of lieutenant William Debusk, attacked and carried, after an obstinate action of fifteen minutes, the French national armed ketch Torride, 70 men, commanded by Mr. Martin Bedar, lieut. de vaisseau, mounting three long eighteen-pounders, four swivels, and well appointed in small arms: the castle of Berquier, under the guns of which the Torride was moored, also fired for her support; but the skill and courage of lieut. Debusk and those under his command was such as to baffle every attempt to save her. The French captain is badly wounded; I have therefore sent him on shore with a flag of truce. Lieutenant Debusk is slightly wounded, and one of his people likely to suffer amputation of his left arm: the prize had three killed and ten wounded; several of the prisoners escaped to the shore by swimming.

I have, &c. &c.

THO. FOLEY.

To captain Hood,
Zealous.

(13)

Alcmena,

Alcmene, off Alexandria,

SIR, *Aug. 22, 1798.*

I beg leave to inform you that La Legere French gun-boat, mounting two six-pounders, some swivels, and 61 men, was captured this-day by his majesty's ship under my command.

Though every preparation was made for running along-side and boarding her, to save any dispatches she might have for Buonaparte, we could not prevent their being thrown overboard, which was however perceived by John Taylor and James Harding, belonging to the Alcmene, who, at the risk of their lives (the ship then going between five and six knots), dashed overboard, and saved the whole of them.

Both men were most fortunately picked up by the boat that was sent after them; and I conceive it my duty to make known the very spirited conduct they showed on this occasion, for the good of the service.

I am, &c. GEORGE HOPE.

To Samuel Hood, esq.

Capt. of his majesty's ship Zealous.

La Legere is 40 days from Toulon, bound to Alexandria with dispatches for general Buonaparte.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 23, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Graham Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Melampus, to Sir John Borlase Warren, dated at Sea off Lough Swilly, the 16th instant.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 13th instant, at midnight, being well up towards St. John's Point, we discovered two large ships close to us on our weather-beam: on seeing us, they hauled up on the opposite tack: as I had not the least doubt of their being two of the enemy's frigates, we tacked and closed with

the nearest in an hour, going ten knots. After hailing and ordering her to bring to without effect, she trying to get away athwart our stern, we opened such a fire upon her, as completely unrigged her in about twenty-five minutes, and forced her to bring to, and surrender; she proved to be La Resolue French frigate, commanded by Jean Pierre Barqueau, mounting 40 guns, and 500 seamen and troops on board, the other frigate was L'Immortalité, of 44 guns, twenty-four pounders, on the main deck, and 600 seamen and soldiers: she made several signals whilst we were occupied with her consort, but gave us no disturbance.

Both on this occasion, and during the action of the 12th, the officers, seamen, and marines, of his majesty's ship under my command displayed the utmost degree of zeal, alacrity, and gallant spirit; Mr. Martin (the first lieutenant, an old and good officer), with lieutenants Price, Ellison, and Hole, of the marines, conducted themselves much to my satisfaction; and I experienced very great assistance from the steady good conduct of Mr. Emory, the master.

As a very heavy gale of wind came on immediately after our boarding La Resolue, the second lieutenant, Mr. John Price, with twenty-one men, were all that could be thrown on board of her, with the loss of our two cutters. That officer deserves very great credit for his active exertion in clearing her of the wreck of her masts and rigging, and in keeping company in so violent a storm; as our object was to disable our antagonist before her consort could assist her. La Resolue had only ten men killed, and a great number wounded; but I am inexpressibly happy to add, that, in the

action

action of the 12th, we had only one man wounded; and the affair of the 13th did not deprive their country of the services of a single man of the brave crew of the *Melampus*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GRAHAM MOORE.

This gazette also contains an account of the capture of *La Velos Aragonesa*, Spanish-built frigate (letter de marque), of 30 guns and 90 men, *Jasé Eloy Sanchez* commander, with a cargo from *La Guayra*, after throwing many of her guns overboard in the chase, by his majesty's ship *Aurora*, capt. Digby; also, *De Esle Andeneming* Dutch privateer schooner, of 8 guns and 38 men, by his majesty's armed sloop *Charlotte*, commanded by lieutenant John Williams; and also, by his majesty's ships *Concorde* and *Lapwing*, *La Buona parte*, of 8 guns and 72 men; *L'Amazone*, of 10 guns and 80 men; *Le Sauveur*, of 4 guns and 20 men; *La Fortune*, of 2 guns and 22 men; and the *Invariable* schooner letter of marque, of 4 guns and 20 men.

St. James's, Oct. 24. His majesty in council was pleased to order, that the parliament should be prorogued from November 6, to November 20, then to meet for the dispatch of business. His majesty also ordered that the embargo laid on ships and vessels by the privy council, on July 27, 1798, should be taken off, as far as relates to ships bound to any of the ports in the territories of the grand duke of Tuscany.

This gazette also contains an order in council extending the observance of fourteen day's quarantine to vessels coming from Boston and New-York, a malignant and infectious disorder, of the nature of the plague, having appeared in both

those places; and also an order to continue the bounties to seamen till Dec. 31, 1798.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 27.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 24th Instant.

SIR,

The inclosed copy of a letter which I received this morning will manifest to their lordships the courage, skill, and intrepidity, of capt. Martin, his officers, and ship's company, in the capture of the French frigate *L'Immortalité*, after a persevering and brilliant action against a ship of such superior force.

BRIDPORT.

Fishguard, Plymouth-sound, Oct. 22.

My Lord,

In compliance with your orders of the 17th inst. I proceeded with all possible dispatch to the southward, and on the 20th inst. having arrived in latitude 48 deg. 23 min. north, long. 7 deg. west, I had the satisfaction to fall in with a large French frigate, and, after an hour's running fight, came to close action with her, which lasted for 25 minutes, when the *Fishguard* became perfectly ungovernable; the bow-lines, braces, topsail-ties, backstays, and the whole of the running-rigging, being cut to pieces. At this critical moment she endeavoured to make off; but the activity of the officers and ship's company, in repairing the damages and making sail, soon enabled us to close with her again, and the fight was renewed and continued with great spirit and resolution for an hour and fifty minutes, when she surrendered to his majesty's ship, and proved to be *L'Immortalité*, a new frigate, mounting 42 guns, twenty-four-pounders, on the main deck, and nine-pounders, with

forty-two-pound carronades, on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, commanded by citizen Le Grand, who was killed in the action. She was one of the squadron that composed the expedition to Ireland; and at the commencement of the expedition had on board 580 men, including general Menage, second in command of the troops (who was also killed in the action), adjutant-general Crazezy, and some soldiers. I should wish to recommend the steady good conduct of Mr. Carden, first-lieutenant of the Fish-guard, on this occasion, but not to the prejudice of any other person, as every officer and man on board behaved with that courage and intrepidity which at all times distinguish his majesty's subjects in the presence of the enemy. Annexed is a list of killed and wounded. I am sorry to say thirteen of our wounded men have suffered so much as to preclude all hope of their recovery.

J. B. MARTIN.

List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ship Fish-guard.

Killed—William Bennett, Richard Wallis, John Caird, Edward Paine, Thomas Sketton, George Snalum, George Morton, Solomon M'Cormick, John Maxworthy, John Williams.—Wounded, lieutenant Gerrard, marines; seamen 23, marines 2.

Total killed and wounded 36.

Killed and wounded on board L'Immortalité.

Killed—Officers 10, men 44.—Wounded 61.

Total killed and wounded 115.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 30.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Durham, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Plymouth Sound.

I beg leave to inclose you a copy of a letter sent by this post to the right hon. admiral lord Bridport.

Anson, Plymouth-sound, Oct. 27.

My Lord,

From the disabled state of his majesty's ship under my command in the action of the 13th instant, and the wind remaining to the S. W. I was unavoidably separated from the squadron under the command of sir John Borlase Warren, bart. K. B. and drove considerably to the N. W. of Ireland. I have great satisfaction in informing your lordship, that on the 18th, at day-light in the morning, I discovered a large ship to leeward, fortunately for me, with the loss of her fore and main-top-masts (the Anson being by no means in a situation to chase), her mizen-mast gone, main-yard and main-cross-trees; the bowsprit and fore-yard shot through in several places. I immediately bore up, and got alongside of her. After an action of one hour and quarter, most gallantly disputed, which does the highest honour to citizen Joseph Andrien Segone, her commander, she struck; proved to be La Loire, one of the largest and finest frigates belonging to the republic, presented by the city of Nantes, quite new, and never before at sea, pierced for 50 guns, mounting forty-six 18-pounders, having on board 664 men (troops included), among whom are a number of artillery, état-major for three regiments. La Loire had 48 men killed, and 78 wounded, was one of the four frigates which the Anson engaged the 13th, and was making her escape from the coast. I beg leave particularly to acknowledge the steady and good behaviour of my officers and petty officers; cannot avoid recommending to your lordship's notice my first lieutenant, Mr. John Hinton, whose conduct, not only upon

upon this occasion but many others, has met with my fullest approbation; not derogating from the behaviour of lieutenants Meager, Manderfon, and Mr. William Christoph, the master. I have also to acknowledge the services of lieutenants Bell and Derring, of the marines, who commanded the carromades: as to my ship's company, they have been faithful companions during four years in pretty active service, and their conduct upon all occasions merits my warm approbation. Having fallen in, the night before the action, with his majesty's brig Kangaroo, I ordered captain Brace, from the Anson's disabled state, to continue in company, and am much indebted to him for the services he has rendered me in taking possession of La Loire. Herewith I send a list of the killed and wounded.

Killed; Alex. Duncan, quarter-master; Matthew Birch, seaman.

Wounded; Mr. W. A. Bell, first lieutenant of marines; Mr. William Robilliard, Mr. Francis . Payler, midshipmen; Henry Wilfon, James Davis, John Adams, John Houston, William Shaw, Peter Wilman, William Thomas (second), Patrick Kelly, seamen; James Cummings, Robert Dillon, marines.

Inclosed is a list of the stores, &c. found on board La Loire republican frigate.

Clothing complete for 3000 men, 1020 muskets in cases, 200 pikes, 360 pouches, 25 cases of musket ball-cartridges, 1 brass field-piece, with a great quantity of ammunition of different kinds, including tools, &c.

H. DURHAM.
Copy of a Letter from the Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Racoon, to Admiral Peyton.

Racoon, Downs, Oct. 20.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that, at six A. M. on this morning, Blackness bearing S. E. by E. distance 3 leagues, I discovered 3 large luggers a-head; immediately made all sail, and gave chase; after a running fire of two hours, had the pleasure to come up with and capture one of them, Le Vigilant lugger, mounting 12 four-pounders and 2 long sixes, carrying 55 men (six or seven of whom were left on shore at Boulogne), commanded by citizen Muirbasse. On sending my boats on board, I found, that in consequence of being hulled in several places, she was sinking very fast, which detained me a considerable time (in endeavouring to stop the leak), otherwise I must have inevitably taken another before they could possibly have reached the coast of France. I have the pleasure to say, that all the prisoners got safe on board except those killed by my firing; and every exertion was used to save the vessel, but to no effect; at 9 A. M. she sunk; she was entirely new, had been out two cruises only, and taken nothing. One of the luggers in company had captured a brig, which I observed his majesty's sloop the Plover to take possession of, off Folkestone, at 11 A. M.

ROB. LLOYD.

This gazette also contains an account of the capture of the French schooner privateer Le Corsaire L'E-rin-go-brah, of 10 carriage guns and 8 swivels, part of which she threw overboard, and between 40 and 50 men, by his majesty's sloop Plover, capt. Chesshyre.

NOVEMBER.

3. This gazette contains an account of the destruction of a lugger

ger privateer, by being driven on the rocks of Cape La Hogue, by his majesty's ship *Arethusa*, captain Wolley.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 6, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the *Kent*, Yarmouth Roads, Nov. 5, 1798.

I have the satisfaction to inclose you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, a letter I received last night from captain King, of his majesty's ship *Sirius*, acquainting me of his having captured two Dutch frigates, in which he has displayed equal spirit and address.

I am, &c. &c.

DUNCAN.

Sirius, Grimby Roads, Nov. 1, 1798.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that, in pursuance of orders I received from vice-admiral sir Richard Onslow, bart. I parted company with the fleet on the evening of the 23d ult. to reconnoitre the force of the enemy in the Texel. At eight A. M. on the following morning, the Texel bearing S. by E. ten leagues, I fell in with the two Dutch frigates named in the margin*, at that time about two miles distance from each other.

Passing within gun-shot of the leewardmost of them, I stood on until I could (upon tacking) nearly fetch the weathermost (the *Waakzaamheid*), my object being to prevent their junction; and by this means, that being accomplished, I had the

satisfaction to cut off the latter, and bring her to about nine o'clock, when she hauled down her colours and fired a gun to leeward; as soon as the prisoners were exchanged, I made sail after the other; and, although nearly out of sight, I had the good fortune before five P. M. to bring her to a kind of running action, which continued about half an hour, within musket-shot, at times, during which she kept a smart but ill-directed discharge of cannon and musketry, when she struck to his majesty's ship; she is called the *Furie*, and under the orders of the captain of the *Waakzaamheid*, and had the commandant of the troops and a number of officers on board. I am happy to add, there was only one man wounded by a musket-ball, and that his majesty's ship suffered but little, one shot through her bowsprit; her rigging, &c. but little cut. The loss on board the *Furie* was eight killed and fourteen wounded: her hull, masts, &c. have suffered much.

I should be wanting in gratitude, were I not to express my acknowledgments of the spirited conduct manifested by all my officers and ship's company on this occasion; particularly so on account of the reduction of numbers, by manning the other prize (in which I sent Mr. Goffet, my senior lieutenant), and in securing the officers, troops, &c. taken out of her.

This expedition has been waiting an opportunity of sailing since the 21st of July last. They left

* *Waakzaamheid*, captain Neirrop, senior captain, mounting 26 guns, 24 nine-pounders on the main deck, 2 six-pounders on the fore-castle, having 100 Dutch seamen and 122 French troops (total 222) on board, also 2000 stand of arms, besides other ordnance stores.

Furie, captain Pletz, of 36 guns, 26 twelve-pounders on the main deck, and 10 six-pounders on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, with 153 Dutch seamen and 165 French troops (total 318) on board, also 4000 stand of arms, besides other ordnance stores.

the Texel at eleven o'clock the preceding night.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RICHARD-KING.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 10.

Extract of a Letter from Captain George Countess, Commander of His Majesty's Ship *Æthalion*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Plymouth Sound, Nov. 8, 1798.

I have to request you will be pleased to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that, since my letter of 22d September by captain White, of the *Sylph*, I continued to watch the motions of the French squadron in his majesty's ship under my command (having with me the *Anson* and *Amelia*), until the 4th of October at noon, when a hard gale of wind coming on, we lost sight of them in lat. 53 deg. 13 min. north, and long. 16 deg. 15 min. west, Sligo Bay bearing north 77 east, distance 91 leagues. The wind being off shore, we carried sail to get in with the land, to give the necessary information. The *Amelia* separated on the night of the 8th. I had previously desired, in case of separation, each ship to make the best of her way to give the alarm. On the 11th we fell in with the squadron under sir J. B. Warren; but, it blowing strong, could not get on board to communicate any intelligence; but seeing the *Amelia* with him, I was satisfied he had all the information I could give. Soon after our joining the above squadron, the *Anson* made the signal for the enemy, whom we discovered coming down: but they hauled to the wind on observing us. We chased and kept close to them during the night, and next morning the attack commenced, which no doubt you have been fully informed of by sir J. B. Warren.

After the *Hoche* struck, we pursued the weathermost frigate, who was making off, and sailed very fast. After a considerable chase we came up with and engaged her; she made an obstinate resistance for an hour and fifty minutes after we got abreast of her, when she struck her colours, most of her sails having come down, and five feet water in her hold. She proved to be the *Bellone*, of 36 guns, twelve-pounders, having 300 soldiers on board, besides her crew. The squadron chased to leeward, and of course we separated, being obliged to remain by the prize, and have been under the necessity of keeping the sea ever since.

I cannot speak too highly of the bravery and conduct of all my officers during the action, as well as of their extreme vigilance in watching them for seventeen days. Mr. Sayer, first lieutenant, is in the prize, and I can with pleasure say, his majesty has not a more zealous or a better officer. We had one man killed and three wounded. The enemy appear to have had twenty killed.

10. On Thursday last sir Richard Carr Glynn, knt. lord mayor elect for the year ensuing, was sworn at Guildhall; when the chair and other ensigns of mayoralty were surrendered to him in the accustomed manner.

15. The dreadful devastation made in New-York by the yellow fever has subsided. No less than 3000 of the inhabitants died during the few months the disorder prevailed. The inhabitants had returned to New-York at the time the Westmoreland packet left that place, and might have done so at an earlier period, had they taken the precaution of having their houses opened and fumigated, instead of returning

returning to them from the fresh air in the country, while the contagion still hung about the buildings, and to which is attributed its remaining so long.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 13.

Naples, Sept. 25. His majesty's ships the Culloden, captain Trowbridge, the Alexander, captain Ball, and the frigate Bonne Citoyenne, came into this port on the 18th instant in the evening. His Sicilian majesty went out in his boat into the bay to meet them, as did numerous English and Neapolitan boats. The ships gave the royal salute to his majesty. Admiral sir Horatio Nelson, in the Vanguard, accompanied by the Thalia frigate, did not make his appearance in this bay until Saturday last the 22d inst. having been becalmed off Sicily.

The king of Naples not only went off to meet the admiral, but instantly went on board the Vanguard, and staid on board until that vessel was at anchor in the port. The royal salute was given by all the king's ships, both on his Sicilian majesty's arrival on board the Vanguard, and on his leaving the ship. The day being remarkably fine, numerous boats with colours and music attended the Vanguard, and all the shores and wharfs of Naples were crowded with a multitude of rejoicing people; and when the admiral came on shore, the reception the Neapolitans gave him was expressive of the utmost kindness and gratitude.

28. Every assistance has been given to the Vanguard, the Culloden, and Alexander, so that these ships will be fit to go again to sea in a few days. Yesterday his majesty's ship Colossus, captain Murray, with four victuallers, from Gibraltar, came to an anchor in this port.

This morning sir Horatio Nelson has received a letter from sir James Saumarez, dated from the port of Augusta in Sicily, the 17th instant, reporting all well in the squadron under his command: and that he hoped, having got water and fresh provisions, to sail from thence for Gibraltar the Wednesday following.

Captain Gage, in the Terpsichore, arrived here this morning. He left Malta the 26th instant, when sir James Saumarez with his squadron, in conjunction with the Portuguese squadron under the command of marquis Nizza, had summoned the French to surrender and evacuate Malta, which was refused by M. Vaubois, the commander in chief of Valetta; and that sir James Saumarez was proceeding with his squadron and French prizes to Gibraltar, having left the Portuguese to block Malta, and having, at the request of the Maltese insurgents, supplied them with a large quantity of ammunition and twelve hundred stand of arms from his French prizes. The Maltese say that the French are in the greatest want at Valetta.

Vienna, October 27. Intelligence was received on Thursday afternoon from general Bellegarde, of the Austrians having, at the formal request of the Grisons' government, taken possession of Coire and the important post of Richenau, and of detachments being on their march to occupy the rest of the country.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 16, 1798. Copy of a Letter from Captain Columbine, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Hastings, Nov. 15.

I am to acquaint you, that this morning a French privateer having appeared off this place, and Mr.

Wenham

Wenham having offered himself and cutter, the *Lion*, to go after her, I put on board her as many of the sea fencibles as I thought necessary, chased, and after a little firing, in which one Frenchman was killed, we took and brought her into this road. She is the *Succès*, of Cherbourg, Nicholas Dubois, master, with 4 guns and 24 men; had been out four days, without making any capture. I beg leave to add, that the Hastings men came forward on the occasion with the greatest zeal and readiness.

I have the honour, &c.

E. H. COLUMBINE.

18. On Sunday the *Britannia*, capt. Caleb Willson, of this port (belonging to Mr. Petrie), sailed from Shields, laden with lead, bacon, butter, bale-goods, &c. for London, having 11 or 12 passengers on board. On the Monday the wind shifted to the east, bringing on a heavy sea, which continued till the Friday, during which time the vessel beat about, and was driven to the northward, on the Staples, near the Fern islands, opposite Balmborough Castle, where she was totally wrecked, and all on board, both crew and passengers, 21 in number, unfortunately perished. Part of the vessel, with 50 firkins of butter, a carpenter's and a medicine chest, have since come ashore. The body of a child has also been found, near Balmborough. Amongst the unfortunate sufferers on this melancholy occasion were Mr. Thomas Heron, cabinet-maker, (son of the late Mr. Major Heron of this town), his wife and two children; John Cook, soap-boiler, and his wife (the daughter of Mrs. Foreman in the Close), both of which families were on a visit to their friends here; Thomas Scott, shipwright, belonging to this town,

who has left a wife and three young children, and Andrew Ferguson, a private in the Perthshire fencible cavalry, at present stationed here: the names of the other passengers are as yet unknown. Amongst those belonging to the vessel was Mr. John Watson, the mate, brother to the captain.

Downing-street, Nov. 20. A decree having been published by the French directory, declaring, that all persons, natives of or originally belonging to neutral countries or countries in alliance with France, who may form a part of the crews of any of the king's ships of war or any other British vessels, shall be considered and treated as pirates; his majesty has directed it to be signified to the commissary for the French prisoners in Great Britain, that if this decree shall, in any instance, be carried into effect against any such persons taken in any vessels the property of his majesty or of his majesty's subjects, and navigated under the British flag, it is his majesty's determination to exercise the most vigorous retaliation against the subjects of the French republic, whom the chance of war has now placed or may hereafter place at the king's disposal.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the *Canada*, Plymouth Dock, Nov. 18.

SIR,

I have been waiting with great anxiety the arrival of the *Robuste* and *La Hoche* at this port, to enable me to make a return of the killed and wounded in the different ships under my orders upon the 12th October last; but, as I understand those ships may be still further detained by repairs at Lough Swilly, I send

I send the inclosed, which it was impossible for me to obtain before the present moment, as the whole squadron was separated in chase of the flying enemy, and have successively arrived at this port; it was impracticable, therefore, to communicate the particulars to their lordships sooner, or to state the very gallant conduct of captains Thornborough and De Courcy, in the *Robust* and *Magnanime*, who, from their position in the van on that day, were enabled to close with the enemy early in the action, and were zealously and bravely seconded by every other ship of the squadron, as well as by the intrepidity displayed by the *Anson* in the evening in obeying my signal to harass the enemy, and in beating off their frigates.

For farther particulars, I refer their lordships to the letters they may have received from captains Countess and Moore of the *Æthalion* and *Melampus*.

I am happy in reflecting that so many advantages to his majesty's arms have been purchased with so inconsiderable a loss in the ships of the squadron.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

your most obedient

humble servant,

JOHN WARREN.

21. The following declaration was unanimously subscribed to, at a very numerous meeting of the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants, of the metropolis, held at the Mansion-house on this day, the lord mayor in the chair:

1. That the principle of finance resorted to in the late session of parliament, namely, that of raising within the year a considerable portion of the sum necessary for the public service, had contributed, in

an eminent degree, to the improvement of public credit, and the advantage of the community.

2. That the meeting was nevertheless, of opinion, that the criterion then assumed, as the basis of that extraordinary supply, had been found unequal in its operation, inasmuch as it had failed to call forth a due ratio of contribution from many descriptions of persons.

3. That, impressed with full confidence that the resources of these kingdoms were adequate to the maintenance of the national honour and independence, the meeting thought it proper to declare their readiness to give their utmost support to such measures as the legislature might deem best calculated to call forth those resources in a more equal and effectual manner, trusting, that its wisdom would devise such expedients for that purpose, as, combined with our late glorious victories, might afford the means of further spirited resistance to the power and pretensions of the enemy, and secure, not only the blessings we now enjoy, but also that ultimate object of all our exertions—a safe and honourable peace.

Dublin, Nov. 22. This morning exhibited a scene of distress, fortunately very rare, in the harbour of Dublin. A tremendous gale of wind at S. E. had blown incessantly for the three preceding days, but last night it increased to a most dreadful tempest; two large merchantmen were driven from their anchors in Poolbeg, and stranded on the Clontarf shore; two others ran upon the North Bull, when one of them oversetting, 14 of her crew attempted to make their escape in the boat, and were all drowned in the surf. The *Active*, Lee, from Liverpool to this port, was

was driven by the gale close under Lord Clare's house at the Black Rock. A Welch sloop foundered at her moorings in the Liffey, near the new docks; and the Kangaroo sloop of war, which lay in the bay, was driven from her anchors over the bar, through Poolbeg, and up the Liffey as far as the Marine School, where she at last was happily brought up with the loss of her guns, which she had been obliged to throw overboard. Several boats and small craft were sunk in the tempest.

Admiral Nelson received the honours of the peerage in consequence of his late gallant conduct, and in this day's gazette the following additions were made to his armorial ensigns.

Whitehall, Nov. 20, 1798. The king has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto the right honourable Horatio baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe in the county of Norfolk, rear-admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and knight of the most honourable military order of the Bath, in consideration of the great zeal, courage, and perseverance manifested by him on divers occasions, and particularly of his able and gallant conduct in the glorious and decisive victory obtained over the French fleet near the mouth of the Nile on the first day of August last, his royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may bear the following honourable augmentations to his armorial ensigns, viz. A chief undulated argent, thereon waves of the sea, from which a palm-tree issuant, between a disabled ship on the dexter, and a ruinous battery on the sinister, all proper; and for his crest, on a naval crown or, the chelengk, or plume of triumph,

presented to him by the grand signor, as a mark of his high esteem, and of his sense of the gallant conduct of the said Horatio baron Nelson in the said glorious and decisive victory, with the motto, "*Palmarum qui meruit ferat*;" and to his supporters, being a sailor on the dexter, and a lion on the sinister, the honourable augmentations following, viz. In the hand of the sailor a palm branch, and another in the paw of the lion, both proper, with the addition of a tri-coloured flag and staff in the mouth of the latter; which augmentations to the supporters to be borne by the said Horatio baron Nelson and by those to whom the said dignity shall descend in virtue of his majesty's letters patent of creation: and that the same may be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office.

And also to order, that his majesty's said concession, and especial mark of his royal favour, be registered in his College of Arms.

London Gazette, Nov. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Thompson, of his Majesty's late Ship the Leander, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Lazarette, at Trieste, the 14th of October, 1798.

SIR,

Upon my arrival at this place, I immediately acquainted sir Horatio Nelson with the capture of his majesty's ship Leander, under my command, and beg leave to inclose a copy of my letter to the rear admiral, for the quicker information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty. I have, &c.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thompson, late Commander of his Majesty's Ship Leander, to Rear-

Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. dated Trieste, Oct. 13, 1798.

It is with extreme pain I have to relate to you the capture of his majesty's ship *Leander*, late under my command, by a French 74 gun ship, after a close action of six hours and a half. On the 18th August last, being within five or six miles of the west end of Goza, near the island of Candia, we discovered at day-break a large sail on the S. E. quarter, standing directly for the *Leander*; we were then becalmed, but the stranger bringing up a fine breeze from the southward, we soon made him to be a large ship of the line. As the *Leander* was in officers and men upwards of 80 short of her complement, and had on board a number who were wounded on the 1st, I did not consider myself justified in seeking an action with a ship that appeared of such considerable superiority in point of size; I therefore took every means in my power to avoid it: I, however, soon found that our inferiority of sailing made it inevitable, and I therefore, with all sails set, steered the *Leander* a course which I judged would receive our adversary to the best advantage, should he bring us to battle. At eight o'clock the strange ship (still continuing to have the good fortune of the wind) had approached us within a long random shot, and had Neapolitan colours hoisted, which he now changed to Turkish; but this deception was of no avail, as I plainly made him to be French. At nine he had ranged up within a half gun-shot of our weather quarter; I therefore hauled the *Leander* up sufficiently to bring the broadside to bear, and immediately commenced a vigorous cannonade on him, which he

instantly returned. The ships continued nearing each other until half past ten, keeping up a constant and heavy firing. At this time I perceived the enemy intending to run us on board; and the *Leander* being very much cut up in rigging, sails, and yards, I was unable, with the light air that blew, to prevent it. He ran us on board the larboard bow, and continued alongside us for some time; a most spirited and well directed fire, however, from our small party of marines (combined by the serjeant), on the poop and from the quarter-deck, prevented the enemy from taking advantage of his good fortune, and he was repulsed in all his efforts to make an impression on us. The firing from the great guns was all this time kept up with the same vigour; and a light breeze giving the ships way, I was enabled to steer clear of the enemy, and soon afterwards had the satisfaction to luff under his stern, and passing him within ten yards, distinctly discharged every gun from the *Leander* into him.

All from henceforward was nothing but a continued series of heavy firing within pistol-shot, without wind, and the sea as smooth as glass. I feel it unnecessary to give you the detail of the effects of every shot, which must be obvious from our situation; I shall therefore content myself with assuring you, that a most vigorous cannonade was kept up from the *Leander*, without the smallest intermission, until half past three in the afternoon. At this time, the enemy having passed our bows with a light breeze, and brought himself on our starboard side, we found that our guns on that side were nearly all disabled by the wreck of our own spars that had all fallen on this side.

side. This produced a cessation of our fire, and the enemy took this time to ask us; if we had surrendered? The *Leander* was now totally ungovernable, not having a thing standing, but the shattered remains of the fore and main-masts and the bowsprit, her hull cut to pieces, and the decks full of killed and wounded; and perceiving the enemy, who had only lost his mizen-top-mast, approaching to place himself athwart our stern; in this defenceless situation, I asked captain Berry if he thought we could do more? He co-incided with me that further resistance was vain and impracticable; and, indeed, all hope of success having for some time vanished, I therefore now directed an answer to be given in the affirmative, and the enemy soon after took possession of his majesty's ship.

I cannot conclude this account without assuring how much advantage his majesty's service derived during this action from the gallantry and activity of capt. Berry of the *Vanguard*: I should also be wanting in justice, if I did not bear testimony to the steady bravery of the officers and seamen of the *Leander*, in this hard contest, which, though unsuccessful in its termination, will still, I trust, entitle them to the approbation of their country. The enemy proved to be the *Genereux*, of 74 guns, commanded by M. Lejoille, chef de division, who had escaped from the action of the 1st of August, and, being the rearmost of the French line, had received little or no share of it, having on board 900 men, about 100 of whom we found had been killed in the present contest, and 188 wounded. I inclose a list of the loss in killed and wounded

in the *Leander*, and have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

A Return of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ship *Leander*, on the 18th of August, 1798.

Officers killed—Mr. P. Downs, midshipman; Mr. Gibson, midshipman of the *Caroline*; Mr. Edward Haddon, midshipman.

Twenty-four seamen killed.

Marines killed—Serjeant Dair, and 7 privates.

Total—3 officers, 24 seamen, 1 serjeant, 7 marines, killed.

Officers wounded—capt. Thompson, badly; lieutenant Taylor; lieutenant Swiney; Mr. Lee, master; Mr. Mathias, boatswain, badly; Mr. Lacky, master's-mate; Mr. Nailor, midshipman.

Forty-one seamen, 9 marines.

Total—7 officers, 41 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Admiralty Office, November 23.

Letters, of which the following are extract and copy, have been received at this office.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Samuel Hood, of his Majesty's Ship *Zealous*, to Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. dated off Alexandria, Sept. 19, 1798.

I should have dispatched the *Emerald* to you on the 2d instant, agreeably to your orders; but knowing the French had possession of Damietta, also having information they had some vessels likely to sail from thence, I directed captain Hope, in the *Alcmene*, to proceed off the place with the *Fortune* polacre, and endeavour to destroy any vessels he might fall in with, that

(K)

were

were belonging to or assisting the enemy.

On the 2d instant, his majesty's ships Sea-horse and Emerald chased in shore, where she anchored near the town of the Arabs, the French gun-boat (*aviso*) L'Anemone, commanded by enseigne de vaisseau Garbon, of 4 guns and 62 men, having on board general Camin, and citoyen Valette, aide-de-camp to general Buonaparte, with dispatches from Toulon, which place they left the 27th of July, and Malta the 26th August. On the approach of the boats of our ship, she fired on them, cut her cable, and ran in shore into the breakers. General Camin and aide-de-camp Valette, having landed with the dispatches, and whole of the crew, were immediately attacked by the Arabs. The two former, and some others, making resistance, were killed, and all the rest stripped of their clothes. Her commander and a few of the men, about seven, made their escape naked to the beach, where our boats had by this time arrived, and begged on their knees to be saved. I am happy in saying the humanity of our people extended so far as to swim on shore with lines and small casks to save them, which they fortunately effected. Amongst these was particularly distinguished a young gentleman, midshipman of the Emerald, who brought off the commander, Garbon, at the hazard of his own life, through the surf.

Alcmene, off Damietta, Sept. 21.

SIR,

I have the honour of informing you that I arrived yesterday off Damietta, and, pursuant to your orders, cut out all the vessels that were anchored in that road, being eight in number, loaded with wine and

other necessaries for the French army. I am, &c.

GEORGE HOPE.

To Samuel Hood, esq. captain of his majesty's ship Zealous, &c. &c.

[This gazette also contains an account of the destruction of an armed lugger, and the capture of her consort, La Fouine, of 8 guns and 26 men, by his majesty's sloop Sylph, capt. White;—also of the capture of L'Entrepriise, French privateer lugger, mounting 12 swivels, with muskets, pistols, swords, half-pikes, &c. by his majesty's cutter the George, lieut. Patey.]

30. Was observed as a day of public thanksgiving for the late great naval victory.

Plymouth, Nov. 25.

Extract of a Letter received by Vice-Admiral Kingmill, from a Gentleman residing near Dunfanaghy.

I feel much concern at being obliged to give you the melancholy information of the loss of the Margate tender, with all her crew (25 in number), on this coast in the late violent storm. On Saturday night last, in a dreadful gale of wind at N. W. about nine o'clock, a gun was heard, supposed to be from a vessel in distress; and soon after a brig was driven upon a ridge that runs out from the main land to the island of Enniscobbin, and almost instantly went to pieces, as I believe this place is one of the most dangerous for a vessel to touch upon in any weather. The wreck was so complete, that, when I got to the shore the next morning, the stern of the vessel was lying a considerable distance from the wreck of the ship, and the whole altogether broken into different parts. From a piece of paper taken up along

along the shore only can it be known what the vessel was. One paper mentions the Margaret tender, John Pollexfen, lieutenant and commander; Colin Ross, master and commander: it seems to be a return of the men on board. The bodies of nine men and one woman have been driven on shore, and buried here: scarcely any thing from the wreck has been saved: should any thing more be found, I shall write again.

I am, sir, &c.

WYB OLPHERT.

Manchester, Nov. 26. A coach-driver, late last night (near the hour of twelve), drove his vehicle into our river, near the Old Bridge, for the purpose of washing; when, the current running strong, the horses were soon driven into the centre of the stream, forced under one of the arches, and in that state (too shocking almost to conceive) they swam, with the man on the box, through Blackfriars-bridge, fighting and struggling for their lives till one in the morning. The poor fellow, in his endeavours, had entangled his legs in the reins; but from them he extricated himself with a knife; when, fortunately coming nearly in contact with a dyer's flat, he, by an astonishing effort, jumped from the box on the same, where he lay several minutes in a state of insensibility. The horses, after swimming about the river some time, followed their master to the flat, and attempted to raise their fore-feet upon it: the poor man, with the little strength he had left, held up the head of one of the creatures, till, with a convulsive groan, it expired in his arms. From the active assistance of several persons, attracted by the cries of the coachman, they had so far succeeded in securing the other horse as to ex-

tricate him from the reins, and had got him nearly half up Mrs. Duxbury's steps, when, owing to the tempestuousness of the night, he slipped from their holds, and again plunged into the river; after which nothing more was seen of him. Happy would it have been had the calamity ended here: curiosity (early in the morning following) called crowds of people together, to see the bodies of the horses floating; among others a group of nine or ten women and children very incautiously got together on a dyer's stage, hanging over the river near the New Bridge; when, shocking to relate! the bottom of the stage gave way, and they were all in an instant precipitated into the river. Three were recovered before life was gone; the strength of the current rendered every endeavour to save the others ineffectual, and they were all swept away! On how slender a thread does human life hang! the insecurity of these stages, from the number of years they have been erected, renders it a matter of astonishment that even an individual will trust his person thereon. The following are the names of the unfortunate sufferers: miss Martha Rhodes, miss Anna Reed, miss Jane Holliday; Ellen Neild, Sarah Petty (Mrs. Duxbury's servants), and Richard Boardman. A woman and her child are also said to have perished. A boy was saved, and fetched out by a dyer's dog. The sagacious animal returned for a woman, but, alas! he was too late.

29: A grand match of ploughing against time was lately performed in Windsor great park, between the oxen belonging to his majesty, and those of lord Somerville, the president of the board of agriculture, which his lordship had brought,

together with his plough, from Somersetshire. Half an acre of ground being measured, lord Somerville's oxen, four in the plough, started first, and performed the task in an hour and twenty minutes. The machine went over two furrows at a time. His majesty's oxen were then put to the plough, six in number; but lost the match by forty minutes. Among other spectators of distinction, were the duke of Clarence and prince Ernest.

DECEMBER.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 1, 1798.

This gazette contains an account of the capture of L'Hirondelle, of 20 guns and 50 men, by his majesty's ship Ambuscade.

[This gazette likewise contains two orders in council, dated the 28th ult. for prolonging for six months, from the 10th and 16th instant, the prohibition of the exportation of lignum vitæ and military stores.]

3. L'Aigle, of 38 guns, lately lost in the Mediterranean, was going at the rate of thirteen knots an hour, when she struck on a rock on the coast of Barbary. The violence of the shock threw several officers and others from their beds, and carried all the masts by the board. The night was extremely dark; the sea, which was high and increasing, poured in in all directions upon our people, who, though for some time with scarce a prospect of deliverance, yet, to a man, providentially reached the shore, by means of spars, casks, &c. As soon as the dawn broke, captain Tyler perceived that the ship, though completely a wreck, had not gone to pieces; he, therefore, to prevent her being of any use to the enemy, burned her to the water's

edge; at which the bey, who shortly after sent for our people, expressed much displeasure; saying the wreck was his property; but an assurance from captain Tyler, that he acted in conformity to his orders, and an acquiescence to the desire of the bey to give him such things as he might be able to recover from the wreck, perfectly reconciled him. His people, however, took a liking to each of the watches, and a few other things our poor fellows possessed; and, by imperative requests, obtained from them all they could give away.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 4.

This gazette contains a letter from captain Stopford, of the Phaëton, stating, that he had captured a French brig privateer called La Resolue, mounting 18 guns, and carrying 70 men, as she was returning from a cruise, in which she had captured an English merchant ship called the General Wolfe, and an American sloop; which latter was re-captured by the Stag.

6. Yesterday a general court was held at the East India house, at the requisition of certain proprietors, for the purpose of re-considering a resolution of the court of directors for granting a pension of 1500l. to lord Hobart, and which resolution was negatived by the last general court.

The letter convening the court having been read,

Sir John Hippley took a review of the proceedings of the last court, when an unanimous resolution of the directors was negatived. He agreed that the general court ought to be a great constitutional check upon the executive body, but it ought not to be improperly exerted. Sir John then called for a variety of documents, which having been read, he proceeded to expatiate

expatiate on the general merits of lord Hobart, and more particularly that part of his government which went to expedite the expedition to the Manillas, and his subsequent countermand of the movements of a force which might have left the coast of Coromandel in a defenceless state.—This was the act of a great statesman; and, had it been the only feature of his character, well entitled him to the protection of the company. His lordship also, during the conduct of the treaty with the sister country, had been of great service to the company, by bringing a not very popular measure to a happy conclusion—Much had been said of disputes in India—Were such disputes without a precedent? Had not lord Macartney been obliged to undergo a similar warfare with the nabob? The fact was too notorious; and it was not perhaps the worst compliment which could be paid to a governor, that he was not upon the best terms with the durbar. It had been said, that as lord Hobart had been superseded by government, let government recompense him; but he could never separate the interests of the board of controul and the India company. The president was not acting as merely a king's minister; his acts were those of the company, and could not be disconnected. After dwelling upon the different addresses to his lordship from India, sir John concluded with moving, “that this court doth approve and confirm the resolution of the court of directors of 18th August last, whereby a pension of 1500l. is granted to lord Hobart, payable out of the territorial revenues in India, for the period of this company's exclusive charter, if he shall so long live, from the time of his

quitting the government of Madras.”

Mr. Watson seconded the motion.

The chairman, in behalf of the court of directors, thought himself called upon to deliver a plain tale—truth demanded no ornament—He then related in clear and concise terms the hardships which lord Hobart experienced in being deprived of the succession to the government-general. In speaking highly of lord Hobart, he did not mean to give unqualified approbation; it was in the nature of man to err. In stating why his lordship was recalled, he must take very delicate and tender ground. The death of the nabob of Arcot induced his lordship to endeavour to place that rich and beautiful country under the protection of the company. Had he succeeded, no recompense would have been too great: he however failed, and became involved in a dispute with the government-general; the mind of the reigning prince of course became alienated to his lordship. Under these circumstances, it might not have been so politic to send his lordship to Bengal. Very fortunately for this country, the doctrine of pensions and rewards was not exploded; the system was good in itself; it was only the abuse of it that was to be guarded against; the whole grant could not be fairly reckoned at more than fifteen thousand pounds, the produce of a single year's possession of the government-general.

Mr. Inglis, in very forcible and able terms, supported the motion.

Sir Francis Baring stated, that the gentlemen out by rotation were equally anxious to have the merits of the noble lord rewarded as the present court of directors.

Mr. Bensley gave his testimony as to the care and deliberation with which the court of directors had proceeded in their recommendation of lord Hobart to the proprietors; it was not the mere whim of the moment, but the unanimous result of a discussion not of an hour, but of days and weeks.

Mr. Chisholme would not have intruded, had not his regard for the noble lord induced him to take a long journey, in order that he might not give a silent vote. Had his lordship, during his government, done nothing else but suppress usurious loans, he would have been entitled to the highest rewards: the only objection he had to the proposed pension was, that it was too small.

Mr. Moore said, that, however unpleasant it might be to oppose a personal motion, he must yet do his duty; the personal character of lord Hobart was out of the question: his merits might be great, but that room was not the place to reward them in. Whatever might be the immense property of the noble mover, he should resist his doctrine, that it gave him any claim over the property of others; written documents had been produced, which must ever outweigh oral compliments. The recall of lord Hobart was a breach of faith upon the part of the minister—the whole India stock would not make good all his breaches of this kind—(a cry of order)—all particular discussions must lead to general ones; as one of the old school, he must talk a little about pensions previous to the establishment of the board of controul. It was not to the modern itinerants, who went backward and forward, like buckets, to bring something with them, we were to look. Mr. Verelst called

for no pension, yet he fell a sacrifice to poverty: he lay under a blue marble at Minster, in the isle of Thanet, unlamented and forgotten. Mr. Cartier, and Mr. Verelst, the father of India, had no other reward but integrity. It had been said by an hon. director, that the board of controul had saved India; this he would deny, the reverse was the fact—(a cry of order)—the pension list amounted, since 81, to 26,000l.—all springing from a source of happy controul. Courts of judicature were added; the Irish establishment was transferred to Leadenhall-street; pension was the pass-word of supercession; the universal panacea for degraded honour; the minister had ways and means to reward lord Hobart, without rendering him an imbecile. There was a vacancy in the board of controul; it was filled up by a young man of the name of Dundas, no doubt for services to be rendered. Why not give lord Hobart this place? If the pension was brought forward for services rendered, and not for a ministerial breach of faith, he would be the first to second it; but the fact was, the company's funds did not warrant so lavish an expenditure. On the other side of the water, it should appear by the Calcutta gazette, that the faith and credit of the company were at public auction. But to return to the good actions of the board of controul—an attempt to coerce the British army; it was the appeal of the proprietary which alone saved that army. What was the next good thing the board did? Why, large salaries presented to its members for what was originally to be done without fee or reward.—Then a pension to lord Macartney of 1500l. For what? Services rendered? No, it was a claim for 16,000l.

16,000*l.* arrear of salary. Then came general Sloper—then general Dalling: but being heartily tried of so hateful a subject, he should conclude with moving to adjourn.

The chairman explained, and accounted for the magnitude of the pension list, 2000*l.* of which went to military regulations of officers retiring; 9000*l.* were granted by the court to marquis Cornwallis and Mr. Hastings; the remaining part was appropriated to support the declining years of retiring servants, and to cheer the widows and fatherless. The company's affairs were infinitely superior to his most sanguine expectations. All the payments for the two last years had been anticipated. The treasuries in China and Bengal were so well supplied, as not to demand any increase of capital. For this state of prosperity, the company was indebted to the exertions of the late chairman, Mr. Inglis.

Mr. Durand said, that the debate had taken a most unprecedented turn; the mover had blended merits and injuries most strangely. Before he proceeded, he must ask a question of law relative to the presumed compact with lord Hobart. Was that compact consistent with the charter? (a cry of question.)—It was no use, Mr. Durand observed, to call for question till he had his say.

The chairman observed, that no question could be put to counsel without the consent of the court.

Sir John Hipplesey replied, and, after a few smart and pleasant hits at Mr. Moore, adverted to the oath taken by lord Hobart, as to the extent of his property.

Mr. alderman Lushington animadverted on the inconsistency of the mover for the adjournment, which would fix a second injury

upon the noble lord, whose merits he had professed to admire. The honourable alderman dwelt with considerable energy on the good effects resulting from rewards bestowed on great and distinguished merit.

Mr. Scott having had the honour to sit in the chair when lord Hobart was recalled, hoped the court would indulge him with a few words in favour of the original motion. The appointment was that of the court of directors; so was the recall; in both which they went in unison with the board of controul. He thought him the fittest man in the three kingdoms to succeed lord Teinmouth: his recall was a cruel act of political expediency. He was one of the most upright and able men that ever went to India; he planned with judgment, and executed with promptitude.

The motion for an adjournment not having been seconded, the original question was put, and carried by a very large majority.

Sir John Hipplesey then moved the thanks of the court to lord Hobart, which, after a few words from Mr. Moore, passed unanimously; and the court, at half past three, adjourned *sine die*.

8. The following brigade orders were yesterday issued from the War-office, dated Dec. 7, 1798, by command of his royal highness the duke of York:

In order to prepare a proportion of the foot guards for service, it is his majesty's pleasure that the following arrangements shall be forthwith carried into execution.

The grenadier companies of the three regiments of foot guards to be completed to 120 rank and file each.

The third battalion of the first regiment to be brought from
(K 4) Ireland,

Ireland, and to be completed to 120 rank and file each company.

The battalions of the Coldstream and third regiments to be completed to the same establishment; and draughts for the above purpose are to be made from those regiments in England, and to hold themselves in immediate readiness to proceed to Ireland.

FREDERICK, F. M.

Commander in Chief.

His majesty having signified his pleasure that all prisoners of war shall be under stoppages during the time they are victualled by government in their captivity, his royal highness the duke of Gloucester orders that the regulation for deduction from their pay be conformed with. From a serjeant, corporal, drummer, private, each 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day, to commence the 24th of February to the 24th of December, for the number of men who shall have been in captivity during that period; and that similar accounts be transmitted to the war-office half yearly, as soon after the 24th of June and 24th of December as they can be prepared.

The gazette of Dec. 8. contains a letter from capt. Middleton, stating his having fallen in with the Caroline, in chase of a cutter, which they captured, after she had thrown her guns, and shot, and a quantity of provisions, overboard: that she proved to be the President Parker, a new vessel, belonging to the republic, but having a letter of marque for six months; and had captured the Bird, of Liverpool, which the Caroline has re-captured. And also the following list of vessels, captured, re-captured, and destroyed, by the Flora and Caroline: the Nostra Senhora de Monte, Portuguese brig, re-taken by the Flora; the Spanish packet Grimaldi, of 2

guns, and 28 men, captured by the Flora; La Carlota, Spanish ship, of 19 men, captured by the Flora; the French lugger privateer L'Esperance, of 1 gun, with muskets, and 38 men, destroyed by the Caroline's boats; the French ship polacre Le Baret, of 10 guns, and 77 men, captured by the Caroline and Flora.

[This gazette also contains an account of the capture of a small French cutter called La Fulminante, by L'Espoir, capt. Bland.]

10. The son of Mr. Israel, indigo-broker, of Mansell-street, Whitechapel, put an end to his existence, by shooting himself through the head with a loaded pistol. He had been on the Exchange that day with his father; and after dinner, when his mother and three sisters had left the room, he informed his father that he was very much in love with a young lady, his cousin, whom he wished to marry, and solicited his father to give his consent, and set him up in business. His father expressed his surprise that such a thought should come into his head, he being only seventeen years of age; but he persisted in what he had said, and added, that if his father did not comply with his request, he would put an end to his existence; upon which Mr. Israel desired him to leave the room, and reflect coolly on what he had said, when he instantly pulled a pistol from his coat-pocket, and shot himself through the head before his father could seize hold of his arm. A surgeon was sent for, but to no purpose. On searching him, another loaded pistol was found in his coat-pocket.

13. A general court of proprietors was held yesterday at the bank of England, on special affairs.

The

The governor informed the proprietors that the court of directors had thought proper to convene a general court of proprietors, for the purpose of laying before them two matters for their approbation. The first was respecting the annual advance of 2,000,000*l.* to government on the land and malt-tax. The former of those taxes having been disposed of, it was necessary to substitute some other security for the advance:—for this purpose the chancellor of the exchequer had applied for the usual advance to be made on the duties to be imposed on malt, tobacco, snuff, and sugar. The amount of these duties would be about 2,425,000*l.* being 425,000*l.* more than the amount of the land-tax. The court of directors had considered of the application, and were of opinion they were competent to make the advance of 2,000,000*l.* on the proposed duties in lieu of the land tax; but wished in the first place to have the sanction of a court of proprietors.

The other matter related to the payment of the exchequer bills issued last year, payable out of the loan, and, at the request of the chancellor of the exchequer, protracted to be paid out of the first money to be raised in the present year. The chancellor of the exchequer had applied for a further delay, by a letter which he begged leave to read: it was as follows:

To the Governor of the Bank of England.

Downing-street, Nov. 12, 1798.
SIR;

I have to request the favour of you to represent to your court of directors, that it will be a material accommodation to the public service if they should think proper to accept fresh exchequer bills in exchange for those issued for payment

of the 3,000,000*l.* advanced for the service of the present year; and if they see no objection, I should wish to propose, that the exchequer bills now to be issued may be made payable at such times as shall be fixed, after the expiration of twelve months.

I have the honour to be, sir,
your most humble and
obedient servant,
WILLIAM PITT.

The governor said, the court of directors had taken this letter into their consideration, and had come to the following resolution:

“Resolved, that the above letter be laid before a general court; and that the governor be authorised to inform the proprietors, that they see no objection to continuing the loan of 3,000,000*l.* to government, which was to have been received out of the money raised this year, on fresh exchequer bills, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, if the general court shall approve thereof.”

A proprietor observed, that the first matter proposed to the general court appeared to him rather premature; for he had not heard, or learned from the public newspapers, that the taxes, on which the 2,000,000*l.* were to be advanced, had received the assent of parliament. It was evident, therefore, that the bank would be advancing money on a non-entity.—If he was wrong, and the bill had passed, he begged to be set right.

The governor stated, that the taxes had been voted in a committee of ways and means, and the bill was in its progress, with a clause empowering the bank of England to make advances.

The same gentleman again observed, that, if the bill should eventually not be agreed to, in that case
this

this advance would be premature. He did not see how the chancellor of the exchequer could be so much in want of money as to make such an early application to the bank necessary. It would have been better if he had borrowed 6,000,000*l.* the other day instead of 3,000,000*l.* than to have been obliged to request an advance from the bank before the bill to secure the repayment of it was passed. He conceived it would be much better to wait till the bill had received the assent of parliament.

One of the directors said it was not intended that the money should be advanced till the bill was passed, and the royal assent given, and the exchequer bills issued.

Some slight altercation arose between two of the proprietors, in consequence of one of them observing, that it was a waste of time to discuss the propriety of the resolution of the directors; and that it ought to be immediately approved.

The other conceived such an observation a breach of decorum, and highly improper, and he hoped it would be censured by the court of directors.

After a few words the matter dropped to the ground.

The question was then put that "This court do agree with and confirm the resolution of the court of directors," and was passed almost unanimously.

Mr. Hoare remarked, that the income bill now pending in parliament contained what was likely to be highly prejudicial to the company of the bank of England and its charter, since they might be obliged to pay both in their corporate and individual capacities. He hoped this had not escaped the observation of the governor and directors, and that they would adopt

such means as were necessary to obviate the mischiefs to which he alluded.

The governor replied, that the terms of the schedule in the bill had struck him as likely to operate to the injury of the company; but he had no doubt the clause containing it would be amended, and the objectionable parts done away in such a manner, that the dividends would not be liable to the tax, which would only be paid by the proprietors in their individual capacity. The court immediately adjourned.

18. The most noble the marquis of Abercorn, who laid his damages at 20,000*l.* against captain Copley, for crim. con. with the marchioness, obtained a verdict in the sheriffs court for 10,000*l.* The defendant had previously suffered judgment to go by default.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 15.

This gazette contains an account of the capture of a French lugger privateer, called the *Calaisen*, of 4 guns, and 18 men, by the *Badger* cutter, capt. Ridge.

19. Yesterday the lord mayor took the chair at twelve. The court was well attended.

Mr. Waithman rose, and moved the following question, Mr. Lamb seconded the motions, and Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Simmons supported them.

1st, Resolved, that this court have before declared it as their opinion, "that all taxes ought to be equitably and proportionably levied, according to the property of individuals, more especially towards supporting a war, which has for its principal object the preservation of property," which opinion they do now confirm, and which they conceive must be universally assented to.

2d, Resolved, that this court do approve the principle of the bill now depending in parliament, for a tax upon income.

3d, Resolved, that, in the opinion of this court, the bill now depending in parliament, by which it is proposed to tax the precarious and fluctuating income arising from the labour and industry of persons in trade, professions, &c. in the same proportion as the permanent annual income proceeding from landed and funded property, is most partial, cruel, and oppressive.

4th, Resolved, that the said bill proposes to establish an inquisitorial power unknown in this country, inconsistent with the principles of the British constitution, and repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen.

Alderman Le Mesurier moved the previous question upon all the motions, which, after a long debate, was negatived. A further debate ensued upon the main questions.

Mr. Alderman Lushington moved the court to agree with him in his opinion (an opinion already delivered in the house of commons) that the tax should not attach under 8ol. per annum, and proceed progressively to 4ool.—The alderman supported his motion in a long and elegant speech, and earnestly entreated the court to agree to the proposition.

After a fresh debate, in which it was stated by Mr. Waithman, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Hodgson, and others, that they could see no reason why the progression should not go on to 10,00ol. as well as 4ool. and they stated their reasons for the argument; in fine, the alderman's motion was lost, and the main question was put and carried.

22. The gazette contains an account of the capture, by captain

Jenkins of the Ambuscade, of the letter of marque Faucon, from Guadaloupe, bound to Bordeaux, loaded with sugar, coffee, &c. She is near two hundred tons, has been 46 days on her passage, and had taken nothing; and also of the capture of L'Adolphe French privateer, of 6 guns and 42 men; and the destruction of another French privateer, by driving her on shore, by his majesty's sloop El Corso, captain Boger.

Downing-street, Dec. 23, 1798.

Captain Gifford, first aide-de-camp to general the hon. Charles Stuart, arrived this afternoon at the office of the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, with a dispatch from the general, of which the following is a copy.

Ciudadella, Nov. 18, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that his majesty's forces are in possession of the island of Minorca, without having sustained the loss of a single man.

As neither commodore Duckworth nor myself could procure any useful information relative to the object of the expedition at Gibraltar, it was judged advisable to dispatch the Peterell sloop of war to cruise off the harbour of Mahon for intelligence; where, after remaining a few days, she joined the fleet near the Colombrites, without having made any essential discovery. So circumstanced, it was agreed to attempt a descent in the bay of Addaya; and the wind proving favorable on the 7th inst. a feint was made by the line of battle ships at Fornelles, and boats were assembled for that purpose under the direction of capt. Bowen, capt. Polden, and capt. Pressland. Previous to the landing of the troops,

troops, a small battery at the entrance of the bay was evacuated, the magazine blown up, the guns spiked, and shortly after the first division, consisting of eight hundred men, was on shore. A considerable explosion to the westward indicated that the Spaniards had also abandoned the works at Fornelles. Nearly at the same moment 2000 of the enemy's troops approached in several different directions, and threatened to surround this considerable force, but were repulsed with some loss on the left, while the guns of the *Argo* checked a similar attempt on the right flank, and the post was maintained until the debarkation of the different divisions afforded the means of establishing a position, from whence the enemy's troops would have been attacked with considerable advantage, had they not retired in the beginning of the night.

The strength of the ground, the passes, and the badness of the roads in Minorca, are scarcely to be equalled in the most mountainous parts of Europe; and what increased the difficulty of advancing upon this occasion, was the dearth of intelligence; for although near 100 deserters had come in from the Swiss regiments, and affirmed that the remaining force upon the island exceeded 4000 men, no particular account of the enemy's movements was obtained. Under this uncertainty it was for a few minutes doubtful what measure to pursue, but as quickly determined to proceed by a forced march to Mercadal, and thereby separate the enemy's force by possessing the essential pass, in the first instance, and from thence advancing upon his principal communications to either extremity of the island, justly depending upon commodore Duck-

worth's zeal and exertions to forward from Addaya and Fornelles such supplies of provisions and ordnance stores as might favour subsequent operations.

To effect this object, col. Graham was sent with 600 men, and by great exertion arrived at Mercadal a very few hours after the main force of the enemy had marched towards Ciudadella, making several officers and soldiers prisoners, seizing various small magazines, and establishing his corps in the front of the village.

The persevering labour of 250 seamen, under the direction of lieut. Buchanan, during the night, having greatly assisted the artillery in forwarding the battalion guns, the army arrived at Mercadal on the 9th, where, learning that Mahon was nearly evacuated, a disposition was instantly made to operate with the whole force in that direction, and colonel Paget detached under this movement with 300 men to take possession of the town: upon his arrival, he summoned fort Charles to surrender, and made the lieutenant-governor of the island, a colonel of artillery, and 160 men, prisoners of war, removed the boom obstructing the entrance of the harbour, and gave free passage to the *Cormorant* and *Aurora* frigates, which were previously sent by commodore Duckworth to make a diversion off that port. But these were not the only advantages immediately resulting from this movement; it favoured desertion, intercepted all stragglers, and enabled the different departments of the army to procure beasts of burden for the further progress of his majesty's arms.

Having ascertained that the enemy's troops were throwing up works and entrenching themselves

n front of Ciudadella, it was resolved to force their position on the night of the 13th instant; and, preparatory to this attempt, col. Paget with 200 men was withdrawn from Mahon; colonel Moncrief sent forward with the detachment to Ferarias; three light twelve-pounders and five and a half inch howitzers, and 90 marines landed from the fleet; when, in consequence of its having been communicated to commodore Duckworth, that four ships, supposed of the line, were seen between Majorca and Minorca, steering towards the last mentioned island, he decided to pursue them; requested that the seamen and marines might re-embark, and signified his determination of proceeding with all the armed transports to sea; but weighing the serious consequences which would result to the army from the smallest delay on the one hand, and the advantages to be reasonably expected from a spirited attack on the other, it was thought advisable to retain them with the army; and, on the 12th instant, the whole force marched to Alpiuz, and from thence proceeded on the 13th to Supet, colonel Moncrief's detachment moving in a parallel line on the Ferarias road to Mala Garaba. These precautions, and the appearance of two columns approaching the town, induced the enemy to retire from their half-constructed defences within the walls of Ciudadella; and in the evening of the same day, a small detachment under captain Muter was sent to take possession of the Torre den Quart, whereby the army was enabled to advance on the 14th, apparently in three columns, upon Kane's, the Ferarias, and Fornelles roads, to the investment of the town at day-break, occupying ground covered

by the position the enemy had relinquished: thus stationed, in want of heavy artillery, and every article necessary for a siege, it was judged expedient to summon the governor of Minorca to surrender; and the preliminary articles were immediately considered; but doubts arising on the part of the enemy, whether the investing force was superior in number to the garrison, two batteries of three twelve-pounders, and three five and a half inch howitzers were erected in the course of the following night within eight hundred yards of the place, and at day-break the main body of the troops formed in order of battle considerably to the right of Kane's road, leaving the picquets to communicate between them and col. Moncrief's post. This line, partly real and partly imaginary, extended four miles in front of the enemy's batteries, from whence two eighteen pound shot were immediately fired at the troops; but a timely parley, and a distant appearance of the squadron, occasioned the cessation of hostilities, and renewed a negotiation, which, through the address of major-general sir James St. Clair Erskine, terminated in the annexed capitulation.

Four weeks' salt provisions for the garrison, besides the inclosed list of ordnance stores, were found in the town of Ciudadella.

The assistance received from commodore Duckworth, in forwarding the light artillery and provisions, greatly facilitated the rapid movements of the army; and I am happy in the opportunity of declaring my obligations to lord Mark Kerr and captain Caulfield for the supplies they sent from Mahon, and their exertions to land two mortars, which, in the event of further resistance, might have proved of the utmost

utmost importance in securing the army, or compelling the enemy to surrender.

The support I have experienced from major-general sir James St. Clair Erskine, brigadiers general Stuart and Oakes, the exertion of lieutenant-colonel Stewart, my adjutant-general, the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of both the officers and men of the different regiments under my command, have eminently contributed to the success of the expedition, and authorize me to represent their services as highly deserving his majesty's most gracious approbation.

Captain Gifford, my first aide-de-camp, who is perfectly acquainted with every circumstance concerning the capitulation of Ciudadella, and the reduction of the island of Minorca, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. STUART.

To the right honourable

Henry Dundas.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION,

Demanded for the Surrender of the Fortress of Ciudadella to the Arms of his Britannic Majesty.

I. The garrison shall not be considered as prisoners of war, but shall march out free, with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, with twelve rounds of cartridge per man.—Answer. The town and fortresses of Ciudadella, and the fort of St. Nicholas, together with all artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, or effects, the property of his most Catholic majesty, shall be surrendered to his Britannic majesty's arms, and the gate of Mahon, and the fort of St. Nicholas, shall be delivered up to the British army to-morrow at noon.

II. They shall be preceded by

four brass four-pounders and two two-inch howitzers, with lighted matches, and twelve rounds for each.—Answer. The garrison shall march out as proposed in the first and second articles, but the guns must be left with the artillery.

III. The said garrison shall be sent with all due convenience to Spain, at the expense of his Britannic majesty, to one of the nearest ports of the peninsula, excepting the first battalion of the Swiss regiment of Yann, and the detachment of the dragoons of Numancia, with their horses and furniture, who shall be sent to Majorca, as belonging to corps which garrison that island.—

Answer. The garrison shall be conveyed to the nearest port of his most Catholic majesty.

IV. The officers in this island and fortresses shall keep their arms, horses, and equipage, with the funds of their regiments, and shall be permitted to go to Mahon, for the purpose of bringing away their families, and removing or disposing of their property there.—Answer. Admitted, they paying their just debts; and the officers who have occasion to go to Mahon, to bring away their families, or dispose of their property, will have passports on applying to the British commander in chief.

V. The officers of the war department, the revenue, and marine, together with the persons employed in every branch thereof, shall be permitted to follow the garrison, and are to be included in the articles III. IV. and V.—Answer. Admitted.

VI. Whatever officers and troops have been made prisoners in Mahon, or other parts of the island, since the 7th instant, are comprehended in the above five articles.—

Answer.

Answer. People who have already surrendered cannot be included in the above capitulation.

VII. The deserters from this army who have given themselves up to the protection of his Britannic majesty since the said 7th instant, shall be restored to our army.—Answer. Refused.

VIII. Beasts of burden, both great and small, shall be granted at the ordinary prices, for those who may be desirous of going to Mahon.—Answer. Admitted.

IX. During the time the garrison may remain in this island, their necessary wants shall be supplied at the expense of Spain.—Answer. There will be no obstacle to the garrison's being supplied with provisions by its own officers while it remains, which will be as short a time as possible, and be regulated by the commander in chief.

X. The sick and wounded shall remain in the hospitals; and their treatment be at the expense of their regiments.—Answer. Admitted.

XI. The inhabitants of this island shall be allowed to continue in the free exercise of their religion, enjoying peaceably the revenues, property, and privileges which they possess and enjoy at present.

XII. The episcopal see of the island shall remain established in it, according to the bull for its new creation, enjoying the honours, authority, and rents belonging to the bishopric, and subsisting with its ecclesiastical chapter and as suffragan to the archbishop of Valencia.

XIII. The universities (or corporations) of the island shall be maintained in the enjoyment of the particular privileges and franchises which have been granted to them by the ancient kings of Spain, as they now possess them, and as they

have been allowed to them in the treaties which have taken place as often as this island has passed from one dominion to another.

Answer. XI. XII. XIII. are articles which do not properly belong to this capitulation, but of course due care will be taken to secure the peaceable inhabitants in the enjoyment of their religion and property.

XIV. The merchant-ship named *Experiencia*, which is in Mahon, coming from Smyrna, and belonging to the consulate of Cadiz, and its cargo, shall remain free, and a passport be granted for its safe conduct to Spain.—Answer. Refused.

XV. Commissioners will be appointed on both sides to settle the detail of the execution of this treaty; and to deliver and receive all stores, &c. the property of his most catholic majesty.

(Signed.) CHARLES STUART,
General and Commander in Chief.
J. T. DUCKWORTH,
Commodore and naval Commander
in Chief.

JUAN NEPOMUCENO DE QUESADA.
Ciudadella, 15th November, 1798.

Return of Ordnance taken in the
Island of Minorca.

Camp opposite Ciudadella, Nov. 18.
1798.

Ciudadella and Fort St. Nicholas.
—Five brass $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers.
Brass ordnance, four 4-pounders; mounted. Iron ordnance, six 18, ten 12, eight 9, and two 6-pounders; mounted.

Mahon — One 13 inch, three brass $10\frac{3}{4}$ inch mortars; three brass $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers. Iron ordnance, fifteen 32, twelve 18, seventeen 12, and three 6-pounders, mounted. Three brass $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers. Brass ordnance, three 24, four 12-pounders. Iron ordnance, two 24, one 18, and five 12-pounders; dismounted.

Lower Musquito—Iron ordnance, one 6-pounder; mounted.

Upper Musquito—Iron ordnance, three 9, two 6-pounders; mounted.

Calaucolins—Iron ordnance, four 12-pounders; mounted.

St. Teresa—Brass ordnance, four 12-pounders; mounted.

Fornelles—Iron ordnance, fourteen 18-pounders; mounted.

Pointa Prima—Iron ordnance, four 12-pounders; mounted.

Calacoufa—Iron ordnance, four 12 pounders; mounted.

Total—One 13, three 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch mortars; three 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, three 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, five 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; fifteen 32, five 24, thirty-three 18, fifty-two 12, eleven 9, eight 6, four 4-pounders. Return of the Ammunition and Stores taken on the Island of Minorca.

Fifty 13, one hundred 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, one hundred and eighty 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, seventy-eight 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shells.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty 32, three thousand one hundred and thirty-one 18, four thousand four hundred and sixty 12, one thousand four hundred and forty 9, one thousand four hundred and thirty-three 6, seven hundred and sixty-four 4-pound round shot.

Sixty-eight 32, three hundred and twenty 12-pound grape shot.

Forty-seven 32, sixty 18, one hundred and sixty-eight 12, six 9, forty-eight 6-pound double-headed shot.

Ninety-nine 4-pound round shot, fixed ammunition.

One hundred and forty-four hand-grenades.

Two hundred and seventy thousand musquet ball-cartridges.

Two thousand flints.

Six hundred and ninety-eight 18, one thousand and ten 12, one

hundred and sixty 9, two hundred and thirteen 6-pound cartridges, filled.

Eight hundred and twenty-one whole, and three half barrels of gunpowder.

HAYLORD FLAMINGHAM, Captain, commanding the Royal Artillery.

His Excellency General the Honourable Charles Stuart, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of an Embarkation Return delivered by His Excellency Don Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada, to His Excellency General the Honourable Charles Stuart, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in the island of Minorca. *Fortress of Ciudadella, in the island of Minorca.*

General State of the Spanish Troops who are to embark for the Evacuation of this Island.

153 officers.

3528 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

56 horses.

General staff 16, including 1 governor, 1 lieutenant-governor, 1 major-general, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) PEDRO QUADRADO, Major-general.

Ciudadella, Nov. 17, 1798.

I certify the above to be a true copy; and that since the landing of the British forces, and previous to the surrender of Ciudadella on the 16th inst. nearly three hundred deserters have come over to the British army.

RD. STEWART, ag. gen.

N. B. The corps composing the Spanish force in this island are as follows; viz. regiment of Valentia, 3 battalions.—Swiss regiment of Ruttiman, 2 battalions.—Swiss regiment of Yann, 1 battalion.—A detachment

detachment of the dragoons of Numancia :—and a detachment of artillery.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 23, 1798.

Lieutenant Jones, of his majesty's ship *Leviathan*, arrived here this afternoon with a dispatch from admiral the earl of St. Vincent, to Mr. Nepean, of which the following is a copy :

Le Souverain, Gibraltar, Dec. 6, 1798.

SIR,

I inclose the copy of a letter from commodore Duckworth, with other documents relating to the conquest of the island of Minorca; upon which important event I request you will congratulate the lords commissioners of the admiralty.

Lieutenant Jones, first of the *Leviathan*, is the bearer of this dispatch, who, from the report of commodore Duckworth, and my own observation while my flag was on board that ship, is highly deserving their lordships' favour and protection.

I am, sir, &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

*Leviathan, off Fournelles, Minorca,
19th November, 1798.*

My Lord,

In pursuance of your lordship's instructions to me of the 18th and 20th of October, I proceeded with the ships under my orders, and the troops under the command of the honourable general Charles Stuart, to the rendezvous off the Colombrettes; and after having been joined by his majesty's sloop *Peterell*, and the arrangements for landing had been completed, on the 5th in the afternoon I stood for Minorca, but in consequence of light winds I did not make that island till day-break on the 7th, then within five miles of the port of Fournelles; where finding the wind directly out of that harbour, and the enemy prepared

1798.

for our reception, I (having previously consulted the general) made the signal for captain Bowen, of the *Argo*, accompanied by the *Cormorant* and *Aurora*, to assist in covering the landing, to lead into the creek of Addaya, there not being water or space enough for the line of battle ships; which he executed in a most officer-like and judicious manner: and in hauling round the northern point, a battery of four 12-pounders fired one gun, but on seeing the broadside, the enemy left it, blowing up their magazines, and spiking the guns, when the transports were got in without damage, though there was scarcely room for stowing them in tiers. During this service, which was rapidly executed, the *Leviathan* and *Centaur* plied on and off Fournelles, to divert the attention of the enemy; but knowing an expeditious landing to be our greatest object, as soon as I observed the transports were nearly in the creek, I bore away, and anchored with the *Leviathan* and *Centaur* off its entrance, to see that service performed. One battalion was put on shore by eleven o'clock, and directly took the height, which proved fortunate, as the enemy very quickly appeared in two divisions, one of which was marching down towards the battery before mentioned, when I ordered the covering ships to commence a cannonade, which effectually checked their progress, and the general kept them at bay with the troops he had; and by six o'clock in the afternoon the whole were on shore, with eight 6-pounders, field-pieces, and eight days provisions, as also two howitzers. On the same evening, after ordering the *Cormorant* and *Aurora* to proceed off Port Mahon, with seven transports, to form a diversion, I got under weigh with the

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Leviathan and Centaur, and turned up to Fournelles with an intent to force the harbour; but on my entering the passage, I found the enemy had evacuated the forts, and the wind throwing out caused me to anchor, when I made the Centaur's signal (which was following me) to haul off, landed the marines of the Leviathan, took possession of two forts of four guns each, and one of six: but soon after the general requesting I would not enter this port, I ordered captain Digby to embark the marines, and to put to sea, and cruise under the command of captain Markham, who was employed in covering the port of Fournelles and Addaya, and preventing succour being thrown in, whilst my pendant was hoisted on board the Argo, where I continued two days, aiding and directing the necessary supplies for the army. In this I was ably assisted by Captain Bowen. During these two days I visited head-quarters to consult with the general; when it was decided, as the anchorage at Addaya was extremely hazardous, and the transports in hourly risk of being lost, to remove them to Fournelles, which was executed under cover of the Leviathan and Centaur. On the 12th, I ordered the Centaur off Ciudadella to prevent reinforcements being thrown in, and anchored the Leviathan at Fournelles, landed some twelve-pounder field-pieces and howitzers, the sailors drawing them up to the army, shifted my pendant to the Leviathan, and left the Argo at Addaya, ordering captain Bowen to continue there till all the depôts were re-embarked and removed, which was effected that day. Late that evening I received information from the general, that four ships, supposed to be of the line, were seen between

Minorca and Majorca. In the middle of the night the general sent me another corroborating report from the look-out man, of the four ships seen being of the line. I instantly put to sea (though one-fifth of the crews were on shore) with two ships of the line, a forty-four, and three armed transports, and stood towards Ciudadella; when at daylight the next morning, that place bearing S. E. by S. eight or nine miles, five ships were seen from the mast-head standing directly down for Ciudadella. I instantly made the signal for a general chase, when I soon observed the enemy haul their wind for Majorca; but I continued the pursuit to prevent the possibility of their throwing in succour to Minorca; and at noon I discovered the enemy from the fore-yard to be four large frigates and a sloop of war; this latter keeping her wind, I made the Argo's signal to haul after her; and capt. Bowen, by his letter of the 15th, informs me he took her at half past three that afternoon, and proved to be his majesty's ship Peterell, which had been captured the preceding forenoon by the squadron of frigates I was in chase of. For further particulars on that head I shall refer you to capt. Bowen's letter, where I am convinced you will observe with great concern the very harsh treatment the officers and crew of the Peterell met with when captured; and he has since added, that one man, who resisted the Spaniards plundering him of forty guineas, was murdered and thrown overboard. I continued the chase till eleven o'clock that night, when I was within three miles of the sternmost frigate; but finding the wind become light, I feared it would draw me too far from the island of Minorca; I therefore hail-

ed the Centaur, and directed capt. Markham to pursue the enemy, steered directly for Ciudadella, which I made the subsequent afternoon (the 14th) with the Calcutta and Ulysses. The next morning (the 15th) at day-break, the Argo joined us off Ciudadella. Having had no communication from the general, I sent the first lieutenant, Mr. Jones, though a very hazardous night, in the ship's cutter, with a letter to the general, proposing to cannonade Ciudadella if it would facilitate his operations. In the morning of the 16th, lieutenant Jones returned with duplicates of two letters I had previously received by capt. Gifford, the general's aide-de-camp, acquainting me that he had summoned the town on the 14th, and that terms of capitulation were agreed upon on the 15th to surrender to his majesty's arms. When I went on shore, I signed the capitulation the general had made, on which fortunate event I most truly congratulate your lordship. The Centaur joined, not having been so fortunate as to capture either of the Spanish frigates, though within four miles of the sternmost; capt. Markham being apprehensive the continuance of the chase would carry him to a great distance from more essential service. From the 10th in the morning, when Fort Charles was put into our possession, and lord Mark Kerr in the Cormorant, with the Aurora, captain Caulfield, entered the port, those ships have been employed for the defence of the harbour, guarding the prisoners; and I have the pleasure to assure your lordship, in the performance of the various services incident to the movements I have stated, I cannot pass too high encomiums on the captains, officers, and seamen under my command.

From captains Poulden and Pressland, agents of transports, I received every possible assistance in their departments; and when it was necessary I should proceed to sea to bring to action a reputed superior force, they shewed great spirit, and used every exertion to accompany me in their armed transports, as did lieutenant Simmonds, the other agent, in his. I must now beg leave to mention my first lieutenant, Mr. George Jones, who, in the various and hazardous services he had to undergo during the attack of the island, has proved highly deserving my praise; I have therefore put him to act as commander of the Peterell, which ship I have presumed to re-commission to convey the present dispatches. There is also high merit due to my second lieutenant, Mr. William Buchanan, whom I landed as second in command under captain Bowen, with more than two hundred and fifty seamen; there were likewise the Leviathan's and Centaur's marines with the army, to the number of one hundred; but other essential service calling captain Bowen on board his ship, the command of the seamen devolved on lieutenant Buchanan; and, as will appear by the strongest accompanying testimony given him from the commander in chief of the army, he performed the services with the army with the greatest ability and exertion. I should feel myself remiss was I to close this without noticing to your lordship the particular exertions, activity, and correctness of lieutenant Whiston, of the Constitution cutter, in the various services and messages he had to execute.

The general having signified his wish that his dispatches should be sent without delay, I have not yet been able to visit the port of Ma-

hon, to obtain a return of the state of the dock-yard, or vessels captured in that place; but I understand from capt. lord Robert Mark Kerr, that there are no ships of war, and only one merchant ship of value; the particulars of which I will transmit by the earliest opportunity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Argo, at Sea, Nov. 15, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at half past three P. M. on the 13th instant, I had the good fortune to come up with the ship that I hauled the wind after round cape Rouge, conformable to your signal; she proved to be his majesty's ship Peterell, in possession of Don Antonio Franco Gandrada, second capt. of the Spanish frigate Flora, who, in company with the three others named in the margin*, captured her the day before.

These frigates had come from Carthagena, had touched at Barcelona, sailed from thence on Saturday last bound to Mahon, with eight millions of rials to pay the troops.

Deeming it absolutely necessary to make the Peterell useful until your return, I took all the Spaniards out (72 in number), and gave her in charge of my first lieutenant, Mr Lyne, with a mate, two midshipmen, thirty seamen, and twelve marines, directing them to land an officer and guide at Fournelles, with a letter for general Stuart, and to return here immediately.

I am sorry to inform you the Spaniards behaved very ill to the officers and seamen of the Peterell, having robbed and plundered them of every thing. Great part of the

captain's and officers' clothes I have recovered. I returned off this place yesterday, but being calm I could not get near the shore.

I have, &c. J. BOWEN.
Commodore Duckworth.

Before Ciudadella, Nov. 18, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to return you, and the gentlemen employed on shore under your command, my sincere thanks for your activity, zeal, and assistance, in forwarding the light artillery of the army: neither can too much praise be given to the seamen for their friendly and cheerful exertions under very hard labour; exertions which were accompanied with a propriety of behaviour which I greatly attribute to your management, and which will ever merit my acknowledgments, and affords me the satisfaction of assuring you that I am, with sincere regard, Your's, &c.

CHARLES STUART.

Lieut. Buchannan.

A List of Stores found in the Arsenal at Port Mahon.

The keel and stern frame for a man of war brig, on the stocks, with all the timbers, and part of the clothing, all the rigging, &c.

14 gun-boats, hauled up, with all their rigging in good order, but the boats very old.

13 boats from 36 to 20 feet in length, all their rigging in good order, and fit for service.

2 cables of 17 inch.

2 cables of 9 inch.

2 cables of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Rope of 5 inch, 400 fathoms.

Rope of 3 inch, 400 fathoms.

Rope of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 600 fathoms.

Rope of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 400 fathoms.

Rope of 1 inch, 300 fathoms.

Rope of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 400 fathoms.

* Casilda, of 40 guns; Pomona, of 40; and Proserpine, of 40.

Old junk, 6000 pounds.
 Six anchors, from 14 to 17 hundred weight.
 Seven grapnels, of seven hundred weight.
 A large quantity of all sorts of iron work.
 A brass mortar of 13 inch.
 Three ditto of 12 ditto.
 Some shells of 13 and 8 inch.
 Two topmasts for 74 gun ships.
 Three lesser ones.
 Several caps and spars.
 1000 fir planks.
 Several knees, and some oak plank.
 Twenty tons of nails of all sorts.
 Thirty bolt of new, and about 400 yards of old canvas.
 Fourteen Spanish pendants.
 Blocks for the sheers and heaving ships down of all descriptions, with various other small articles.

J. WOOLDRIDGE,
 Lieut. of the Cormorant.

List of Ships and Vessels found at Port Mahon, and taken Possession of.

A ship of 540 tons, partly laden with cotton, gum, and drugs.
 A ship of 200 tons, in ballast.
 A xebec of 60 tons, laden with horn.
 And four small tartans.

J. WOOLDRIDGE,
 Lieut. of the Cormorant.

Admiralty-office, December 25, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board Le Souverain, Gibraltar, Nov. 27, 1798.

Herewith you will receive the copy of a letter from rear-admiral lord Nelson, inclosing one from capt. Ball, of his majesty's ship Alexander, with the capitulation of the island of Goza.

Vanguard, at Sea, Nov. 1, 1798

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit you a letter received from captain Ball, dated October 30, together with the capitulation of the castle of Goza, and a list of ordnance, &c. found in it. The prisoners are now embarked in the Vanguard and Minotaur till I can get a vessel to send them to France. Captain Ball, with three sail of the line, a frigate, and fireship, is entrusted with the blockade of Malta, in which are two sail of the line and three frigates ready for sea; and from the experience I have had of captain Ball's zeal, activity, and ability, I have no doubt but that in due time I shall have the honour of sending you a good account of the French in the town of Valetti.

I am, with the greatest respect,
 your lordship's

most obedient servant,

HORATIO NELSON.

Admiral earl of St. Vincent.

Alexander, off Malta, Oct. 30, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the commandant of the French troops in the castle of Goza signed the capitulation the 28th inst. which you had approved. I ordered captain Creswell, of the marines, to take possession of it in the name of his Britannic majesty, and his majesty's colours were hoisted. The next day the place was delivered up in form to the deputies of the island, his Sicilian majesty's colours hoisted, and he acknowledged their lawful sovereign.

I embarked yesterday all the French officers and men who were on the island of Goza, amounting to 217.

I inclose the articles of capitulation,
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lation, and an inventory of the the arms and ammunition found in the castle, part of which I directed to be sent to the assistance of the Maltese, who are in arms against the French. There were three thousand two hundred sacks of corn in the castle, which will be a great relief to the inhabitants, who are much in want of that article.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. JOHN BALL.

Rear-admiral sir Horatio Nelson.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION
Between Alexander John Ball, Esq.

Captain of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Alexander, appointed to conduct the Blockade of Malta, under Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. on the Part of Great Britain, and Lieutenant-colonel Lochey, Adj. de Bat. Commander of the French Troops in the Castle of Goza.

1. The French troops shall march out of the castle of Goza with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms as they get out of the gate.

2. The castle of Goza, with all the military implements and stores, shall be delivered up to the British officer appointed to take charge of them.

3. The French officers and troops shall be protected in their persons and effects, and the officers allowed to retain their side-arms; they shall be embarked immediately on board his Britannic majesty's ships, and sent to France in transports, at the expense of the French government. They are not to serve against his Britannic majesty, or his allies, during the war, until regularly exchanged.

Rear-admiral sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. has entered into articles with the inhabitants of Goza, that if the French surrender to the

British, they shall be considered as under their protection, and they will not offer them the smallest insult or molestation.

Signed the 28th October, 1798.

ALEXANDER JOHN BALL,
Captain of his Britannic majesty's ship Alexander.

LOCHEY, adj. de bataillon.

Approved—HORATIO NELSON.

Extract of Articles found in the
Castle of Goza, 28th Oct. 1798.

50 barrels of powder.

9000 ball cartridges.

1000 musquet cartridges without ball.

1700 flints.

38 eighteen-pound cartridges, filled.

140 twelve-pound ditto.

450 six-pound ditto.

268 four-pound ditto.

25 three-pound ditto.

88 two-pound ditto.

18 eighteen-pounder guns, good, and 200 shot.

2 twelve-pounder guns, good, and 900 shot.

4 six-pounder guns, good, and 2985 shot.

400 hand-granades, filled.

90 pikes and 90 halberts.

3200 sacks of corn.

N. B. No small arms, except those laid down by the French troops.

[The same gazette contains an account of the following vessels taken from the enemy;—L'Invincible Buonaparte, 20 guns, 170 men; Le Cantabre, 14 guns, 60 men; La Resource, 40 guns, 65 men; 7 French privateer schooners; by admiral Harvey's squadron, off Martinique; which had also recaptured 6 British and 16 American vessels, and had likewise detained 20 vessels under neutral colours.]

26. This evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a terrible fire broke

broke out at the spacious mansion of the earl of Essex, in Curzon-street, May-fair, which consumed the whole of the premisses; the flames raged with such incredible fury, that scarcely any of the furniture could be saved.

27. Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out at a cottage in Heytesbury, Wilts, which was in a short time reduced to ashes, together with two other thatched cottages adjoining; and three women and a girl, who were there employed in spinning, &c. for the parish, unfortunately perished in the flames, before any assistance could be given.

29. By a thermometer placed in the north-east aspect at Islington, it

was so cold during the night of the 24th inst. as to be down to 18 degrees, 14 below the freezing-point; on the 25th, down to 15; on the 26th, to 13; on the 27th, to 12; and so it remained at eight o'clock on the 28th.

The gazette of December 29. contains an account of the following prizes by the St. Fiorenzo and Triton; the St. Joseph, Spanish privateer, mounting 4 long brass six-pounders, 64 men; La Ruse, French brig, coppered, 14 guns, 60 men; and the George brig recaptured. Also the Adolphe, French privateer, 2 carriage guns, 2 swivels, and several small arms, by his majesty's sloop El Corfo.

The L O N D O N G E N E R A L B I L L of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS, from December 12, 1797, to December 11, 1798.

Christened { Males 9497 } 17927. Buried { Males 8964 } 18,155. Increat. in Burials this Year 1141.

Females 8430 }
Females 9191 }

Died under 2 Years	5728	20 and 30 -	1280	60 and 70 -	1292	100 - -	
Between 2 and 5	2189	30 and 40 -	1678	70 and 80 -	919	102 - -	
5 and 10	802	40 and 50 -	1732	80 and 90 -	353	105 - -	I
10 and 20	573	50 and 60 -	1566	90 and 100 -	41	108 - -	I
						117 - -	I

BIRTHS in the Year 1798.

Jan. 2. The countess of Dalkeith, a son.

5. Lady Charlotte Strutt, a daughter.

6. The lady of P. I. Theluffon, esq. twin sons.

21. Mrs. Banting, of Little Rington, Gloucestershire, a daughter, her 32d child.

28. Lady Charlotte Greville, a son.

— Right hon. lady Emily M'Leod, a daughter.

— Her Imperial majesty of Russia, a prince.

Feb. 25. Right hon. lady Petre, a daughter.

March 1. The empress of Germany, an archduchess.

— Lady of sir John Davie, bart. two sons.

3. Lady of sir William Eliot, bart. a son.

19. Lady Calthorpe, a daughter.

26. Lady Rodney, a son.

27. Countess of Derby, a still-born child.

— Lady Spencer, a son.

April 10. Lady Charlotte Campbell, a son.

20. Marchioness of Titchfield, a daughter.

— Lady of sir Thomas Henry Liddell, bart. a daughter.

23. Countess of Albemarle, a daughter.

24. Lady Say and Sele, a son.
 26. Her royal highness the duchess of Wirtemberg, a daughter.
 29. The lady of sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. a daughter.
May 13. Countess of Aylesford, a son.
 25. Lady of sir John Stirling, bart. a son.
 27. Hon. Mrs. Childers, a son.
 31. Countess of Euston, a son.
 —. Lady Charlotte Nares, a daughter.
 —. Lady Harriet Gill, a daughter.
June 27. Hon. Mrs. Carleton, a daughter.
 28. Lady Eliz. Talbot, a son.
July 2. Lady of sir Charles Watson, a daughter.
 10. Lady of the hon. Newtown Fellows, a daughter.
 13. Her majesty the queen of Prussia, a princess.
 19. Lady of sir Francis Ford, bart. a daughter.
 28. Countess dowager of Mansfield, wife of the hon. F. Greville, a daughter.
 31. Lady viscountess Fielding, a son.
 —. The lady of sir N. B. Grefley, bart. a daughter.
Aug. 10. Mrs. Sommerfield, of the queen's palace, two sons and a daughter.
Sept. 5. Lady Charlotte Lennox, a daughter.
 8. Viscountess Chetwynd, two daughters.
 13. Lady Grey, a daughter.
 17. Lady Charles Ainsley, a son.
 18. The wife of John Primrose, esq. of Barton, two sons and a daughter.
 29. Countess of Banbury, a daughter.
Oct. 5. Lady Louisa Brome, a daughter.
 12. Lady of the hon. and rev. A. H. Cathcart, a daughter.
 12. Princess of Brazil, a prince.
 —. Lady of sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. a son.
 19. Lady Harriet Sullivan, a son.
 24. Hon. Mrs. Barnard, a still-born child.
 25. Lady Portchester, a daughter.
 31. Mrs. Blower, of Downstreet, three sons.
 —. Lady of the bishop of St. David's, a son.
Nov. 5. Countess of Guildford, a daughter.
 9. Viscountess Dungannon, a son.
 14. Lady Anne Vernon, wife of the bishop of Carlisle, a son.
 15. Madame Desparre, Welbeckstreet, two daughters and a son.
 21. Lady of the hon. the speaker of the house of commons, a son.
 23. Lady Hugh Seymour, a daughter.
Dec. 7. Lady Louisa Hartley, a daughter.
 —. Lady Catherine Graham, a daughter.
 8. Lady Le Despenser, a daughter.
 10. Marchioness of Blandford, a daughter.
 12. The countess of Errol, a daughter.
 —. Lady of the hon. Mr. Petre, a daughter.
 26. Lady of sir Frederick Morton Eden, a daughter.
 29. Lady Hervey, a daughter.
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- MARRIAGES for 1798.
- Jan.* 4. Lieut.-col. R. Ferguson, to Miss Monroe, daughter of lieutenant general sir H. Monroe.
 5. W. Philips Juge, esq. of Thorpe, to lady Elizabeth Stewart, second daughter of lord Galloway.
 15. Pascoc Grinfell, esq. of Taplow, to the hon. Georgina St. Leger, sister to viscount Doneraile.
 —. Sir Francis L. Wood, bart.

of Bowling-hall, York, to Miss Buck.

20. Lord Sheffield, to lady Anne North, daughter of the late earl of Guildford.

Feb. 1. John Payne, esq. of Wells, to the hon. Mrs. Hyde.

12. Mr. Holman, of Covent-garden theatre, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of the hon. and rev. Frederick Hamilton, and grand-daughter of lord Archibald Hamilton.

20. Lord Hervey, to the hon. Miss Upton, daughter of the dowager lady Templetown.

— Rev. F. North, son to the bishop of Winchester, to Miss Esther Harrison.

— Pryse Loveden, esq. of Woodstock, to the hon. Mrs. Agar, sister of lord viscount Ashbrooke.

26. Winchcombe Henry Hartley, esq. to the right hon. lady Louisa Lumley.

March 24. Sir John Trollope, bart. to Miss Thorold.

28. Joseph Sydney Yorke, esq. M. P. brother to the earl of Hardwicke, to Miss Rattray.

— Sir Richard Steele, bart. to Miss Frances D'Alton, daughter of the late general count D'Alton.

April 9. James Arbuckle, esq. of Donaghadee, to lady Sophia Jocelyn, sister to the earl of Roden.

17. The hon. George Villiers, brother to the earl of Clarendon, to the hon. Miss Parker, daughter of the late lord Boringdon.

31. Capt. Ross, of the 41st regiment, to the hon. Miss Browne, daughter of the late lord Kilmaine.

May 18. Earl of Yarmouth to Miss Fagniani.

30. Hon. W. Gore, second son of the earl of Arran, to Miss Caroline Hales, youngest daughter of the late sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart.

— The hon. Frederick West, brother to the earl of Delawar, to Miss Maria Middleton.

June 18. Sir Henry Every, bart. to Miss P. Moseley, daughter of sir John Moseley, bart.

— Sir Samuel Brooke, bart. of Seaton, to Miss Cottleboe, of Anglesea.

July 10. Right hon. W. Wyndham, secretary at war, to Miss Cecilia Forrest, daughter of the late admiral Forrest.

12. Hon. Henry Windfor, brother to the earl of Plymouth, to Miss Copson.

Aug. 2. Charles Ellis, esq. M. P. to the hon. Miss Hervey, daughter of the late lord Hervey.

— Hon. col. John Vaughan, M. P. son of the earl of Lisburne, to the hon. Lucy Courtenay, daughter of the late lord Courtenay.

7. The hon. col. John Hope, brother to the earl of Hopetoun, and M. P. to Miss Eliza Hope, daughter of the hon. Charles Hope.

16. Capt. sir Edmund Nagle, to Mrs. Blackman.

20. Hon. Philip Pusey, brother to the late earl of Radnor, to lady Lucy Cave, daughter of the earl of Harborough, and relict of the late sir Thomas Cave, bart.

21. Richard Norman, esq. of Leatherhead, to lady Eliz. Manners, eldest sister of the duke of Rutland.

25. Hon. E. Tournour, brother of the earl of Wintertown, to Miss Hester Hayward.

29. Hon. Edward Hawke, eldest son of lord Hawke, to Miss Frances-Anne Hervey.

— Mr. Hardinge, to lady — Gore, daughter of the earl of Ross.

— Lord Leslie, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late colonel Campbell.

Sept. 5. Rev. Henry Maxwell, to lady

lady Anne Butler, daughter of the earl of Carrick.

Oct. 6. Sir Edward Baynes, bart. to Miss Lambert.

24. Sir Charles Ventris Field, knight-banneret, to Mrs. Lill.

Nov. 9. Earl Home, to lady Eliz. Montague, third daughter of the duke of Buccleugh.

10. Lord W. Seymour, brother to the marquis of Hertford, to Miss M. Clitheroe.

Dec. 14. The hon. Thomas Ralph Maude, to the hon. Frances-Anne Agar, daughter of the archbishop of Cashel.

29. J. Woodcock, esq. to Miss A. Hotham, daughter of the hon. sir Beaumont Hotham, baron of the exchequer.

DEATHS in 1798.

Jan. 6. Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Longformiens.

8. Sir Ralph Milbanke.

9. John lord Lisle, of the kingdom of Ireland.

12. Dowager lady Beauchamp Proctor.

15. Hon. Mrs. Harley, lady of the right hon. Thomas Harley, father of the city of London.

16. General sir John Dalling, K. B.

21. Lady Elizabeth Bellenden, relict of John Kerr, lord Bellenden.

— Sir David Williams, bart. of Goldingtons, Hertfordshire.

26. Sir William Gordon, K. B.

29. Lady Chambers, relict of sir William Chambers.

31. Rear-admiral William Truscott, esq.

Feb. 3. The countess of Stair.

6. James Hamilton, earl of Clanbrassil.

7. Lady Clinton, relict of Ro-

bert George William Trefusis, lord Clinton.

12. Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, late king of Poland and grand-duke of Lithuania.

— Joseph Dormer, earl of Dorchester, viscount and baron Milton.

22. Sir William Moleworth, bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall.

24. Dame Jane Riddell, widow of the late sir John Riddell, bart.

March 9. Her serene highness the duchess dowager of Wirtemberg.

14. Lady Tynte, widow of sir Charles Kemys Tynte, of Halfwell, Somerset.

16. Henry lord Calthorpe.

22. Countess dowager of Banbury.

April 2. Louisa lady Willoughby de Broke, daughter of Francis earl of Guildford.

— Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, bart. of Tiffington, Derby.

— Lady Maxwell, wife of sir W. Maxwell, bart. of Monteath.

9. Henry Noel, sixth earl of Gainsborough, viscount Campden.

— Sir George Allanson Winn, bart. lord Headly in Ireland, and M. P. for Rippon.

10. Arthur lord viscount Harbenton.

17. Lady Robert Bertie, relict of lord Robert Bertie, uncle of the duke of Ancafter.

19. Dame Elizabeth Dashwood, widow of sir James Dashwood, bart.

29. Sir Robert Palk, bart. and M. P.

— Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, bart.

May 4. Hon. Augustus Windsor, son of the earl of Plymouth.

16. Lady Sophia-Amyntor Lambert, youngest daughter of Richard earl of Cavan.

19. William

19. William fifth lord Byron.
 22. Lady Emma Maria Wallop, youngest sister of the earl of Portsmouth.
 —. Lady Rachel Drummond, daughter of the late earl of Perth.
 —. Right hon. John Scott, earl of Clonmell, baron Earlsfort, chief justice of the king's bench, Ireland.
 28. Sir John Riggs Miller, bart.
June 4. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, brother to the duke of Leinster.
 —. Executed at Carlow, Ireland, for rebellion, sir Edward Crosbie, bart.
 5. Luke Gardiner, lord Mountjoy.
 10. Laura, lady Southampton.
 —. Sir Charles H. Talbot, bart.
 14. The earl of Errol.
 16. Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart.
 18. John viscount O'Neill.
 19. William Jennens, esq. Acton-place, Suffolk, reckoned the most opulent subject in Great Britain.
 21. Sir James Saunderson, bart. and alderman of London.
 23. The duchess of Leinster.
 24. The archduchess Maria Christina of Austria.
 26. Lady Barbara Pleydell Bouverie, daughter of the earl of Radnor.
 27. Hon. Mrs. Charlotte Digby, relict of the late dean of Durham.
 —. Lady Dorothy Hotham, relict of sir Charles Hotham Thompson, bart.
July 10. Hon. James Bruce, son of the late earl of Elgin.
 19. Hon. John Turnour, son of the earl of Winterton.
 27. Right hon. lady Mary Hore, daughter of the countess of Wicklow, and wife of the rev. Thomas Hore.
Aug. 3. Viscountess Downe, daughter of the late general Scott.
9. Lady James, relict of sir William James, bart.
 15. Lady Charlotte Disbrowe, daughter of the earl of Buckinghamshire, and wife of Edward Disbrowe, esq.
 18. Hon. Richard Walpole, brother to lord Walpole.
 19. Lady Wilmot, relict of the late sir Robert Wilmot, bart.
 20. Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of the earl of Selkirk.
 27. Right hon. lady Mary Eyre, daughter of the countess of Newburgh, peeress in her own right.
 29. Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, bart.
Sept. 6. Sir Jonathan Philips, knt.
 7. Sir Peter Soame, bart.
 30. Molineux Shouldham, lord Shouldham, and adm. of the white.
 —. Hon. and right rev. Dr. Maxwell, bishop of Meath, brother to the earl of Farnham.
 —. Lady Frances Bulkley, eldest daughter of the earl of Peterborough, and wife of the rev. S. Bulkley.
 —. Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, bart. of Kepington, Kent, and M. P.
Oct. 5. Edmund Boyle, earl of Cork and Overy.
 6. Sir John Parker Moseley, bart. Staffordshire.
 21. Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. late governor of Jamaica.
 22. William lord Bagot.
 30. Sir Thomas Byard, knt. captain of the Foudroyant.
 —. Lady Stanley, relict of sir Thomas Stanley, bart.
Nov. 5. John Zephaniah Howell, esq. formerly governor of Bengal.
 17. Sir Richard Reynell, bart. of the kingdom of Ireland.
 29. Lady Mary Carnegie, daughter of the earl of Northesk.
 30. Earl

30. Earl of Portarlington.

— Maria, countess dowager of Carhampton.

Dec. 2. Hon. William King, brother of Lord King.

— Lady Anderson, wife of sir Edmund Anderson, bart.

8. Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden-Dering.

16. Thomas Pennant, esq. the eminent naturalist and antiquary.

27. Anne, countess of Airly.

PROMOTIONS *in the Year* 1798.

Jan. 4. Right hon. sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. of the privy council of Ireland.

5. Right rev. Dr. John Porter, bishop of Killala, bishop of Clogher, vice Foster, deceased.

6. Brevet capt. Richard Hovendon, major in the army.

8. Lieutenant-generals sir Thomas Shirley, bart. Patrick Tynyn, Gabriel Christie, John Reid, sir William Green, bart. George Scott, Charles O'Hara, Loftus Antony Tottenham, William Rowley, Peter Bathurst, hon. William Gordon, Robert Prescott, hon. William Harcourt, Henry earl of Carhampton, William Dalrymple, William Pierson, sir Hector Munro, K. B. hon. William Hervey, J. Fletcher Campbell, Francis Lascelles, sir William Meadows, K. B. —generals in the army.

Major-generals William Sheriff, William Ormfield, Samuel Hulse, Albemarle Bertie, Charles Valancey, John Thomas earl of Clanricarde, sir James Steuart, bart. Thomas Carleton, James Marsh, Cavendish Lister, Charles Leigh, James Ogilvie, sir Robert Laurie, bart. William Martin, John Archer, William Edmeston, Forbes Mac-

bean, David Home, Hugh Debbiegg, Richard Dawson, Montgomery Agnew, James Stewart, Alexander earl of Balcarres, hon. Chas. Steuart, Cornelius Cuyler, Charles earl of Harrington, hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Nesbitt Balfour, Edmund Stevens, Thomas Trigge, Francis earl of Moira, Peter Craig —to be lieutenant-generals in the army.

Colonels Philip Martin, of the royal artillery; William Borthwick, of the royal artillery; Eyre Coote, aide-de-camp to the king; Jeffery Amherst, of the 10th foot; Harry Burrard, aide-de-camp to the king; Charles Lennox, aide-de-camp to the king; James Adolphus Harris, of the 60th foot; Arthur Ormsby, of the 6th dragoon guards; Henry Reade, of the 1st life guards; William John Arabin, of the 2d life guards; George Don, aide-de-camp to the king; John Francis Craddock, of the late 127th foot; Colebrook Nesbitt, aide-de-camp to the king; lord Charles Fitzroy, aide-de-camp to the king; Napier Christie Burton, of the 3d foot guards; Richard Rich Wilford, of the York hussars; Edward Morrison, of the Coldstream guards; sir Charles Apgill, bart. of the 1st foot guards; hon. Charles Monson, aide-de-camp to the king; Thomas Garth, aide-de-camp to the king; Vaughan Lloyd, of the royal artillery; sir James St. Clair Erskine, bart.; William Brady, of the royal artillery in Ireland; Lucius Barber, of the royal artillery in Ireland—to be majors-generals in the army.

Lieutenant-colonel James Webber, an independent officer; Chas. William Este, of the 64th foot; Samuel Twentymen, on half-pay of the 90th foot; George Rochfort, of the invalid artillery; Joseph

Joseph F. W. Desbarres, of the 60th foot; sir Charles Marsh, an independent officer; Francis Grose, of the new South-Wales corps; William Scott, on half-pay of the 80th foot; Archibald Campbell, of the 8th foot; Francis Fuller, of the 59th foot; Arthur Carter, of the 14th light dragoons; James Affleck, of the 16th light dragoons; George Vaughan Hart, of the 75th foot; John Robinson, of the late horse grenadier guards; George Brodie, of the 52d foot; hon. Thomas Maitland, of the 62d foot; Patrick Hely, of the 11th foot; Daniel Robertson, of the 60th foot; John Blake, of the 24th foot; Archibald M'Alister, of the 35th foot; Richard Bright, of the marines; Alexander Macdonald, of the marines; William Ramsay, of the 80th foot; Gustavus Belford, of the royal regiment of horse guards; John William Augustus Romer, of the 60th foot; James Campbell, an independent officer; Edward Madden, of the 15th foot; John Skerrett, of a late West-India regiment; Hildebrand Oakes, of the 6th foot; C. Campbell, of the 6th foot; George Prevost, of the 60th foot; Stair Park Dalrymple, of the 1st foot; John Ormsby Vandeur, of the 5th dragoon guards; John Carnegie, of the 11th light dragoons, William Waller, of the 3d dragoons; sir Thomas Chapman, of the 6th dragoon guards; Mervyn Archdall, of the 11th light dragoons; John Haydock Boardman, of the 2d dragoons; Edward Dawson, of the 8th foot; John Cope Sherbroke, of the 33d foot; James Hall, of the 8th light dragoons; William Payne, of the 3d dragoon guards—to be colonels in the army.

Lieutenant-colonels hon. Ed-

ward Bligh, on the half-pay of the late 107th foot; William lord Craven, of the 3d foot; Hugh Campbell, of the 3d foot guards; lord William Bentinck, of the 24th light dragoons; Edmund viscount Dungarvon, of the Coldstream foot guards—to be aides-de-camp to the King.

Lieutenant-colonel Lambert Theophilus Walpole, of the late 107th foot, deputy adjutant-general to the forces in Ireland, to be colonel in the army.

Lieutenant-colonels Coote Manningham, of the 41st foot; Henry George Grey, of the 17th light dragoons; hon. Edward Paget, of the 28th foot; Arthur Whetham, of the 1st foot guards—to be aides-de-camp to the King.

Majors, from Ninian Imrie, of the 1st foot, to William Sherlock, of the 5th dragoon guards—to be lieutenant-colonels in the army.

Captains, from Robert Balfour, of the second dragoons, to James Eyre Caulfield, of the 55th foot—to be majors in the army.

12. Brevet col. John Whitelocke, brigadier-general in Guernsey only.

— Lieut.-col. Alexander Hope, lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh castle, vice lord Eglintoune, resigned.

19. Rev. Joseph Stock, D. D. bishop of Killala, vice Porter.

— Colonel Charles Handfield, commissary-general of stores, &c. to the forces in Ireland.

— Lord Braybrooke, lord lieutenant of the county of Essex.

23. Brevet col. John Murray, brigadier-general in Nova-Scotia only.

— Lieutenant-colonel Henry viscount Gage, colonel.

Majors Charles Douglas Smith, on the half-pay of Tarleton's light dragoons;

dragoons; Charles Wall, on the half-pay of the independents; Francis Seymour, of the 87th foot; Thomas Fitzgerald, of the 29th foot; Richard Hovendon, of the 21st light dragoons—to be lieutenant-colonels in the army.

Captain William Troughton, commandant of the late 129th foot; Patrick Ewing, and Henry Johnstone, of the Scotch brigade: P. I. Fellowes, of the 47th foot—to be majors in the army.

Brevet lieut.-col. Walter Cliffe, of the royal fusileers, to be adjutant-general to the forces in the East-Indies, vice Achmuty, who resigns; brevet major Hugh Mackay Gordon, of the 16th foot, to be quarter-master-general to the said forces, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, vice Hall, who resigns; major William Hutchinson, of the independents, to be major of brigade to the forces in South Britain, vice M'Murdo, who resigns; capt. Henry Percy Pulleine, of the 2d dragoons, to be major of brigade to the said forces, vice Ruddock, who resigns; Archibald Gloster, esq. to be deputy-judge-advocate to the forces serving in the Leeward Islands; Thomas Williams, jun. gent. to be commissary of stores and provisions to the forces at Annapolis Royal, vice Williams, deceased.

John Ewart, M. D. to be physician to the forces, and inspector-general of hospitals in the island of Ceylon.

27. Appointment of John Ross, esq. to be his Sicilian majesty's vice-consul at Gibraltar, approved by his majesty.

30. Thomas Williams, gent. to be barrack-master at Annapolis.

Feb. 6. Appointment of John Elmslie, esq. to be vice-consul to

his Swedish majesty at Gibraltar, approved by his majesty.

6. Brevet the honourable colonel Thomas Maitland, of the 62d foot, to be brigadier-general in the West Indies only.

Lieut.-colonel Henry Richmond Gale, of the late 20th light dragoons; Robert Tipping, of the late 80th foot; George Ward, of the late horse grenadier guards; to be colonels in the army.

Major Horace Churchill, of the late horse grenadier guards, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Capt. Samuel Venables Hinde, of the 25th foot, to be major in the army.

8. Sir Valentine Browne, bart. created baron of Castle Roche and viscount of Kenmare, county of Kerry, with remainder to his heirs male.

9. James Talbot, esq. appointed secretary of legation at the court of St. Petersburg.

14. John earl of Westmoreland, appointed keeper of the privy seal, vice earl of Chatham, resigned.

William Wentworth earl Fitzwilliam, appointed lord-lieutenant of the West Riding of the county of York, and of the city of York, and county of the same, vice duke of Norfolk, resigned.

John Colpoys, esq. vice-admiral of the blue, created a knight of the Bath, vice sir William Gordon, deceased.

14. Charles Paulet, esq. (commonly called earl of Wiltshire), to be lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum of the county of Southampton, vice commissioners (the marquis of Winchester, his father, sir W. Heathcote, bart. W. Chute, esq.)

14. Dame Rose Ffrench, widow of the late sir Charles Ffrench, bart.

bart.—created baroness Ffrench, of Castle Ffrench, county of Galway; with remainder of the title of baron Ffrench, of Castle Ffrench aforesaid, to her heirs male by the said sir Charles Ffrench, bart.

Right hon. John Foster, to be governor of the county of Louth, vice earl of Clanbrassil, deceased.

17. Philip earl of Chesterfield, to be master of the horse to his majesty, vice earl of Westmoreland.

George earl of Leicester, and William lord Auckland, to be his majesty's postmasters-general; the latter vice lord Chesterfield.

Lieutenant-col. Aytoune, and lieutenant-col. J. Spens, colonels.

Appointments in the East-India Company's Service.

Colonels John Pectre, Thomas Brownrigg, John M'Gowan, Dugald Campbell, Thomas Trent, Thomas Prendergrast, Robert Nicholson, Alexander Hardy, Richard Tolson, Stafford William Sam. Waddington, Vere Warner Hufsey—to be major-generals.

Lieutenant-colonels George Russell, sir Ewen Baillie, John Macdonald, William Palmer, Edward Clarke, William Vahas, Roger Edward Roberts, Robert Mackenzie, James Dunn, James Dickson, John Bateman, Patrick Hay, Chas. Henry White, George Mence, Christopher Green, David Woodburn, James Stevenson, John Conrad Sartorius, Francis Gowdie, Henry Malcolm, Edward Montague—to be colonels.

Majors Charles Scott, Robert Baillie, Richard Scott, Samuel Dyer, Edmund Lambert, John Rattray, James Meredith Vibart, Samuel Black, Samuel Watson, John Collins, Henry Vincent, Wil-

liam Denby, Robert Ogle, Robert Rayne, James Pearson, Thomas Welsh, Andrew William Hearsay, Jabez Mackenzie, John Boujonnar, Thomas Higgins, James Pringle, William Mackintosh, Henry Hyndman, Patrick Douglas, John Fenwick, Thomas Edwards, Robert Frith, Hugh Stafford, Richard Grenber, John Powell, sir John Murray, bart. James Morrice, Peregrine Powell, James Noke, Patrick Macdougall, John Hilliard, Robert Philips, Ludowick Grant, Robert Hamilton, Robert Bruce, Hamey Charles Palmer, William Scott, Robert Blair, William Kirkpatrick, Richard Macau, John Mackintyre, John Gardner, Henry De Castro, William Burn, Thomas Hawkshaw, Samuel Cox, Daniel Conyngnam, Peter Murray, John Garstin, Charles Carlisle, Archibald Brown, William Flint, George Fotheringham, William Rattray, George Wahab, George Waight, Thomas Leighton, James Oliver, Francis Torrens, Carey Lalande, Cromwell Massey, Walter Anderson, David Campbell, Alexander Macpherson, James Dalrymple, John Richardson, Alexander Read, Donald Macneale, Thomas Hallcote, Thomas Parr, James Campbell, Joseph Little, William Kinsey, T. Bowser, Barry Close, James Oram, John Haliburton, Charles Smart, Lewis Grant, John Gillanders, John Hutchinson, John Guthrie, Samuel Bradshaw, George Wood, Hercules Skinner, William Clayton, George Ure, Jonathan Wood, John Haynes, Thomas Kearnan, sir John Kennaway, bart. Joseph Burnett—to be lieutenant-colonels.

Captains John Bell, Henry Parker, Lawrence, William Basset Isaacke, Thomas Fyffe, James Arthur

thur Tanner, Jn. Burrowes, Jn. Capon, Charles Wittel, to be majors.

March 6. William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Edward Meadows, Horace Hayes, and George Trenchard Goodenough, esqrs. to be his majesty's commissioners for managing the affairs of taxes.

7. Lieutenant-colonel Robert Crawford, of the 60th foot, to be deputy-quarter-master-general to the forces in Ireland, vice Handfield.

10. Brevet col. George Prevost, of the 60th foot, to be brigadier-general in the West Indies only.—Major — M'Creagh, of the South American rangers, to be major in the army.

Thomas Keate, esq. inspector of regimental hospitals, to be surgeon-general to the forces, vice Gunning, deceased; and John Rush, esq. to be inspector of regimental hospitals, vice Keate.

14. Thomas Strange, esq. knighted.

19. The earl of Ormond, and viscount Dillon, knights of St. Patrick.

24. Lieutenant-colonel earl of Crawford, colonel.

Brooke Watson, esq. from half-pay, as late commissary-general on the continent, commissary-general of all stores, &c. to the forces at home, vice Bisset, who retires on half-pay.

Major George Smith, brigade-major-general.

General William Dalrymple, lieutenant-governor of Chelsea hospital.

Captain Charles Boycott, major of brigade.

Brevet major Robert Bisset, assistant quarter-master-general to the troops under the command of sir William Howe.

April 3. Brevet colonel William earl Fitzwilliam, of the 1st regi-

ment of the West Riding Yorkshire militia, col. in the army, and to take rank as such so long as the said militia shall remain embodied for actual service.

Staff. Major George Vigoroux, of the late Corsican corps, major of brigade to the forces in South Britain.

4. Field-marshal his royal highness Frederick duke of York, commander in chief of all his majesty's land forces in the kingdom of Great Britain.

7. Sir John Morshead, of Trenant-park, county of Cornwall, bart. lord warden of the Stannaries, and chief steward of the duchy of Cornwall and Devon, vice viscount Lewisham.

17. Staff. Capt. Nicholas Ramsay, of the 2d foot, major of brigade to the forces.—Lieutenant-colonel K. A. Howard, of the Coldstream guards, major of brigade to the foot guards.

20. John Hay, esq. a baronet.

21. Staff. Lieut.-colonel Alex. Smollett, of the 1st regiment of foot guards, major of brigade to the foot guards.—Lieut. — Le Breton, of the Jersey militia, major of brigade to the said militia.

25. George Edward Henry Arthur earl Powis, lord-lieutenant of the county of Salop, vice lord Clive.

28. Staff. Lieut.-col. Charles Stevenson, of the 5th foot, brigade-major-general to the troops under the command of field-marshal his royal highness the duke of Gloucester.

May 5. Right hon. John William Anderson, of Mill-hill, Hendon, Middlesex, esq. lord mayor of the city of London, a baronet.

8. Brevet lieutenant-colonel Gordon Drummond, of the 8th foot, colonel in the army.

Staff.

Staff. Lieut.-col. George Frederick Koehler, of the royal artillery, assistant quarter-master-general to the forces serving under the command of major-general lord Mulgrave.—Major Robert Ross, and capt. George Laye, of the late 2d battalion of 90th foot, majors of brigade to the forces in South Britain.

Garrison. Jacob Cuyler, esq. deputy commissary of stores and provisions to the forces in the island of Dominica, vice Finlayson, who has been absent from his duty several years.

9. William Beechy, esq. knighted.

11. Sir John Anstruther, knight, chief justice of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, a baronet.

22. Honourable Arthur Paget, his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Elector Palatine, and minister to the Diet of Ratisbon.

23. Robert, viscount Belgrave, lord-lieutenant of the county of Flint.

June 5. Staff. Lieutenant-general sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. commander of his majesty's forces in North Britain, vice lord Adam Gordon, resigned.

9. Staff. Lieut.-colonel Brent Spencer, aide-de-camp to the King, vice Campbell, deceased.

13. Charles, marquis Cornwallis, lieutenant-general and general-governor of Ireland, vice the earl Camden.

16. His grace the duke of Rutland, colonel of the Leicestershire militia, vice Pochin, deceased.

23. John Williams, esq. of Bedyllwyddan by St. Asaph, and John Callander, esq. of Westertown, county Stirling, and of Crichton and Preston-hall, and Elphinstone,

in the counties of East and Mid-Lothian, baronets.

23. Colonels Andrew Cowell, of the Coldstream guards; James Ferrier, of the engineers in Ireland; Joseph Dussaux, on the half-pay of the 86th foot; Colin Mackenzie, of the 15th foot; Mackay Hugh Baillie, of the Reay fencibles; John Joinour Ellis, of the 23d foot; Archibald Robertson; Bryan Blundell, of the 45th foot; John Dickson, on half-pay; Charles Jackman, of the marines; Miles Scaveley, of the royal regiment of horse guards; hon. John Knox, of the 36th foot; John Money, on half-pay of the 91st foot; Thomas Murray, on half-pay of the late 84th foot; James-Edward Urquhart, of the loyal Essex fencibles; George Churchill, of the 15th light dragoons; Eyre Power Trench, of the late 102d foot; George Beckwith, of the 37th foot; William Gooday Strutt, of the 54th foot; Thomas Roberts, on half-pay of the 111th foot; hon. George-James Ludlow, of the 1st foot guards; John Moore, of the 51st foot; Richard earl of Cavan, of the Coldstream guards; David Baird of the 71st foot; hon. Henry Astley Bennet, of the 1st foot-guards; hon. Frederick St. John, of the late 117th foot; sir Charles Ross, bart. of the late 116th foot; John Whitelocke, of the 6th West-India regt.; Hay M'Dowall, of the 78th foot; lord Charles-Henry Somerset, on half-pay of the 103d foot; John Despard, of the royal fuzileers; William Anne Villetes, of the 1st dragoon guards; William Wemyss;—major-generals in the army.

Brevet. Col. Robert Kingscote, of the North Gloucestershire militia, and colonel B. R. De Capell Brooke, of the Northamptonshire militia,

militia, colonels in the army, and to take rank as such as long as those militias shall remain embodied for actual service.—Captain Charles Newton, of the late 134th foot, major in the army.

Staff. Capt. St. John Fancourt, of the 56th foot, major of brigade to the forces.

Hospital-staff. Sir Alex. Douglas, bart. M. D. physician to the forces in North Britain.

29. Brevet. Frederick baron Hompesch, colonel in the army on the Irish establishment.

30. Staff. Col. John Doyle, of the 87th foot, brigadier-general at Gibraltar only.—Philip Rogers Bearcroft, esq. late deputy-commissary of accounts at St. Domingo, commissary of accounts in the Leeward Islands, vice Dornford, deceased.—William M'Myne, esq. late of the 58th foot, paymaster at Duncannon fort.

July 3. Right honourable Arthur Wolfe, chief justice of his majesty's court of king's bench in Ireland, vice the earl of Clonmell, deceased; also created a baron of that kingdom, by the style and title of baron Kilwarden, of Newlands, county of Dublin, with remainder to his heirs male.

7. Staff. Col. Robert Anstruther, baggage-master and inspector of the roads in North Britain, vice sir Charles Preston, who resigns.

Hospital Staff. Dr. William Shapter, M. D. to be inspector of hospitals.

14. Brevet. Major-general Henry Bowyer, lieutenant-general in the Leeward Islands only.

Staff. Lieutenant-colonel Richard Stuart, of the 51st foot, adjutant-general to the forces serving in Portugal, vice Hadden, who resigns.—Captain Lindsay Crawford Campbell, of the 20th foot, deputy-adjutant general to the said forces, with

the rank of major in the army, vice Stuart.

16. John Toler, esq. attorney-general of Ireland, vice Wolfe; and John Stewart, esq. solicitor-general, vice Toler.

18. James Bontein, esq. knighted.

21. Brevet. Lieut.-col. Charles Hastings, of the 61st foot, colonel in the army.—Col. Charles Hastings, of the 61st foot, major-general in the army.

To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long as their respective regiments of militia shall remain embodied for actual service: colonel John-Henry duke of Rutland, of the Leicestershire militia; colonel John Campbell, of the 1st (or Argyleshire) militia; colonel Douglas, duke of Hamilton, of the 3d (or Lanarkshire) militia; colonel Charles, earl of Dalkeith, of the 4th (or Dumfriesshire) militia; colonel James, duke of Montrose, of the 5th (or Fifeshire) militia; col. George, earl of Aboyne, of the 6th (or Aberdeenshire) militia; colonel George, earl of Glasgow, of the 7th (or Ayrshire) militia; col. Archibald, lord Douglas, of the 8th (or Forfar) militia; colonel John, duke of Athol, of the 9th (or Perthshire) militia; colonel Henry, duke of Buccleugh, of the 10th (or Edinburgh) militia.

Staff. Thomas Durell, Esq. deputy-commissary-general on the continent; Christopher Bourcard, esq. assistant-commissary-general on the continent.

To be deputy-commissaries-general: Joseph Bullock, William-Henry Robinson, and Henry Lannoy Hunter, esqrs.

To be assistant-commissary, Charles Wright, esq.

Hospital-staff. Dr. ——— Grieves, M. D. from half-pay, to be inspector of hospitals in North Britain.

28. Sir James Crauford, bart.
his

is majesty's minister-plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, and resident with the Hans Towns.

August 2. John Toler, esq. and the hon. Richard Annesley, sworn of his majesty's privy-council of Ireland.

4. Staff. James Putnam, esq. deputy-barrack-master-general of Nova Scotia and its dependencies.

6. Sir Robert Calder, knight, captain in the royal navy, and of Southwick, Hants, a baronet.

18. Brevet. To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regiments of militia shall remain embodied for actual service: colonel Joseph Holden Strutt, of the supplementary battalion of Essex militia; colonel lord Harewood, of a supplementary regiment of Yorkshire West Riding militia; colonel Walter Fawkes, of ditto; colonel George Cooke, bart. of ditto.

Staff. James Bowie, gent. assistant-commissary of stores and provisions in the Leeward Islands.

25. Staff. Col. Francis Fuller, of the 59th foot, brigadier-general of the island of Newfoundland.— Captain Charles Doyle, of the 87th foot, major of brigade to the forces. — Capt. Norman M'Leod, of the late 10th foot, major of brigade to the forces in South Britain, vice Wood, promoted.

Sept. 1. Brevet. Captain Clausell, of the 17th foot, major in the army.

11. Staff. Capt. James Gambier, of the 1st regiment of life-guards, major of brigade to the forces.

14. Robert Mann, esq. rear-admiral of the red, one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, vice lord Hugh Seymour, resigned.

16. Staff. To be brigadier-generals in the Leeward Islands only, colonel Charles Green, of the 30th foot, and colonel Thomas Brady,

of the royal artillery.—To be brigadier-general in Portugal only, colonel Baldwin Leighton, of the 46th foot.

18. Brevet. Capt. Edward Webber, of the late 90th foot, major in the army.—To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regiments shall remain embodied for actual service, col. Robert Crowe, of the 2d North York militia, and lieut.-colonel-commandant James Lowther, of the Westmoreland militia.

25. Brevet. To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regiments shall remain embodied for actual service, col. Thomas Glyn, of the North Middlesex militia, and colonel John Morrison, of the South Middlesex militia.

Staff. William Whitmore, gent. assistant-commissary of stores and provisions to the forces in the Leeward Islands.

28. William Shaw, lord Cathcart, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council.

Oct. 6. Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. rear-admiral of the blue, created baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, county Norfolk.

15. John Marsh, esq. to be a commissioner of the royal navy, vice Hunt.

22. Brevet. To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regts. of militia shall remain embodied for actual service: colonel Edward lord Stanley, of the 1st regiment of the Royal Lancashire supplementary militia; colonel sir Henry-Philip Hoghton, bart. of the 2d regiment of the said militia; colonel Le Gendre Pierse Starkie, of the 3d regiment of the said militia; and colonel Peter Patten, of the 4th regiment of the said militia.

Staff. Captain George Peter, of the 59th foot, major of brigade to the forces in the island of Newfoundland.

23. Brevet. Capt. Thomas Inglis, on the half-pay of the late 126th foot, major in the army.

24. Charles earl of Harrington, sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy-council.

27. Sir William Scott, knight, his majesty's advocate-general, judge of the high court of admiralty, vice sir James Marriott, resigned.

27. Brevet. Colonel Lewis, lord Sondes, of the 3d regiment of Kent militia, colonel in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as the said regiment of militia shall remain embodied for actual service.

Garrisons. Lieutenant-general sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. governor of Fort George and Fort Augustus, in North Britain, vice Hodgson, deceased. — General sir William Medows, K. B. lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, vice Abercromby.

31. Sir William Scott, knight, sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy-council.

31. Dr. John Nicholl, his majesty's advocate-general, vice sir William Scott, knighted.

Nov. 3. Staff. To be majors of brigade to the forces in South Britain: captain-lieutenant Frederick Hardyman, of the royal fusileers; and hon. captain William Moleworth, of the 46th foot, vice Gordon, who resigns.

6. Charles Lock, esq. appointed his majesty's consul-general at Naples; and Lewis Drusina, esq. consul at Memel.

13. Brevet. Lieut.-col. George-Frederick Koehler, of the royal artillery, brigadier-general in the dominions of the grand signior only.

Staff. Colonel Edward Hewgill, of the Coldstream guards, deputy barrack-master general to his majesty's forces, vice Tayler, who retires.

13. Joseph Hunt, esq. a commissioner for conducting the transport-service, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war.

13. Benjamin Moodie, esq. his majesty's consul to the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia.

17. Brevet. To be majors in the dominions of the grand signior only: captain Charles Holloway, of the royal engineers; captain Robert Hope, of the royal artillery; captain-lieutenant Thomas Dodd, of the royal artillery; capt.-lieut. Robert Fead, of the royal artillery; and capt.-lieut. Richard Fletcher, of the royal engineers.—To be captains in the dominions of the grand signior only: lieut. Thomas Lacey, of the royal engineers; and lieutenant William M. Leake, of the royal artillery.

27. Brevet. Colonel Kynaston Powel, of the 2d Shropshire regiment of militia, to be colonel in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as the said regiment of militia shall remain embodied for actual service. Capt. sir James Bunttem, of the 3d West-India regiment, to be major in the army.

Staff. Lieutenant-general Richard Grenville, to be commandant of the garrison of Plymouth, in the absence of the governor.—Lieut. colonel Albert Gledstanes, of the 57th foot, to be quarter-master-general to the forces in the Leeward Islands, vice Cameron, deceased.—William Harris, gentleman, to be assistant commissary of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces serving in Portugal.—Paymasters of recruiting districts: William

William Disney, esq. vice Bensley, who resigns; and James-William Lukin, esq. vice Laton, who resigns.

Dec. 4. Brevet. Capt. Thomas Oldfield, of the marines, to be major in the army.

Staff. Captain John Balcomb, of the 1st dragoon-guards, to be major of brigade to the forces.

5. Appointment of Harry Grant, esq. to be consul from the United States of America at the port of Leith, approved by his majesty.

5. Right hon. Thomas Grenville, sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy-council.

8. Captain Richard Neate, of the 7th foot, to be major in the army.

12. Edward Berry, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

25. Rev. Samuel Ryder Weston, B. D. recommended by the king to be elected a canon-residentary of St. Paul's, vice Jeffreys, deceased.—Reverend Charles Morris, M. A. appointed a prebendary of Canterbury, vice Weston, resigned.

19. Robert, visc. Castlereagh, sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy-council.

20. Right Rev. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, bishop of Ossory, promoted to the see of Meath, vice Maxwell, deceased.

29. Brevet. Capt. William Gifford, of the 26th foot, to be major in the army.—To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regiments of militia shall remain embodied for actual service: honourable colonel Thomas Onslow, of the 2d regiment of Surrey militia; and colonel John Crewe, of the 2d regiment of Cheshire militia.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1798.

Berks, Richard Palmer, of Hurst, esq.,

Bedfordshire, John Fox, of Dean, esq.

Bucks, John Penn, of Stoke Park, esq.

Cumberland, Sir Rich. Hodson of Carlisle, knight.

Cheshire, Robert Hibbert, of Berties, esq.

Cambridge and Hunt'sh. John Tharpe, of Chippenham, esq.

Devonshire, Arthur Tremaine, of Sydenham, esq.

Dorsetshire, Edw. Berkely Portman, of Brianstone, esq.

Derbyshire, John Leaper Newton, of Derby, esq.

Essex, John Perry, of Moorhall, esq.

Gloucestershire, Thomas Vernon Delphin, of Eyford, esq.

Hertfordshire, Felix Calvert, of Hunsdon-house, esq.

Herefordshire, John Stedman, of Bosbury, esq.

Kent, John Plumtree, of Fredville, esq.

Leicestershire, Renue Payne, of Duntun Bassett, esq.

Lincolnshire, postponed.

Monmouthshire, Joshua Morgan, of Llanwenarth, esq.

Northumberland, Adam Askew, of Ellington, esq.

Northamptonsh. Thomas Reeve Thornton, of Brock-hall, esq.

Norfolk, George Stone, of Bedenham, esq.

Nottinghamsh. Nath. Stubbins, of Holme Pierrepont, esq.

Oxfordsh. John Atkins Wright, of Oxford, esq.

Rutlandshire, William Sharrard, of Langham, esq.

Shropshire, Andrew Corbett, of Shawberry-park, esq.

Somersetshire, Samuel Rodbard, of Ever Creech, esq.

Staffordshire, Richard Dyot, of Freeford, esq.

Suffolk, John Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, esq.

Southampton, Richard Meyler,
of Crawley, esq.

Surrey, James Trotter, of Ep-
som, esq.

Suffex, Richard Thomas Streat-
field, of Uckfield, esq.

Warwickshire, Robert Harvey
Mallery, of Woodcot, esq.

Worcestersh. John Addinbrooke
Addinbrooke, of Woolaston-hall,
esq.

Wilts, John Bennet, of Pithouse,
esq.

Yorkshire, Sir Thomas Pilkington,
of Cheviotte, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen, John Morgan, of
the Furnace, Caermarthen, esq.

Pembroke, John Tasker, of Up-
ton-castle, esq.

Cardigan, Pryce Loveden, of
Gogerthen, esq.

Glamorgan, Samuel Richardson,
of Hensol, esq.

Brecon, John Lloyd, of Dincis,
esq.

Radnor, John Benn Walsh, of
Kevenillece, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon, fir Thomas Mostyn,
of Gloddeath, bart.

Anglesea, William Evans, of Glen
Claw, esq.

Merioneth, Rob. Watkin Wynne,
of Cwinmeer, esq.

Montgomery, Ralph Leake, of
Criggion, esq.

Denbighshire, John Jones, of
Penybrin, esq.

Flintshire, John Jones, of St.
Asaph, esq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal
Highness the Prince of Wales, in
Council, for the Year 1798.*

Cornwall, James Buller, of Shil-
lingham, esq.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

*His Majesty's most gracious Speech on
proroguing the Parliament, June
29, 1798.*

My lords and gentlemen,
BY the measures adopted during the present session, you have amply fulfilled the solemn and unanimous assurances which I received from you at its commencement.

The example of your firmness and constancy has been applauded and followed by my subjects in every rank and condition in life; a spirit of voluntary and ardent exertion, diffused through every part of the kingdom, has strengthened and confirmed our internal security; the same sentiments have continued to animate my troops of every description; and my fleets have met the menaces of invasion by blocking up all our enemies in their principal ports.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

The extensive and equitable scheme of contribution, by which so large a share of our expenses will be defrayed within the year, has defeated the expectations of those who had vainly hoped to exhaust our means, and to destroy our public credit. You have been enabled to avail yourselves of farther resources

from a commerce increased in extent and vigour, notwithstanding the difficulties of war; and have had the singular satisfaction of deriving, at the same moment, large additional aid from individual exertions of unexampled zeal, liberality, and patriotism.

The provision which has been made for the redemption of the land tax, has also established a system which, in its progressive operation, may produce the happiest consequences, by the increase of our resources, the diminution of our debt, and the support of public credit.

My lords and gentlemen,

The designs of the disaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, have been unremittingly pursued; but have been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom by the general zeal and loyalty of my subjects.

In Ireland they have broken out into the most criminal acts of open rebellion. Every effort has been employed on my part to subdue this dangerous spirit, which is equally hostile to the interests and safety of every part of the British empire. I cannot too strongly commend the unshaken fidelity and valour of my regular, fencible, and

militia forces in Ireland; and that determined spirit with which my yeomanry and volunteer forces of that kingdom have stood forward in defence of the lives and properties of their fellow-subjects, and in support of the lawful government.

The striking and honourable proof of alacrity and public spirit, which so many of my fencible and militia regiments in this kingdom have manifested on this occasion, has already received the fullest testimony of the approbation of parliament.

This conduct, personally so honourable to the individuals, affords the strongest pledge, both of the military ardour which actuates this valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the safety and happiness of Ireland, which are essentially connected with the general interests of the British empire.

With the advantage of this support, and after the distinguished and important success which has recently attended the operations of my arms against the principal force of the rebels, I trust the time is fast approaching, when those now seduced from their allegiance will be brought to a just sense of the guilt they have incurred, and will entitle themselves to forgiveness, and to that protection which it is my constant wish to afford to every class and condition of my subjects, who manifest their desire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

This temporary interruption of tranquillity, and all its attendant calamities, must be attributed to those pernicious principles which have been industriously propagated in that country, and which, wherever they have prevailed, have never failed to produce the most disastrous effects.

With such warnings before us, sensible of the danger which we are called upon to repel, and of the blessings we have to preserve, let us continue firmly united in a determined resistance to the designs of our enemies, and in the defence of that constitution which has been found by experience to insure to us, in so eminent a degree, public liberty, national strength, and the security and comfort of all classes of the community.

It is only by perseverance in this line of conduct, that we can hope, under the continuance of that Divine protection which we have so abundantly experienced, to conduct this arduous contest to a happy issue, and to maintain, undiminished, the security, honour, and lasting prosperity of the country.

The lord chancellor then, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 8th of August.

Protest on the Duke of Leinster's Motion in the House of Lords, June 27th, 1798.

DISSENTIENT,

Because, the house having thought fit to reject the various motions respecting the calamitous situation of Ireland, which have been submitted to their consideration, in the first instance for inquiry—in the second, for lenity and conciliation—and in the last, for putting an immediate stop at least to the rigorous proceedings of the army in Ireland, where, under the name of a system of coercion, we have reason to fear that atrocious cruelties have been practised—we think it our duty to record the nature of the evidence on which we have proceeded, and on which our conviction of the truth

truth of the facts is founded; and on that evidence to appeal in our own justification to our country, to the world, and to posterity. We affirm, that the facts are undisputed, that the evidence of them is irresistible, and that the effects produced by this barbarous system convict the authors and advisers of such a total want of wisdom, even for their own pretended purposes, as can only be exceeded by the shocking cruelty of the principles avowed, and of the practice recommended by them. We shall state some of the documents we refer to, in the order of time in which they have appeared, in order to shew that this system of coercion has not been hastily resorted to on the spur of an instant necessity, but that it was deliberately resolved on long before it could be justified or palliated by any of the pretences or causes which have since been assigned in defence of it.

‘*Dublin Castle, March 3, 1798.*

‘His excellency further authorises you to employ force against any any persons assembled in arms, not legally authorised so to be, and to disperse all tumultuous assemblies of persons, though they may not be in arms, without waiting for the sanction and assistance of the civil authority, if, in your opinion, the peace of the realm, and the safety of his majesty’s faithful subjects, may be endangered by waiting for such authority.

(Signed) ‘THOMAS PELHAM.’

On the 26th of February, 1798, sir Ralph Abercromby declared in public orders, that ‘the very disgraceful frequency of courts martial, and the many complaints of irregularities in the conduct of the troops in that kingdom, had too unfortunately proved the army to be in a state of licentiousness,

which must render it formidable to every one but the enemy.’

On the 18th of April, 1798, the following order was issued by major-general Duff:

‘The commander in chief gives this public notice, that the lord-lieutenant and council have issued orders to him to quarter troops, to press horses and carriages, to demand forage and provisions, and to hold courts-martial for the trial of offences of all descriptions, civil and military, with the power of confirming and carrying into execution the sentences of such courts-martial, and to issue proclamations.

‘The commander in chief calls on all the general officers to procure of the magistrates the best accounts they can give of the number of arms taken from the yeomanry and the well-affected, of arms that have been concealed, and of pikes that have been made, which are to be recovered and taken possession of by the military.

‘They are also to communicate to the people through the priests, and by one or two men selected from each town-land, the purport of the following notice:

‘That the order, if complied with, will be a sign of their general repentance; and not only forgiveness will follow, but protection.

‘That they must be sensible that it is infinitely better for them to remain at home, quietly minding their own affairs, than committing acts which must bring on the ruin of themselves and their families.

‘As it will be impossible in some degree to prevent the innocent from suffering with the guilty, the innocent have means of redress, by informing against those who have engaged in unlawful associations, and robbing houses of arms and money.

‘The people must be very ignorant

rant not to know, notwithstanding the fair promises of the French, that they have first deceived, and then plundered every country into which they have come. And they are therefore forewarned, that, in case of invasion from the French, if they should attempt to join the enemy, or communicate with him, or join in any insurrection, they will be immediately put to death, and their houses and properties destroyed.

‘The general officers call on the people to know, why they should be less attached to the government now than they were a year ago, when they showed so much loyalty in assisting his majesty’s troops to oppose the landing of the French? Is it not because they have been seduced by wicked men?’

‘Why should they think themselves bound by oaths into which they have been seduced or terrified?’

‘The people are requested to bring in their arms to the magistrates or commanding officers in the neighbourhood, who have directions to receive them; and no questions will be asked.

(Signed) ‘JAMES DUFF,
Major-general.’

On the 7th of May, 1798, the following orders were issued by lieutenant-general sir James Steward:

‘Whereas it has been represented to lieutenant-general sir James Steward, that in some parts of the country, where it has been necessary to station troops at free-quarters for the restoration of public tranquillity, that general subscriptions of money have been entered into by the inhabitants to purchase provisions for the troops, by which means the end proposed, of making the burthen fall as much as possible on the guilty, is entirely de-

feated, by making it fall in a light proportion on the whole, and thereby easing and protecting the guilty; it has been thought proper to direct, that wherever the practice has been adopted, or shall be attempted, the general officers, commanding divisions of the southern district, shall immediately double, treble, or quadruple the number of soldiers so stationed, and shall send out regular foraging parties to provide provisions for the troops, in the quantities mentioned in the former notice, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1798; and that they shall move them from station through the district or barony, until arms are surrendered, and tranquillity be perfectly restored, and until it is reported to the general officers, by the gentlemen holding landed property, and those who are employed in collecting the public revenues and tithes, that all rents, taxes, and tithes are completely paid up.’

Adjutant-General’s Office, Cork,
May 7, 1798.

On the 11th of June, 1798, major-general Nugent, after holding out certain offers and terms to the insurgents, proceeds to declare,

‘That, should the above injunctions not be complied with within the time specified, major-general Nugent will proceed to set fire to and totally destroy the town of Killincy, Killileagh, Ballynahinch, Sallitfield, and every cottage and farmhouse in the vicinity of those places, carry off the stock and cattle, and put every one to the sword who may be found in arms.

‘It particularly behoves all the well-affected persons who are now with the rebels from constraint, and who, it is known, form a considerable part of their numbers, to exert themselves in having these terms complied with, as it is the only opportunity

portunity there will be of rescuing themselves and properties from the indiscriminate vengeance of an army, necessarily let loose upon them.'

But, finally, the document which appears to us the most important of all, and to which we earnestly invite and press the attention of the house, is a public order issued about the middle of the present month of June, 1798, in the following words:

'Major-general Morrison requests that officers commanding corps will give the strictest orders to prevent setting fire to houses or buildings of any kind, a mode of punishment that can lead only to the most pernicious consequences, and that seldom or ever falls on the guilty, but, on the contrary, on the landlord, the wife and children of the criminals, who, however iniquitous the husband or father, ought always to be spared and protected.

'And he has likewise received orders from lieutenant-general Lake, that free-quarters are no longer to be permitted, neither are foraging parties to be allowed to go out, unless under the care of an officer, who is to be responsible for every act, in order that the friends of government, the helpless and infirm, may not be involved in one indiscriminate mass of destruction with the rebellious and ill-disposed.'

The prohibition contained in this order, wise and humane as it is, is equivalent to a history of all the horrible transactions it alludes to, and establishes the truth of them by evidence which cannot be disputed or suspected, and also confirms in the strongest terms, and on the irresistible proof derived from practice and experience, that such a mode of punishment "seldom or

ever falls on the guilty, but on women and children, who ought always to be spared and protected," and that its principle, if not only operation and effect, is "to involve the friends of government, the helpless and the infirm, in one mass of destruction with the rebellious and ill-disposed."

BEDFORD.

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

PONSONBY.

HOLLAND.

ALBEMARLE.

KING.

THANET.

*Protest on the same Subject, June
28, 1798.*

DISSENTIENT,

1. Because I was shocked that an address to the king, upon so awful a subject as the present state of Ireland should have been rejected, without one single syllable being said by the king's ministers upon the subject.

2. Because I look back with pride to that law which our ancestors obtained, which says "No free man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed. Nor will we not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right" And because I agree with the commentary of that great lawyer, sir Edward Coke, upon this chapter of Magna Charta, wherein he says, "No man destroyed;" that is, fore judged of life or limb, disinherited, or put to torture
or

or death. And because I think that to flog, picket, and half-hang any of our fellow-subjects, in order to extort confession, is "a putting to torture," and, therefore, not only outrageous to humanity, but directly against Magna Charta, the great corner-stone of our laws and liberties. And whoever have dared to put to torture any of our fellow-subjects in Ireland, or elsewhere, have violated the great charter, have betrayed their country, and ought speedily to be brought to condign punishment for these their treasonable and detestable practices. And whoever have dared openly and publicly to justify torture, upon the ground of policy, deserve the same execrations from their countrymen as have been usually given to the cruelest inquisitors of Rome.

3. Because, whenever our brethren and fellow-subjects in Ireland, or elsewhere, are flogged, picketed, half-hanged, and otherwise tortured, in order to extort confession, I hold it to be the bounden duty of every man, in his different station, to use all the legal means in his power to declare his abhorrence of such diabolical and tyrannical measures.

4. Because I hold, that when an Irishman is tortured, an Englishman is tortured; for the same men, who, in violation of the laws of their country, and of every dictate of humanity, dare to put Irishmen to torture, will not hesitate, when they think it expedient, to put Englishmen to torture also.

5. Because it is a moral truth that cannot be denied, that if men have been driven, by flogging and by tortures, contrary to all law and reason, into open resistance, the guilt and consequences of that resistance are imputable to those who

flog and torture contrary to all law and reason, and not to those who are thereby driven to resistance.

6. Because, to flog and torture men into open resistance, for the sake of employing a power in the hands of those who flog and torture, to crush that resistance, and thereby to make themselves more secure, is not only a refinement of cruelty, against which law, reason, justice, humanity, and nature, cry aloud; but which the experience of all times teaches us will never answer.

7. Because the history of the world tells us, that it is no small matter which provokes a people to throw off their allegiance; and that when they have thrown off their allegiance, attention to their just demands, and protection in the enjoyment of their rights, liberties, and properties, are the only means by which an allegiance worth having can be recovered.

8. Because I think the times call for a declaration of these principles; and that to act upon them is the only method of healing the present discontents, and preventing the speedy ruin of our country.

OXFORD AND MORTIMER.

Protest against the Assessed Tax-Bill, House of Lords, January 18, 1798.

The question was put, that this bill be committed. It was agreed in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT,

Because we conceive, that in the present circumstances no grant of money by parliament can alone be sufficient to extricate the country from its alarming and critical situation.

When

When the exigencies of the state are such, as to demand large supplies from the people, our duty is not confined to the bare consideration of the necessity of the case, or the mode of levying the money. We are not from the pressure of circumstances, and the approach of danger, hastily to concur in laying additional burdens on our fellow-subjects, without insuring to the public a wise application of the money so raised, and without due precautions for directing the efforts of the people to their only legitimate object, the benefit of the community. A neglect of this, the most important of all parliamentary duties must produce, and, in our opinions, it has already produced, consequences the most fatal to the dignity of the nation, the stability of the government, and the interests of the people. In the unconditional compliance with the demands of the executive government, again proposed as the remedy, we perceive the real and fatal source of the evil. Year after year his majesty's ministers have grounded their application to parliament upon the urgency of the occasion, and the extraordinary exigencies of the state. To satisfy their demands, to enable them to encounter the dangers, and remove the difficulties in which we were involved, every article of luxury or convenience has been taxed, the resources of the country have been exhausted, and sums unparalleled in history have been entrusted to their disposal; yet, year after year, the occasion has become more urgent, the exigencies more pressing, the difficulties more alarming, and the dangers more immediate. The security of the nation has been shaken in the same proportion as the prosperity of the country; has been im-

paired, external danger has kept pace with internal distress, and the exertions which have impoverished the people, and shaken our credit, have purchased nothing but the loss of national honour, the defection of allies, and the failure of every great object of the war.

If the whole force of Great Britain and Ireland, aided by grants lavished beyond the example of the most improvident times, assisted by the most powerful monarchs of Europe, has proved insufficient in the hands of ministers to secure the blessings of peace, or even to avert the present awful circumstances of the country, it seems inconsistent with reason to expect that the painful efforts of an empire, whose means are exhausted by taxation, whose spirits are damped by failure, and whose affections are in part alienated by oppression, can, without a single ally, under the direction of the same men, resist with effect a powerful and exasperated enemy, elated with success, strengthened by conquest, and supported by the united powers of Holland and Spain. In this situation of affairs, to persevere in the system which has produced it, to confide in the ministers who, with the aid of so many millions, have been unable to avert it, evinces, in our opinion, a total disregard of the common maxims of prudence, a wanton rejection of the lessons of experience, and a determined neglect of the most important of our parliamentary duties. Under the persuasion, therefore, that the dangers with which we are now threatened are the result of force, directed to objects at once impracticable and foreign to the interests of this country; that they are the necessary consequences of a misapplication of the public money, and the natural

natural fruits of the incapacity and profusion of those to whom it has been improvidently entrusted; we deemed it our duty not to sanction any grant to the executive government, until a pledge was given to the house, by the removal of his majesty's ministers, of a complete alteration in his councils. We held it neither just to impose, nor reasonable to require, any additional sacrifices from our fellow-subjects, until some prospect was held out to the people of a reform of that house which had granted, and a censure of those ministers who have lavished, sums so enormous, without any benefit resulting to the community. We thought, that while his majesty's affairs were conducted by those who originally engaged in this calamitous contest, and who can neither carry on war or negotiations with honour, advantage, or success, no grant of money by parliament, no sacrifices on the part of the people, could afford a reasonable hope that the blessings of peace would be speedily restored, or permanently secured. We imagined, that until some earnest was given of a radical alteration of the system of terror and coercion in Ireland, of the repeal of the two bills, the one intituled, "An act for the safety and preservation of his majesty's person and government against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts;" and the other intituled, "An act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies," of economy in public expenditure, and diminution of the enormous patronage and influence of the crown, we were not warranted in expecting that cheerful co-operation of the people, which, being at once the indication and result of a recipro-

cal confidence between the government and the governed, can only be restored by the restoration of the ancient and happy practice of a constitution undisfigured by coercive laws—of a parliament speaking the sense of the people—and a ministry dependent on the voice of the parliament.

Because it appears to us, that any attempt to raise the supplies within the year, in the present exhausted state of the country, must be attended with the greatest difficulty and danger.

Because, were we to allow that the principle of raising the supplies by contribution, instead of loan, was just, wise, and expedient, yet, under the present ministers, it would appear to us attended with the utmost danger, as the real expenses of the year have generally exceeded, by nearly one half, their calculation; and thus any regulations for the equal distribution of the burdens, which were adopted upon the first calculation, might be rendered ineffectual by subsequent and most extensive demands.

Because, if the bill is intended as a tax upon expenditure, its retrospective operation is arbitrary and cruel in the extreme, and altogether repugnant to the usages of our ancestors, the faith of civilised governments, and the common dictates of humanity and justice. If it is intended as a tax upon income, in our opinion the criterion proposed is objectionable and inadequate; and, above all, as income is of various descriptions, sometimes arising from permanent and disposable capital, sometimes from precarious or temporary possessions, and sometimes from labour, talents, or industry, we deem any attempt to proportion the burden to the income in itself unjust, unequal, and

and impolitic. If it is intended as a tax upon property, neither in the original criterion, viz. the assessed taxes of 1795, nor in the proposed relief, do we recognise any just principles of taxation, or perceive any fair or adequate method suggested for the impartial distribution of the burden.

Because the relief proposed in the bill to those who may, by the increase of their assessed taxes, be liable to pay more than the tenth of their income, requires a disclosure of their pecuniary circumstances, which is contrary to the customs and prejudices of Englishmen, and repugnant to the principles of the constitution; and which to persons engaged in commerce or trade must be attended with yet greater inconveniences than the payment of more than the tenth of their income. Furthermore, this regulation appears to us an indirect breach of the faith so often and sacredly pledged to the stockholder; for, should the whole of the income of any individual claiming this relief consist in a dividend upon stock, a tenth of that income is immediately sacrificed, and the dividend, in violation of the faith of the parliament and the nation, diminished one-tenth by the intervention of government.

Because the operation of this bill is not confined to a definite period of time, but, by the most wanton violation of justice, remains in force till a certain sum is produced; thus exacting from the honest the deficiencies which may have been occasioned by accidental circumstances, by the designs or the distresses of individuals, by the favour or the neglect of the collectors.

(Signed) HOLLAND.
OXFORD.

Message from his Majesty to Parliament, delivered by Mr. Dundas, April 20, 1798.

G. R.

His majesty thinks proper to acquaint the house of commons, that, from various advices received by his majesty, it appears that preparations are making on the part of the French government, by the embarkation of troops and warlike stores, and by the increasing activity of the fleets in the ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, with the design of invading his majesty's dominions; and that in such design they have been encouraged by the communications and correspondence of certain traitorous and disaffected societies in these kingdoms.

To render fruitless such designs, his majesty places the firmest reliance on the bravery of his fleets and armies, and on the zeal, patriotism, and unshaken courage of his people, which has ever been manifested in their general exertions for the defence of the country, and which are more than ever necessary when called upon to defend all that is most dear to them.

His majesty, in pursuance of the act of parliament for raising a body of cavalry, has thought it right to give directions for such regiments of cavalry as are embodied to be drawn out; and it is his intention to order such parts of the supplementary militia as are not yet embodied to be forthwith embodied and drawn out, in pursuance of the communication already made to the house of commons on this subject.

His majesty thinks it incumbent on him to make the fullest use of the means provided by parliament for the defence of the country; but

but he also feels it indispenfibly neceffary to defire the houfe of commons to confider, without delay, of fuch further meafures as may be neceffary to enable his majefty to defeat the machinations of the wicked and traitorous perfons within this realm, and to guard againft the defigns of its enemies abroad and at home.

Speech of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on opening the Seffion of Parliament, January 16, 1798.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have his majefty's commands to afsemble you in parliament at this important period, and to refort to your deliberation and advice.

When I reflect on the tranquillity which attended the late general election, I have juft ground to believe that the wifdom and firmnefs which were manifested by the late parliament were felt and approved by the nation at large, and that your conduct will be actuated by fimilar principles in defence of our happy conftitution.

It muft have given you great concern to learn that his majefty's endeavours to reftore the bleffings of peace have been again frustrated by the desperate ambition of the French government. I have his majefty's commands to lay before you his royal declaration, and the various papers which paffed in the courfe of the late negotiation, in which the magnanimity and moderation of his majefty were fo eminently difplayed, as to leave no pretext or colour for the infidious conduct and fallacious ftatements of the enemy.

His majefty relies with confidence on the fpirit of his people of Ireland, who are fenfible of their duty to their God, their fovereign, and their country. He knows they are incapable of being intimidated by any threats, or deluded by any offers; and he implicitly depends on the valour of his regular and militia forces, the active loyalty of the diftrict corps, the courage of the nation, and the prowefs of his fleets and armies, for defeating every hostile attempt which may be made on this kingdom.

The late fignal victory of admiral lord Duncan over the Dutch fquadron, achieved on their own coafts with fuch professional skill and heroic gallantry, has not only added fresh luftre to the glory of his majefty's navy, but has given new ftrength and fecurity to all his majefty's dominions.

Gentlemen of the houfe of commons.

I have ordered the public accounts, and the eftimates for the enfuing year, to be laid before you; I lament that additional burdens are ftill neceffary, in order to maintain the honour and fecurity of the empire in the prefent exigency; and although from the ftate of preparation in which this kingdom ftands, fome of the demands of former periods will not recur, yet I fear the general expenfe of the enfuing year will not admit of any confiderable reduction. When you reflect on all you have to preferve, and all you have to expect from the enemy you have to combat with, I doubt not the fupplies will be cheerfully granted. I fhall endeavour, on my part, that they fhall be faithfully applied.

My lords and gentlemen,
In confequence of the addreffes
of

of the houses of lords and commons in May last, I directed immediate and vigorous measures to be taken for repressing disaffection in the northern parts of the kingdom, and for restoring security and confidence to the loyal and well-disposed; the effect of which has been manifested in the return of subordination and industry in that quarter. Other attempts have since been made by the leaders of the disaffected in some parts of the midland and southern districts with too much success; and emissaries have been employed, and publications have been circulated by them to revive religious animosities, and to open prospects of plunder, by which means the lower classes have been excited to commit acts of the most horrid outrage and barbarity. I have to lament that the diligence and activity of the magistrates, though assisted by the troops which have been ordered into that part of the kingdom, have not yet been able entirely to put a stop to those disturbances. Constant vigilance and unremitting exertions continue to be necessary when all means are tried to excite the people to rebellion and revolt—when a systematic plan of assassination is adopted and encouraged, and when the most audacious attempts are made to impede and prevent the administration of justice.

Amidst your exertions for the defence of the kingdom, I must not omit to recommend to you not to relax your attention to its commerce, its agriculture, and its manufactures, and especially to that of the linen; nor will your liberality be less conspicuous in continuing that protection to the protestant charter schools, and the other charitable institutions under which they have so long flourished.

1798.

His majesty has commanded me to declare to you, that his firm resolution is taken in the present arduous contest. He will not be wanting to his people, but with them will stand or fall in the defence of their religion, and in the preservation of the independence, laws, and liberties of his kingdoms.

It will be a source of infinite satisfaction to my mind, if, in the execution of my duty, I can contribute to support the generous determination of my sovereign, and maintain the safety and prosperity of his people. I rely upon your advice and co-operation; and, aided by them, I look forward with confidence to a happy issue of the contest in which we are engaged.

Address of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, to the Lord Lieutenant, on presenting certain Bills, March 24, 1798.

May it please your excellency,

Large as the supplies of the last session were beyond all former grants, these which the commons now offer to his majesty are not inferior; they go to the fullest extent of every service proposed by government, and are given with an unanimity and zeal which mark the unalterable determination of this kingdom to stand or fall with Great Britain, and show that our vigour rises as the vaunting menaces of the enemy increase.

With the same unanimity we have voted the maintenance of an army far greater than was ever kept up by this kingdom during any preceding war; and we have continued to them the augmentation of pay which was granted by the last parliament, and which your excellency did justly state to that par-

(N)

liament

liament to be a seasonable and honourable acknowledgment on their part of the steadiness and loyalty of that army; the present parliament feels the same sentiments towards them. Repeated experience of the order and alacrity which they have shown on every occasion that has offered, confirms his majesty's faithful commons in those sentiments; and we join most cordially with his majesty in his firm reliance on the valour of his regular and militia forces in this kingdom, which his majesty has been pleased to express in his gracious answer to our address this session.

While the courage, the vigour, and the discipline of those forces must render them formidable to the enemy, and ensure his defeat, should he be desperate enough to attempt invasion, their zeal, and that of the yeomen, to put down rebellion, to crush insurrection, and to assist the executive power in protecting the loyal, the innocent, and well-disposed, affords the most convincing proof of their ardent and unshakeable attachment to the best sovereign, and best constitution, that ever blessed a free and happy people. We are free—and we will not tamely give up our happiness. The loyal spirit of the nation is able to crush rebellion to atoms wherever it shall dare to show itself; and, with the firmness which so strongly marks your excellency's character, with the constant success which has attended every vigorous measure that necessity has called on your excellency to adopt, we have nothing to fear. We have, indeed, to lament, that traitorous conspiracies can still continue, and that any men can be found in the land so lost to every sense of patriotism, of humanity, of duty to themselves, their country, and their

God, as to degrade the nation and the name of Irishman, by acts of ingratitude, barbarity, and assassination, which would debase a savage—acts which call for the heavy hand of justice; and which the ordinary power of the laws has proved inadequate to prevent the melancholy and frequent repetition of.

But while we lament such a mortifying calamity, we have the satisfaction of seeing how little its malignant influence, or the efforts of an exasperated and revengeful enemy has affected our commercial prosperity.

Notwithstanding the largeness of the supplies, we have continued the usual bounties and encouragement to the trade, the agriculture, and the manufactures of the kingdom; and we see with sincere gratification the desirable effects of those encouragements, in the great increase of trade during the war, in the general confidence which attends private as well as public credit, in the unusual plenty which our agriculture supplies, and in the prosperous state of all our manufactures, but most particularly of our great staple the linen. —

Speech of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on proroguing the Irish Parliament, Oct. 8, 1798.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that I have received the king's commands to release you from your long and fatiguing attendance in parliament; and I am ordered to thank you, in his majesty's name, for the unshaken firmness and magnanimity with which you have met the most trying difficulties, and with which the measures have been planned which

which you have adopted for the preservation of your country.

I offer you my most sincere congratulations on the glorious victory which has been obtained by his majesty's squadron under the command of sir Horatio Nelson, over the French fleet in the Mediterranean, which not only reflects the highest honour on the officers and seamen by whom it has been achieved, but affords a prospect of the most beneficial consequences to the future interests of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I am commanded to convey to you his majesty's particular thanks for the supplies which you have so liberally granted, and by which you have manifested both the extent of the resources which this kingdom possesses, and the spirit with which they are employed by the commons of Ireland for the preservation of the state.

His majesty laments the necessity which calls for the imposition of fresh burdens on his majesty's subjects; but he trusts that they will see how much their present safety and their future happiness depend on their exertions in the arduous contest in which they are engaged; and he assures his faithful commons, that the aids which they have afforded shall be carefully applied to the great object of maintaining the honour and promoting the interests of their country.

My lords and gentlemen,

The circumstances which have taken place since its commencement must render this session ever memorable.

The foulest and darkest conspiracy was formed and long carried on by the implacable enemy of these realms for the total extinction of the constitution, and for

the separation of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland from Great Britain. By the unremitting vigilance of my predecessor in this government, the treason has been detected, the apprehension of the principal conspirators, and the salutary measures wisely adopted, checked its progress; and through your sagacious diligence it has been developed in all its parts, and traced to all its sources.

A dangerous and wicked rebellion, the consequence of that conspiracy, has been in a great measure subdued, and the attempt of our inveterate enemy to rekindle the flame of civil discord, by sending a force into this country, has terminated in defeat.

Religion, that greatest comfort and support of mankind, has been most wickedly perverted to the purpose of inflaming the worst of passions; and the vilest arts have been used to persuade the ignorant and unwary, that in a reign which has been marked by a series of indulgences to all sects of Christians, it is the intention of his majesty's government to oppress, and even to extirpate that description of his majesty's subjects who have received repeated and recent marks of his favour and protection.

The catholics of Ireland cannot but have observed what has been the conduct of those who affect to be their friends, towards the rites and the characters which they venerate, and under whose auspices the persecuted pastors of their church have found an asylum.

Amongst a number of offenders, some most active characters have necessarily been selected as objects of public justice; but in every period of this dangerous conspiracy the lenity of government and of parliament has been conspicu-

ous; and a general act of pardon has recently issued from the royal mercy, for the purposes of affording security to the repentant, and encouraging the deluded to return to their duty.

The vigour and power of his majesty's arms, the loyalty, spirit, and activity of the regular, militia, and yeomanry forces, together with the prompt and cordial assistance of the militia and fencibles of Great Britain, have abundantly proved how vain every attempt must be, either by treachery within, or by force from abroad, to undermine or to overturn our civil and religious establishments.

From the dangers which have surrounded you, and which you have overcome, you must be sensible that your security can only be preserved by persevering vigilance and increasing energy. You will not suffer your efforts to relax; and you may be assured of my zealous endeavours to second your exertions.—Our hopes and our objects are the same, that the deluded may see their error, and the disaffected be reclaimed; but if an endeavour shall be made to abuse the royal mercy, and to form fresh conspiracies in the prospect of impunity, offended justice will then be compelled to extend to the obdurate criminal the full measure of his punishment.

Amidst your measures, either of power, of justice, or of clemency, you have not forgotten to afford consolation and encouragement to the loyal. The means which were adopted for their relief, and the plan which has been devised for the further remuneration of their losses, are highly honourable to your feelings, and must, in every loyal breast, excite emotions of love and gratitude to his country.

Since my arrival in this kingdom I have received the most flattering assurances of your regard and approbation, which command my warmest acknowledgments; and while I feel myself thus encouraged and supported, and reflect on the loyalty which is so generally displayed, and on the force which is intrusted to my direction, I cannot allow myself to doubt of the success of our united endeavours for the welfare of this country.

And then the lord chancellor declared, that it was his excellency the lord lieutenant's pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 20th day of November next; and the parliament was accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 20th day of November next.

From the Dublin Gazette, March 31.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

CAMDEN.

Whereas a traitorous conspiracy, existing within this kingdom, for the subversion of the authority of his majesty and the parliament, and for the destruction of the established constitution and government, hath considerably extended itself, and hath broken out into acts of open violence and rebellion:

We have therefore, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, issued the most direct and positive orders to the officers commanding his majesty's forces, to employ them with the utmost vigour and decision, for the immediate suppression thereof, and also to recover the arms which have been traitorously forced from his majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to disarm the rebels, and all persons disaffected to his majesty's government, by the most summary and effectual measures.

And

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all his majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, on their allegiance, to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, his majesty's forces in the execution of their duty, to whom we have given strictly in command, to afford all protection to them from all acts of violence which shall be attempted against their persons or properties.

Given at the council chamber
in Dublin, the 30th day of
March, 1798.

Clare, C.

Charles Casthel

W. Tuam

Drogheda

Ormond and Oflory

Shannon

Altamont

Clonmell

Ely

Dillon

Gosford

Pery

O'Neill

Castlereagh

H. Meath

Glentworth

Callan

Tyrally

John Foster

J. Parnell

H. Cavendish

J. Blaquier

H. Langrishe

Theo. Jones

Jos. Cooper

D. Latouche

James Fitzgerald

R. Rofs

Isaac Corry

Lodge Morres.

God save the king.

17th, 1798, by the Right Hon.
Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Your committee, in reporting upon the papers referred to them, find it necessary to recall the attention of the house to a report of a secret committee of the lords in the year 1793, as also to the reports of secret committees of both houses of the late parliament, presented in the course of the year 1797.

Your committee find that the allegations stated in those reports are fully confirmed by farther evidence and by subsequent events; and the facts they contain, connected with the information arising out of the present inquiry, will enable the house to trace, in all its parts, the conspiracy carried on by the party styling themselves United Irishmen, from its first appearance under the pretext of reform till it connected itself with the foreign enemy, and broke out into a wide and extended rebellion.

Before your committee proceed to trace the extension and progress of the system of treason since the period of the last report (the organisation of which at that time appeared to have been in a great degree confined to the northern counties, but shortly after extended itself throughout other parts of the kingdom), they are desirous of adverting to the prominent facts established by former inquiries, and to the measures adopted by the government, to meet the dangers which then, and at the period immediately subsequent to the last report, existed in the province of Ulster.

The society under the name of United Irishmen, it appears, was established in the year 1791; its founders held forth what they termed Catholic Emancipation and Par-

liamentary Reform, as the ostensible objects of their union ; but it clearly appeared from the letter of Theobald Wolfe Tone, accompanying their original constitution, as transmitted to Belfast for adoption, that, from its commencement, the real purpose of those who were at the head of the institution was to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and to subvert the established constitution of this kingdom : in corroboration of which your committee have annexed to this report several of their early publications, particularly a prospectus of the society which appeared in the beginning of the year 1791 ; as also the plan of reform which they recommended to the people.

For the first three years their attention was entirely directed to the engaging in their society persons of activity and talents in every quarter of the kingdom ; and in preparing the public mind for their future purposes by the circulation of the most seditious publications, particularly the works of Thomas Paine. At this time, however, the leaders were rather cautious of alarming minds not sufficiently ripe for the adoption of their principles by the too open disclosure of the real objects they had in view. In 1795 the test of the society underwent a striking revision ; the words in the amended test stand, “ a full representation of all the people,” omitting the words “ in the commons house of parliament ;” the reason for which has been admitted by three members of the executive, examined before your committee, to be the better to reconcile reformers and republicans in a common exertion to overthrow the state.

In the summer of 1796 great numbers of persons, principally in

the province of Ulster, had enrolled themselves in this society. About the same period, as will be more fully explained hereafter, a direct communication had been opened by the heads of the party with the enemy, and French assistance was solicited, and promised to be speedily sent, to aid the disaffected of this kingdom.

With a view of being prepared as much as possible to co-operate with the enemy then expected, and in order to counteract the effect of the armed associations of yeomanry established in October 1796, directions were issued by the leaders to the societies to form themselves into military bodies, and to be provided with arms and ammunition.

These directions were speedily obeyed ; the societies assumed a military form ; and it appears by the original papers seized at Belfast in the month of April 1797, that their numbers at that period, in the province of Ulster alone, were stated to amount to nearly 100,000 men ; that they were very largely supplied with fire arms and pikes ; that they had some cannon and ammunition, and were diligently employed in the study of military tactics ; in short, that nothing was neglected by the party which could enable them to take the field on the arrival of the enemy, or whenever they might receive orders to that effect from their superior officers, whom they were bound by oath to obey.

To deter the well-affected from joining the yeomanry corps, and to render the administration of justice altogether ineffectual, the most active system of terror was put in operation ; persons enrolled in the yeomanry, magistrates, witnesses, jurors—in a word, every class and de-

description of people who ventured to support the laws, became objects of the most cruel persecution in their persons, property, and even in the line of their business; and multitudes were compelled to take their illegal oaths, and profess an adherence to the party, as a means of security.

In the latter end of 1796, and beginning of 1797, the loyal inhabitants of Ulster suffered most severely from the depredations of the united Irishmen; throughout the province they were stripped of their arms; the most horrid murders were perpetrated by large bodies of men in open day; and it became nearly impossible to bring the offenders to justice from the inevitable destruction that awaited the witnesses or jurors who dared to perform their duty.

Your committee will now shortly trace the measures resorted to for suppressing these disturbances, and for extending protection to the well affected.

In the summer of 1796, the outrages committed by a banditti, calling themselves defenders, in the counties of Roscommon, Leitrim, Longford, Meath, Westmeath, and Kildare, together with a religious feud prevailing in the county of Armagh, induced the legislature to pass a temporary act of parliament, (36 Geo. 3. c.) generally called the Insurrection Act, by which the lord lieutenant and council were enabled, upon the requisition of seven magistrates of any county assembled at a sessions of the peace, to proclaim the whole or any part thereof to be in a state of disturbance; within which limits this law, giving increased power to the magistracy, was to have operation.

Many districts in Ulster, in which outrages prevailed, occasioned by the

active and persecuting spirit of the united Irishmen, were, in the course of the winter of 1796, and spring of 1797, put under the provisions of the act above mentioned: and your committee have to observe, that, although where the law was put in force with activity by the magistrates, very beneficial consequences were found to result from it; yet the treason was then too deeply rooted to yield to this remedy.

The parliament being assembled in October 1796, the dangerous progress of the treason, and the active preparations of the enemy for the invasion of this kingdom, were announced in the speech from the throne. Bills (37 Geo. 3. c.) were immediately brought in, and passed without delay, for suspending the habeas corpus act, as also for the establishment of the yeomanry:—measures to which your committee feel themselves justified in attributing the salvation of the country; and which, being taken immediately subsequent to the formal alliance concluded between the executive of the union and the French Directory, at once prove the vigilance of government, as also their well-founded confidence in thus entrusting the defence of the kingdom and its constitution to the loyalty of its inhabitants.

Your committee have to observe with great satisfaction, that the estimate for the yeomanry, as first laid before parliament, was for a number not exceeding 20,000—that in the course of six months above 37,000 were arrayed; and that the zeal of the country had so risen with its difficulties, that, during the late rebellion, the yeomanry force exceeded 50,000 men, and might have been increased to a much greater extent. It is unnecessary to recall to the recollection

and gratitude of parliament and of the country, the services they have have performed during the unhappy struggle in which we have been engaged, sharing all the hardships and dangers, and performing all the duties, in common with the king's regular and militia forces.

The next measure to which your committee beg leave to point the attention of the house is, the proclamation of the lord lieutenant and council, bearing date the 6th of November, 1796, issued in consequence of the disaffected having adopted a practice of marching in military array, and assembling in large bodies, in some instances to the number of several thousands, under pretence of saving corn, and digging potatoes: but in fact to terrify the peaceable and well-disposed, and to compel them to enter into their treasonable associations.

The same system has since frequently been had recourse to by the united Irishmen in other parts of the kingdom under various pretences, such as funerals, foot-ball meetings, &c. with a view of displaying their strength, giving the people the habit of assembling from great distances upon an order being issued, and making them more accustomed to show themselves openly in support of the cause.

The next measure to which the government was driven by the traitorous excesses of the united Irishmen, and to which your committee beg leave to advert, is the proclamation of lieutenant-general Lake*, then commanding in Ulster, issued on the 13th of March, in consequence of a letter addressed to him by the lord lieutenant's secretary, Mr. Pelham.

The disorders which called for this interposition of military authority are sufficiently set forth in the body of the letter; and your committee have only to observe, that in carrying lieutenant-general Lake's proclamation into effect, no acts of severity whatever were used by the military towards persons concealing or refusing to give up their arms; but that, on the contrary, the search for the arms of the disaffected was conducted with all possible mildness; and that where persons voluntarily brought in their arms, certificates were granted by the magistrates, and assurances given to the people, that their arms would be returned as soon as the country was restored to tranquillity.—It must, however, be observed, that in June following, when a general insurrection was decided on by the party, and upon the point of breaking out in the province of Ulster, more vigorous means of compelling the surrender of arms were had recourse to, under the authority of the proclamation of the 17th of May;—a measure absolutely indispensable to the public security, and, under the circumstances of the case, strictly defensive.

Of the quantity of arms which appeared by their own reports to be in the hands of the disaffected, comparatively few were obtained by the search then made in Ulster by general Lake's orders; and it is also to be observed, that previously to, and during the circuit which took place in the month of April 1797, acts of violence of every description became more frequent, and were at the same time so systematically directed, with a view to stop the course of criminal

* See Annual Register, 1797. p. 308.

office against the united Irishmen, that the crown prosecutions in the disturbed counties proved, from their failure, an encouragement rather than a restraint upon the treasonable projects of the party.

The report of the secret committee was followed by the proclamation of the 17th of May 1797, which, after reciting many acts of outrage and rebellion that had been committed, and offering pardon, with certain exceptions, to all persons guilty of the said offences who should surrender within the period of a month, and give security for their future good behaviour, declared that the civil power had proved ineffectual, and that it became necessary to employ the military force for the immediate suppression of such rebellious attempts.

It appears to your committee, that notwithstanding this measure of mercy and warning to the disaffected, in the latter end of the same month, as will be more fully explained hereafter, a general insurrection in Ulster was decided on, and the plan of attack for each county arranged.

The intention transpired, and was defeated by the active exertions of the army; notwithstanding which a partial rising did take place near the mountains in the county of Down, where the insurgents, finding themselves unsupported, soon dispersed. The effect of the measures then adopted was immediately felt; the arms of the disaffected, by necessary acts of coercion, were collected throughout the province in great numbers:—the loyal were encouraged to declare themselves—such as had been missed came in crowds to take the benefit of the proclamation of pardon, which was ex-

tended for another month; outrage ceased, and public confidence was so far restored throughout Ulster in the course of the months of July and August, that the laws were administered with effect in the different counties during the autumn circuit, and the manufacturing industry of the country was restored to its usual vigour during the remainder of that year. Your committee think it peculiarly incumbent on them to state, that during, and subsequent to, the assizes of the said circuit, the civil authority was found throughout Ulster fully adequate to the preservation of the public peace, and that all military interference was generally discontinued from that period.

It appears to your committee, that the inferior societies of united Irishmen, in general, discontinued their meetings; that the people applied themselves to their ordinary occupations; and though some of the higher committees were kept alive by the active leaders in the treason, yet it will appear, from an inspection of the authentic reports of their proceedings, that for several months only a proportion of the counties of Ulster were represented in the provincial committee; that the others refused to send delegates; that little money was collected; that they could not succeed in reviving the inferior societies; and that although they encouraged each other in the hopes of bringing the lower orders of the people again into action, in case the enemy should land, they were not able to make any impression of consequence, till the insurrection in Leinster was on the point of breaking forth; and your committee feel themselves warranted in stating, that the beneficial consequences arising from the measures adopted in

in the year 1797, in the north, were strongly exemplified in the feebleness of the late insurrection in that quarter, and in the spirit displayed on that occasion by the yeomanry and loyal inhabitants of the province of Ulster.

It appears to your committee, that the leaders of the treason, apprehensive lest the enemy might be discouraged from any farther plan of invasion, by the loyal disposition manifested throughout Munster and Connaught on their former attempt, determined to direct all their exertions to the propagation of the system in those provinces, which had hitherto been but partially infected. With this view emissaries were sent into the south and west in great numbers, of whose success, in forming new societies, and administering the oaths of the union, there were, in the course of a few months, but too evident proofs in the introduction of the same disturbances and enormities into Munster, with which the northern province had been so severely visited.

In May 1797, although numbers had been sworn both in Munster and Leinster, the strength of the organisation, exclusively of Ulster, lay chiefly in the metropolis and a few neighbouring counties; namely, Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and the King's county.

It is observable, that the counties in which defenderism had prevailed easily became converts to the new doctrines; and in the summer of 1797 the usual concomitants of the treason, namely, the plundering houses of arms, the fabrication of pikes, and the murder of those who did not join their party, began to appear in the midland counties.

In order to engage the peasantry

in the southern counties, particularly in the counties of Waterford and Cork, the more eagerly in their cause, the united Irishmen found it expedient, in urging their general principles, to dwell with peculiar energy on the supposed oppressiveness of tythes, which had been the pretext for the old white-boy insurrections). And it is observable that, in addition to the acts of violence usually resorted to by the party, for the furtherance of their purposes, the ancient practice of burning the corn, and houghing the cattle, of those against whom their resentment was directed, was revived, and very generally practised in those counties.

With a view to excite the resentment of the catholics, and to turn that resentment to the purposes of the party, fabricated and false tests were represented as having been taken to exterminate catholics, and were industriously disseminated by the emissaries of the treason throughout the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. Reports were frequently circulated amongst the ignorant of the catholic persuasion, that large bodies of men were coming to put them to death. This fabrication, however extravagant and absurd, was one among the many wicked means by which the deluded peasantry were engaged the more rapidly in the treason.

In addition to the above arts practised to excite the people, and to turn local prejudices to the furtherance of their purpose, the party did not fail to avail themselves, to the fullest extent, of the most wicked and licentious abuse of the press. In the summer of 1797, an infamous paper, called the Union Star, was privately printed and circulated, inculcating the principles

of insurrection and assassination in direct terms, and containing a description of those persons by name (particularly magistrates, and such as had served on juries) who were to be held out to the party as objects of assassination, on account of their active loyalty, or a conscientious discharge of their duty.

Towards the end of the same year, a newspaper, called the Press, was established, latterly published in the name of Mr. A. O'Connor as proprietor thereof, who has admitted before your committee, that he was for more than a year a member of the executive directory of the Irish union, and who, as it appears to your committee from various channels of information, was a most active and confidential leader of their treason in its principal departments, both at home and abroad, which conveyed periodical exhortations to all manner of outrage and insubordination. Every species of misrepresentation and sophistry was made use of to vilify the government, to extend the union, to shake the connexion with Great Britain, to induce the people to look to French assistance, to exaggerate the force and numbers of the disaffected, and systematically to degrade the administration of justice in all its departments. This paper, conducted on principles still more licentious than the Northern Star (which had contributed so largely to the extension of treason in the north), was distributed throughout all parts of the kingdom, and, from the activity of its partisans, had immediately a more extensive circulation than any paper long established.

The measures thus adopted by the party completely succeeded in detaching the minds of the lower classes from their usual habits and

pursuits, insomuch, that in the course of the autumn and winter of 1797 the peasantry in the midland and southern counties were sworn, and ripe for insurrection. Pikes were fabricated in such numbers, that in the single county of Kildare, in consequence of the measures adopted by government, twelve thousand have been surrendered; and your committee have every reason to believe that a still greater proportion was retained, and that the preparation of arms in other counties by the disaffected was nearly as extensive as the organisation itself, will appear as well from the numbers seized in different parts of the kingdom, amounting in the whole to above 120,000 of different descriptions, as from the fact, that wherever the insurrection broke out the mass of the people were universally armed either with muskets or pikes.

While they were thus maturing their design, and secretly acquiring the strength and consistency of a revolutionary army, they omitted no artifice by which they could hope either to weaken or embarrass the government of the country. So early as the year 1792 the seduction of the soldiery made a part of their system. They imagined that the season was now arrived for its accomplishment, and no means which wicked subtilty could suggest were left unemployed. Printed papers were industriously circulated amongst the privates and non-commissioned officers, urging them to insubordination and revolt, and holding out the most tempting offers of preferment to such as should desert their colours. The atrocious crimes to which they were incited will best appear by reference to the proceedings of the general courts-martial hereunto annexed, before

before whom the culprits were tried, prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, and to the trial of Henry and John Sheares before a special commission lately held.

Their attempts to frustrate the administration of justice have already been mentioned. It will be proper to state some farther particulars. From several authentic reports of their own proceedings it appears, that considerable sums of money were subscribed for the purpose of defending such of their associates as should be brought to trial. That they had itinerant committees, who went circuit as regularly as the judges. That a bar of lawyers were retained to undertake the cause of all persons in the gross committed for state offences. Entries of money appear in their proceedings as paid to procure, as well as to buy off, witnesses. In many cases to gaolers for being guilty of breaches of trust, and even to under-sheriffs for returning partial pannels; hand-bills to intimidate jurors were circulated; and every species of indecent management practised in the courts, to exclude from the jury-box persons unconnected with their party.

In the hope of diminishing the resources of the state, instructions were given to the people to abstain from the consumption of exciseable articles, which are productive to the revenue, and every endeavour made to depreciate the value of government securities in the estimation of the public, to stop the raising of the supplies of the year by the sale of the quit rents, and to prevent the circulation of Bank paper.

Before your committee proceed to state the traitorous correspondence carried on by the leading members of the conspiracy with the enemy, they think it necessary

to advert to a new organisation of the society which took place in August 1797, the reasons for which change will best appear by an inspection of the printed paper at that time circulated, as an instruction to the body: and your committee beg leave to refer to the examination upon oath, before the secret committee of the house of lords, of Dr. M'Nevin, who states himself to have been a member of their executive directory for the detailed application of this new system to military purposes.

The evidence of the same person, together with that of two other members of the executive, namely, Mr. Emmet and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, delivered upon oath before the said secret committee of the lords, and who, as well as the said Dr. M'Nevin, have been examined since before your committee, has completely developed the connexion of the party with the French directory. From their testimony, it appears, that so early as the year 1796, the party, despairing of carrying their plans into execution through the medium of a democratic reform, avowedly directed their efforts to revolution; and having received an intimation from one of the society, and whom your committee have very good reason to know to be Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone, already mentioned, (a fugitive from this country on account of his treasonable conduct) then at Paris, that the state of the country had been represented to the government of France in such a light as to induce them to resolve on sending a force to Ireland for the purpose of enabling it to separate itself from Great Britain; an extraordinary meeting of the executive of the union was convened to take the proposal into consideration.

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This meeting was held in the summer of 1796, and the result of their deliberations was to accept of the assistance thus held out to them by the French directory.

In consequence of this determination an agent was dispatched to the directory to acquaint them with it. He was instructed to state the dispositions of the people, and the arrangements of the union for their reception; and received fresh assurances from the French government that the armament should be sent as speedily as it could be prepared. The agent above alluded to appears to your committee, from various channels of information, to have been the late lord Edward Fitzgerald, who, accompanied by the said Mr. Arthur O'Connor, proceeded by Hamburgh to Switzerland, and had an interview near the French frontier with general Hoche, who afterwards had the command of the expedition against Ireland, on which occasion every thing was settled between the parties with a view to the descent. The reason the persons employed on this mission did not pass into France was, lest the Irish government should gain intelligence of the fact, and cause them to be apprehended on their return.

About October, 1796, an accredited messenger from the French republic arrived, who said he came to be informed of the state of the country, and to communicate to the leaders of the united Irishmen the intention of the French to invade Ireland speedily with fifteen thousand men, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition, which attempt so announced was accordingly made in the month of December following, when the French fleet, with a large body of troops on board, arrived in Bantry-bay.

Your committee do not think it necessary to advert to the early and frequent communications of a treasonable nature that took place between the disaffected who had fled from this country to France, and the leaders of the party here; it is sufficient to set forth the leading attempts of the union to prevail upon the French directory to send a force to their assistance. It is necessary however to observe, that although previous to the summer of 1796 no formal and authorised communication appears to have taken place between the Irish executive and the French government, yet the trial of Dr. Jackson, convicted of high treason in the year 1795, proves that even then the enemy had agents in this kingdom who were addressed to the most active members of the Irish union for information and assistance; and the treasonable statement respecting the interior situation of Ireland then drawn up, to be transmitted to France, appeared on the trial to have been the joint production of Theobald Wolfe Tone, heretofore mentioned as the framer of the original constitution of united Irishmen, assisted by Archibald Hamilton Rowan, esq. who frequently appeared in their publications as the chairman of the society, to which treason, Lewins, whom your committee from various channels of information are enabled to state to be now their resident agent at Paris, appears to have been privy.

From the period of the failure of this expedition, the disaffected either actually did expect, or, with a view of keeping up the spirits of their party, pretended to expect the immediate return of the enemy; and assurances to this effect were industriously circulated in all their societies. However, in the spring of 1797,

1797; the executive of the union thinking the French dilatory in their preparations, did then dispatch Mr. Lewins above mentioned as a confidential person to press for assistance. This agent left London in March, and proceeded to Hamburgh, but did not reach Paris until the end of May or beginning of June, from which time he has continued to be the accredited minister of the Irish union to the French directory.

It appears to your committee, that in the summer of 1797 the executive of the union, apprehensive lest a premature insurrection in the north, before the promised succours from France could arrive, might disappoint their prospects, thought it necessary to send a second agent to Paris, to urge with increased earnestness that the promised assistance should be immediately sent; accordingly a most confidential member of their body, whom your committee have grounds to state to have been Dr. M'Nevin, who had hitherto acted as secretary to the executive, was dispatched on this mission—He left Dublin in the end of June, and presented himself with the necessary letters of credence to the French minister at Hamburgh—Meeting with some difficulty in obtaining a passport to proceed to Paris, he delivered to the minister of the republic a memoir to be forwarded to the directory, the substance of which appears in Dr. M'Nevin's examination, as taken on oath before the secret committee of the lords. It is unnecessary to make any observation upon this most curious statement—it is in itself a complete picture of the desperate purposes of the party; and the house will observe, that the statement of their own resources is stu-

diously exaggerated in proportion to the anxiety felt by them, that the succours might be sent before the vigorous measures adopted by government in the north should disconcert their projects.

This agent was authorised to give France assurances of being repaid the full expenses of any future armament she might send to Ireland, as well as of the last which had miscarried, the same to be raised by the confiscation of the lands of the church, of the property of all those who should oppose the measures of the party. He was also particularly charged to negotiate, if possible, a loan on the above security to the amount of half a million, or at least three hundred thousand pounds, for the immediate purposes of the union; and directions were given to him, that in case France could not be prevailed on to advance so large a sum, he should address himself to the court of Spain for that purpose.

It appears to your committee, that the executive of the union, though desirous of obtaining assistance in men, arms, and money, yet were averse to a greater force being sent than might enable them to subvert the government, and retain the power of the country in their own hands; but that the French showed a decided disinclination at all times to send any force to Ireland except such as, from its magnitude, might not only give them the hopes of conquering the kingdom, but of retaining it afterwards as a French conquest, and of subjecting it to all the plunder and oppressions which other countries, subdued or deceived by that nation, have experienced. A remarkable illustration of which sentiment in the directory of France occurs in the substance of a letter
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said to be received from Lewins, the Irish agent at Paris, and shown by lord Edward Fitzgerald to John Cormick, a colonel in the rebel army, who fled from justice on the breaking out of the rebellion, and who made a voluntary confession, upon his apprehension in Guernsey, before sir Hugh Dalrymple. This letter, although written apparently on money business, which is the cloak generally made use of by the party to conceal their real views, is perfectly intelligible when connected with, and explained by, the memoir presented by Dr. M'Nevin, the Irish agent, to the French directory. The letter states, that the trustees, that is, the directory, would not advance the five thousand pounds, that is, the smaller number of troops asked for in M'Nevin's memoir; saying, they would make no payment short of the entire sum, that is, the larger force, which they always declared their intention of sending; and that this payment could not be made in less than four months from that time.

The demands of the party by their first agent went to a force not exceeding ten thousand, nor less than five thousand men, with forty thousand stand of arms, and a proportionate supply of artillery, ammunition, engineers, experienced officers, &c.

A still larger supply of arms was solicited by the second messenger, on account, as he stated it, of the growing number of their adherents, and of the disarming of the north, in which province above ten thousand stand of arms, and as many pikes, had been surrendered to the king's troops.

It appears that an attempt was made about the same time to procure the assistance of such Irish officers, then in foreign service, as

might be prevailed upon, by receiving high rank, to engage in the service of the union; and that a negotiation was actually set on foot for this purpose: but it has been stated, that from the over-caution of the agent who was employed in conducting this transaction, nothing in consequence of it was effected.

A second memoir was presented by this confidential agent upon his arrival at Paris, in which he urged such arguments as he conceived most likely to induce the directory not to postpone the invasion. He endeavoured to demonstrate, that so favourable a disposition, as then existed in the Irish mind, was in no future contingency to be expected; and he artfully represented, that the delusions held out by reform might cease from delay, and thus render more difficult to France, and the true republicans of this country, their endeavours to separate the two kingdoms, and to establish a republic in Ireland.

Previous to this mission from Ireland, a confidential person was sent over by the French directory to collect information respecting the state of Ireland. Failing to obtain the necessary passports in London to pass into Ireland, he wrote over to request that one of the party might meet him in London. A person was accordingly sent over, whom your committee know, from various channels of information, to have been the late lord Edward Fitzgerald; and who, it is to be presumed, did not fail to furnish the French agent with every necessary intelligence.

The directory gave the Irish agents sent to Paris the strongest assurances of support, and did accordingly, during the summer, make preparations of a very extensive

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sive nature, both at the Texel and at Brest, for the invasion of Ireland; and in the autumn intelligence was received by the executive of the union, that the troops were actually embarked in the Texel, and only waited for a wind.

In consequence of this communication, great exertions were made by the party; and in the beginning of Oct. when the Dutch fleet was on the point of sailing, the approach of the enemy (as will appear by reference to the provincial reports from Ulster of that date) was announced to the societies as at hand.

The troops had been actually on board, commanded by general Daendalls, but were suddenly disembarked. The Dutch fleet, contrary to the opinion of their own admiral, as is believed generally, was, at the instance of the French government, obliged to put to sea, which led to the ever memorable victory of the 11th October, 1797.

It appears to your committee, that early in the present year farther advices were received by the Irish executive from France; stating, that succours might be expected to be sent to Ireland in April; but, notwithstanding the temptation held out by the rebellion, which commenced on the 23d of May following, the French government have not yet thought it prudent to fulfil their promise.

The committee trust they have laid sufficient grounds before the house, to satisfy them of the long-entertained and fixed purpose of the united Irishmen to introduce the enemy into this kingdom, and, through their assistance, to seize upon the government and property of the country; and that, in their negotiation with the French directory, they have had no other reserve but what their own treasonable ambition pointed out. The particulars

of the statement resting for the most part upon the admission of the parties themselves, there can be no possible room to doubt the truth of what has been submitted.

Your committee think it material to observe, that notwithstanding the wildness of the hope that they could ever succeed in overturning the government without powerful aid from abroad, yet, on more than one occasion, the eagerness of the more violent partisans so far prevailed over their reason as to induce them to meditate an insurrection. To this they were excited by the apprehension that the zeal of their followers would subside if they were not called into action, as well as by a dread that a resort to stronger measures on the part of government might at length deprive them of the means of exertion. It had been their invariable policy to announce an effort as at hand, merely to keep up the spirits of the people, when no attempt of the kind was really in contemplation; however, in the spring of 1797, a plan was seriously discussed amongst the leaders, then assembled in Dublin, for commencing a general rising, without waiting for foreign assistance; but as this scheme did not meet with the approbation of the Dublin part of the committee, it was laid aside; and it appears, that at this period a coolness took place between the Ulster and the Leinster delegates, in consequence of which the progress of the conspiracy seems to have been for a time much impeded.

The northerners then in Dublin, disgusted with the cowardice (as they termed it) of the Leinster delegates, proposed to act without their approbation, to seize upon the castle, ordnance stores, magazines, &c. and to trust to the mob
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of Dublin for assistance; but from some additional military precautions, at that time adopted in the garrison, this plan was abandoned.

Shortly after the proclamation of the 17th of May, 1797, above stated, notwithstanding the strong opinion entertained by the Leinster executive of the impolicy of such an attempt, the more so, as assurances had been recently received of the preparations going forward both at Brest and in the Texel for the invasion of Ireland; yet an active effort was made to produce a general insurrection throughout Ulster, the orders for which were given out the latter end of May, in conformity to a plan previously prepared. A slight movement did take place as before stated; however the main design of the party was frustrated by the active military measures then taken by lieutenant-general Lake; and many of their principal leaders were obliged to fly, several of whom passed into France, having received letters to Reinhart, French minister at Hamburgh, from persons then resident in this country; in consequence of which introduction, the necessary passports were granted, to enable them to proceed to Paris, where they arrived early in August, and had frequent communications with the French directory on Irish affairs.

Your committee do not find that the disaffected entertained at any other periods than those alluded to, until the middle of March 1798, any serious intention of hazarding an effort independent of foreign assistance. Indeed the opinion of the most cautious of their body was always adverse to a premature exertion. Their policy was to risk nothing so long as the party was gaining strength. Their principle to extend their organisation, 1798.

to add to their stock of arms, and to wait for events: and it appears from a variety of evidence laid before your committee, that the rebellion would not have broken out so soon as it did, had it not been for the well-timed measures adopted by government, subsequent to the proclamation of the lord-lieutenant and council, bearing date the 30th of March, 1798, as it is notorious that in many counties the effect of those measures was such in dissolving the union, and in obliging the people to surrender their arms, that it became evident to the generality of their leaders, they had no other alternative but to rise at once, or to abandon their purpose.

It appears to your committee, that with the double view of being prepared either to co-operate with the enemy in case of a descent, or of directing an insurrection upon system should they find it necessary to have recourse to such a measure before assistance might arrive from France, a military committee was appointed by the executive in the month of February last. About this time detailed military instructions were issued to the adjutant-generals of the union, by which they were required to inform themselves and report on the state of the rebel regiments within their districts, of the number of mills, the roads, rivers, bridges and fords, the military positions, the capacity of the towns and villages to receive troops, to communicate to the executive every movement of the enemy (meaning the king's troops), to announce the first appearance of their allies (meaning the French), and immediately to collect their force, with several other military regulations.

Instructions were also given to the several rebel regiments as to the

arms and appointments with which they were to be furnished, so as to be enabled to take the field on the shortest notice.

At a meeting held the 26th of February, thanks are voted to the several colonels for their effectual exertions in embodying and arming their respective regiments—the people are requested to bear the shackles of tyranny a little longer till the whole kingdom shall be in such a state of organisation as will, by their joint co-operation, effect without loss that desirable object which they stated as hourly drawing to a crisis.

Whilst these extensive military arrangements were making by the executive to act against the state as soon as a favourable opportunity should present itself, the same system of outrage which had been so successfully made use of by the party the year before in Ulster, to establish their own authority in opposition to that of the laws, and to compel the people to look to the union for protection rather than to the state, was very generally prevalent throughout the southern and midland counties. The enormities committed on the well-affected were marked with the most disgusting cruelty.

It is unnecessary for your committee to detail individual instances of outrage which are fresh in the recollection of the house: it will be sufficient to state, that in the months of February and March many parts of the provinces of Leinster and Munster were actually in the possession of a murderous banditti. If they did not appear in arms by day, it only rendered their rebellion more difficult to be met and crushed by the king's troops and yeomanry—not a night passed without numerous murders;

several districts in the provinces of Leinster and Munster had been proclaimed under the powers given to the lord-lieutenant and council by the act for preventing insurrections; but these measures proved ineffectual—very many of the loyal inhabitants of the counties of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Carlow, King's County, Queen's County, Kildare, and Wicklow, were, in the course of one month, stripped of their arms, and in many places obliged to fly for shelter into the garrison towns; and as one instance among many of the daring lengths to which the conspirators at this time had proceeded, your committee think it necessary to state, that, in open day, eight hundred insurgents, principally mounted, invested the town of Cahir, in the county of Tipperary; held possession of it until they had made a regular search through every house, and carried off in triumph all the arms and ammunition they could find.

Under these circumstances the lord-lieutenant and council issued the proclamation before spoken of, bearing date the 30th of March, stating that the traitorous conspiracy long existing within this kingdom had broken out into acts of open rebellion; and giving notice that the most direct and positive orders were issued to the officers commanding his majesty's forces to employ them with the utmost vigour and decision for the immediate suppression thereof; and also for the recovery of such arms as had been traitorously taken from the king's peaceable and loyal subjects. It was also enjoined, that they should disarm the rebels and all persons disaffected to his majesty's government by the most summary and effectual measures.

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This proclamation was transmitted by his excellency's commands to sir Ralph Abercrombie, then commander in chief, who was directed to proceed into the disturbed counties, being invested by the lord-lieutenant with full powers.

Your committee annex to this report a notice to the inhabitants of the disturbed counties, as issued by the said commander in chief; and think it incumbent on them to observe, that on this, and, indeed, on every occasion in which the government, or the officers acting under its orders, have been driven to the necessity of adopting extraordinary measures for the safety of the state, full notice and time have uniformly been given before they were acted upon, and the people have been exhorted to prevent the necessity of rigorous measures by a cessation from outrage and a surrender of their arms.

It appears to your committee, that the steps then taken, as mentioned in the proclamation, had an almost immediate effect in repressing the audacity of the rebels, and in restoring tranquillity. The loyal inhabitants were enabled in many places to return in safety to their houses—murders became less frequent; in many counties, particularly in Kildare and Tipperary, the people, sensible of the madness and wickedness of their conduct, began openly to acknowledge their crimes, surrender their arms, and point out their leaders and seducers; a submission which invariably obtained for them pardon and protection.

In April, and the beginning of May, the delusion of the people was so fast and so widely yielding to the measures of government, which, while they treated with severity the obstinately guilty, in all cases held forth mercy to the re-

pentant, that the leaders of the treason, both in Dublin and the provinces, began to perceive that their cause was losing ground, and that they had no alternative left but to hazard an insurrection, or to relinquish their hopes. The arrest of the Leinster provincial committee, on the 12th of March, and of several other leading members of the union on the same day, tended so much to disclose the guilt of the party and to weaken their organisation, that the conspirators felt themselves still more compelled to a desperate effort. A plan was accordingly digested by the military committee for a general rising, the outline of which was to surprise Dublin, the camp at Loughlinstown, and the artillery stationed at Chapolizod on the same night, in which attack the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare, were to co-operate: the insurrection being commenced in the neighbourhood of the metropolis (the signal for announcing which was to be the detention of the mail-coaches), it was expected that the north and south would also rise.

The house will find the plan of insurrection detailed and fully proved in the evidence adduced on the trial of Henry and John Sheares, lately convicted of high-treason; the bloody intentions of the party may best be collected from a manifesto in the hand-writing of the said John Sheares (one of the new executive elected after the arrests made on the 12th of March last, as your committee have reason to believe), which was to have been issued in the event of success. Were any additional proofs necessary to establish the authenticity of the plan as above stated, it may be found in the proceedings of the provincial committee of Ulster, which met at Armagh on the 12th

of May, where the same plan was announced as decided on, and the necessary orders given for securing, as far as possible, the co-operation of the north.

The government, perfectly informed of the intentions of the conspirators, caused several of the leaders to be apprehended on the 19th and 21st of May, and the approaching insurrection was announced to the lord-mayor late in the evening of the 21st in a letter from the lord-lieutenant's secretary; and on the following day a message to the same effect was sent by his excellency to both houses of parliament. Notwithstanding the military precautions adopted to counteract the intended rising, it took place in the neighbourhood of Dublin on the night appointed, namely, the 23d of May; and every possible effort was made by the disaffected within the town to co-operate with those without. In conformity to the plan laid down, the mail-coaches were destroyed on the northern and southern roads, and every exertion made by the party in the provinces to bring the people into action.

Your committee do not think it necessary to record the events of the bloody and destructive rebellion that ensued, which are still but too fresh in the memory of the house; they need only state, that as soon as the rebels had actually taken the field in force, and commenced their operations by several daring attacks upon the towns garrisoned by the king's troops, the lord-lieutenant and council published a proclamation, bearing date the 24th of May, announcing, that he had authorised the summary punishment by martial law of all rebels found in arms, or of persons in anywise aiding or

assisting in the rebellion; to which seasonable interposition of the powers of the state, the preservation of the constitution against this daring attempt to subvert it is not less to be attributed, than to the distinguished fidelity and bravery of the king's troops, both regulars, militia, and yeomanry.

On consideration of the whole of the evidence, your committee are of opinion.

That the rebellion originated in a system, framed not with a view of obtaining either catholic emancipation, or any reform compatible with the existence of the constitution, but for the purpose of subverting the government, separating Ireland from Great Britain, and forming a democratic republic, founded on the destruction of all church establishment, the abolition of ranks, and the confiscation of property.

That the means resorted to for the attainment of these designs was a secret systematised combination, fitted to attract the multitude by being adapted to vulgar prejudices and vicious passions, and artfully linked and connected together with a view of forming the mass of the lower ranks into a revolutionary force, acting in concert, and moving in one body, at the impulse and under the direction of their leaders.

That for the farther accomplishment of their object, the leaders of the conspiracy entered into a negotiation, and finally concluded an alliance with the French directory, by which it was stipulated, that an adequate force should be sent for the invasion of this country, as subsidiary to the preparations that were making for a general insurrection.

That in pursuance of this design, measures were adopted by the chiefs

chiefs of the conspiracy, for giving to their societies a military form; and that for arming their adherents, they had recourse partly to the fabrication of pikes, and partly to the plundering of the loyal inhabitants of their arms.

That from the vigorous and summary expedients resorted to by government, and the consequent exertions of the military, the leaders found themselves reduced to the alternative of immediate insurrection, or of being deprived of the means on which they relied for effecting their purpose; and that to this cause is exclusively to be attributed that premature and desperate effort, the rashness of which has so evidently facilitated its suppression.

That the vigilance of the executive government, in detecting and arresting many of the principal conspirators in the very act of concerting their plans of insurrection, the convictions which have ensued, and the still more complete development of the treason by the confession of some of its most active and efficient conductors, have not only essentially contributed to the defeat of the rebellion, but, by enabling the committee to disclose the views and machinations of the conspirators, may suggest means for securing the future tranquillity of the country.

Your committee cannot conclude without observing, that, on a review of the treason which has employed their attention, they trace a perfect coincidence, in its commencement and in its progress, its means and its objects, with that by which the government, the religion, and the happiness of France, have been destroyed; which has extended its desolating influence

over some of the most prosperous and flourishing countries of Europe, and has shaken to its foundation the fabric of regular society throughout the civilised world. That the leaders of the system, in order to adapt the minds of the multitude to the purposes of their treason, have, after the example of their jacobine allies in France, left no means unemployed which the most malignant subtilty could suggest, for eradicating from amongst the working classes every sentiment both of private and public duty—all quiet and peaceable habits, all social as well as moral obligations; it has been their object to destroy; and the more sacred the tie, the more industriously have they laboured to dissolve it: they have incited the soldier to betray his king, they have armed the tenant against the landlord, and they have taught the servant to conspire with the assassin of his master; blasting the repose and confidence of private life even in its sanctuary, and effacing every law of truth, of justice, of gratitude, and of religion, except where it has been possible to make even religion itself the perverted instrument of their execrable views. Such have been the leading principles, and the long-laboured preparatives for that rebellion from which your committee trust this country has been happily rescued; and they indulge a sanguine hope, that their present statement, authenticated as it is by such a mass of evidence, will contribute still farther to the complete re-establishment of tranquillity, by throwing the fullest light on the dangers to which the community has been exposed, and against which it is still necessary to guard.

His Majesty's Speech in the House of Lords, Tuesday, November 20, 1798, on opening the 3d Session of the 18th Parliament of Great Britain.

My lords and gentlemen,

The events which have taken place in the course of the present year, and the signal success which, by the blessing of Providence, has attended my arms, have been productive of the happiest consequences, and have essentially promoted the prosperity and glory of our country.

The unexampled series of our naval triumphs has received fresh splendor from the memorable and decisive action in which a detachment of my fleet, under the command of rear-admiral lord Nelson, attacked and almost totally destroyed a superior force of the enemy, strengthened by every advantage of situation: by this great and brilliant victory, an enterprise, of which the injustice, perfidy, and extravagance, had fixed the attention of the world, and which was peculiarly directed against some of the most valuable interests of the British empire, has, in the first instance, been turned to the confusion of its authors; and the blow thus given to the power and influence of France has afforded an opening which, if improved by suitable exertions on the part of other powers, may lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

The wisdom and magnanimity so eminently displayed at this conjuncture by the emperor of Russia, and the decision and vigour of the Ottoman Porte, have shown that these powers are impressed with a just sense of the present crisis; and their example, joined to the disposition manifested almost universally in the different countries struggling under the yoke of France,

must be a powerful encouragement to other states to adopt that vigorous line of conduct which experience has proved to be alone consistent with security or honour.

The extent of our preparations at home, and the demonstrations of zeal and spirit among all ranks of my subjects, have deterred the enemy from attempting to execute their vain threat of invading the coasts of this kingdom.

In Ireland, the rebellion which they had instigated has been curbed and repressed; the troops which they landed for its support have been compelled to surrender; and the armaments since destined for the same purpose have, by the vigilance and activity of my squadrons, been captured or dispersed. The views and principles of those who, in concert with our inveterate enemy, have long planned the subversion of our constitution, have been fully detected and exposed, and their treasons made manifest to the world. Those whom they had misled or seduced must now be awakened to their duty; and a just sense of the miseries and horrors which these traitorous designs have produced, must impress on the minds of all my faithful subjects the necessity of continuing to repel with firmness every attack on the laws and established government of their country.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

Under the unavoidable pressure of protracted war, it is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that the produce of the public revenue has proved fully adequate to the increase of our permanent expenditure; that the national credit has been maintained and improved; and that the commerce and industry of my subjects have continued to flourish in a degree hitherto unknown.

The

The situation in which we are placed unhappily renders the continuance of heavy expenses indispensable for the public safety. But the state of our resources, and the good sense and public spirit which prevail through every part of my kingdom, will, I trust, enable you to provide the necessary supplies without essential inconvenience to my people, and with as little addition as possible to the permanent burdens of the state. The progress made towards such a system by the measures adopted in the last session, and the aid given to public credit by the plan for the redemption of the land-tax, have been attended with the most beneficial effect, which you will, I am persuaded, omit no opportunity to confirm and improve.

My lords and gentlemen,

I rely with confidence on the continuance of your exertions, to enable me ultimately to conduct the great contest in which we are engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion.

We have surmounted many and great difficulties. Our perseverance in a just cause has been rewarded with distinguished success; and our present situation, compared with that of other countries, sufficiently proves how much, in a period of general danger and calamity, the security and happiness of the British nation have depended (under the blessing of Providence) on its own constancy, its energy, and its virtue.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed to the Lord Lieutenants of all the Maritime Counties of the Kingdom.

Parliament-Street, 1798.

MY LORD,

In conformity to the dispositions of the act just passed, intituled,

“An Act to enable his Majesty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm; and for indemnifying Persons who may suffer in their Property by such Measures as may be necessary for that Purpose;” I feel myself called upon, in obedience to his majesty’s commands, to address your lordship upon several points connected with the defence of the country; and to which, from a conviction of their importance, I most anxiously request your lordship’s particular attention.

Having lately had frequent occasion to require your lordship’s assistance in the execution of plans and arrangements adopted and acted upon by his majesty’s government, as conducive to the same object, it would have been a satisfaction to me if I could have avoided giving you further trouble for the present; but further exertions being deemed necessary, I am convinced I should not do justice to your lordship’s sentiments, and to the zeal of every description of persons acting under you, if I hesitated a moment to explain the full extent of those exertions, and the suggestions which have occurred for carrying them into effect.

Whatever confidence I place in the actual security of these kingdoms, in consequence of the decided superiority of our navy, and of the amount of the land forces already embodied, or now collecting, for the protection of the country against the menaced invasion of the enemy, I should not feel that I discharged my duty, if our system of defence did not embrace such further means of security as appear to be evidently within our reach.

In the practical application of this principle, I am convinced that your lordship, and generally every person, must concur in opinion

with me, that it is of much importance to extend, as widely as possible, that feeling of confidence which will naturally result from men of every description being placed in a situation to take, in their respective stations, an active part in the defence of their country, especially if this can be accomplished without any material interruption to the various habitual occupations in which they are severally engaged.

In many great and populous towns of the kingdom this principle has already been acted upon, in so far as a variety of volunteer corps and armed associations have been formed, generally for the purpose of local defence and security.—I shall, therefore, confine myself to suggest the propriety of encouraging the formation of any further corps, on similar principles, within any such towns, in the county of

It must, however, be considered as an essential condition in the establishment of any further corps of this description, that they should consist of none but known and respectable householders, or persons who can bring at least two such householders to answer for their good behaviour. Corps of this description, if formed in sea-ports, would, in case of any hostile attempt being made, be necessary to strengthen the garrisons of such places, and in all populous towns engaged in pursuits of manufacture or trade, whether situated on the coast or inland, their presence within such towns, in case of emergency, when the regular forces might be wanted elsewhere, might be very useful to relieve them in the preservation of internal tranquility, and the maintenance of a proper police. With a wish to give every possible encouragement to persons willing to come forward for these essential objects, and from a consideration of

the great inconvenience and loss to which such persons (engaged as they are in extensive concerns of business) might be exposed, if they were liable to be called away from the necessary superintendance of their respective avocations, his majesty has been pleased to authorise me to inform your lordship, that any armed association, either of cavalry or infantry, formed of the description of persons above mentioned, and within such towns as I now advert to, will, if recommended by your lordship, be accepted by his majesty, although the offer of their services should be limited respectively to the town in which they are to be raised, and within a few miles thereof; that the officers of the said corps will receive commissions from the king, upon your lordship's recommendation, and, if required, arms will be supplied by government; but every other expense of armed associations of this description must be defrayed by themselves.

It is, however, no less essential to the general security of the kingdom, to interest and engage in its defence the husbandmen and labourers, inhabitants of the country, who being more dispersed, and, from their condition of life, less able to associate together upon the plans pursued in the towns, appear to require that the exertions they are certainly willing to make should be duly directed, by the interposition of your lordship's advice and authority, in concert with the gentlemen of property and influence in the county, and aided by the respectable farmers with whom they are immediately connected. If the very valuable classes of men to which I now refer are not apprised of the duties for which they would be wanted, and if some previous arrangements are not made, and regulations established, with respect to

to the distribution, application, and discharge of those duties, in case of actual invasion, the approach of an enemy would necessarily produce among them a general confusion and alarm, highly prejudicial to their own interests, and to the general safety of the country; whereas, if the modes in which their assistance may be made useful, can be explained to them at present, so that each man may be instructed, and, if necessary, trained before-hand in the exercise of the particular service to be assigned to him in case of emergency, the result will be confidence and union among themselves, and that government will not only acquire a great accession of strength, but, what is perhaps more important, the means of appropriating with regularity, and directing with vigour, that strength against an invading enemy.

The measures which I have reason to believe have already been taken in the county of for ascertaining, to a certain extent, the number of persons between the ages of fifteen and sixty, not engaged in any military capacity, will, I believe, afford some facility in carrying so far into execution the provisions of the act now transmitted, which, it is his majesty's express command, should be punctually attended to (as far as they are applicable) in the county of

I am aware of the difficulties which may occur in procuring these necessary details, but I am confident they may be overcome by your lordship's zeal and perseverance, aided (as I trust you will be) by the cordial co-operation of every well-disposed person, who, in his public capacity, or by his private influence, can afford you any assistance in this respect.

I enclose herewith a form of schedule, No. I. in conformity to which this return should be taken in each parish and division of the county, and agreeably to which a general return of the totals for the whole county is to be transmitted to me for his majesty's information.

No. II. is another schedule *, requiring information on other heads referred to in the act above mentioned, and which is to be procured and transmitted in the same manner. One point, which it would be very material not to neglect, is to ascertain the number of boats, barges, and small craft on the canals and rivers of the country.—The use to be derived, in certain cases, from this species of assistance to the movements of our own forces, and the advantages it might afford to the enemy, if suffered to fall into their hands, are so obvious that I need not press further the importance of obtaining respecting it every information in your power. I have, however, abstained from including it in the schedule, as it appears to me impossible, in most cases, to consider this description of property as exclusively confined to any particular county; but, at the same time, I have so far thought it right to call your lordship's attention to the subject, in order that, as far as possible, it may be brought under the general arrangements of precautions necessary at the present moment.

The schedule No. III. is prepared with a view to ascertain the various points under the respective heads therein stated, and to which it is of the utmost importance that returns should be made with all possible expedition, and the totals transmitted to government in the same manner.

* These schedules were not published.

In ascertaining the number of persons, inhabitants of any of the principal towns of the county of

who may be willing to serve in a military capacity, your lordship will take care to state whether they come under the description, and are willing to comply with the conditions specified in a former part of this letter.

From what I have already stated, and by a reference to the schedule, No. III. your lordship will perceive, that in the country the associations, if armed, will not be formed upon the same principles as in the towns, and that it is intended to encourage other associations equally necessary, in case of invasion, and which can be formed by inhabitants of the country only. Each of these points require some separate explanation. First, it is intended that no volunteer should be admitted into the armed associations to be formed in the country, whose habitual occupation and place of residence is not within the division of the county to which the association may extend; that those who may prefer service on horseback shall (if the troops of yeomanry already raised within the county should not be complete, or should their present establishment admit, without inconvenience, of an augmentation) be received into the nearest troop of the same, in all cases where this arrangement may suit local purposes, and be found acceptable to the said troop, and to the parties; and in other cases they will be formed into separate and independent troops of not less than forty nor more than eighty men each, to be commanded by such officers as may be recommended by your lordship, in a similar proportion to the yeomanry cavalry, and they will be entitled to the same allowances and assistance from government, to procure

clothing and appointments; namely, at the rate of three pounds for each person serving in the said corps, per ann. for three years, subject to the same regulations, and to be issued in the same manner, as to the yeomanry already established, as specified in the letter from the secretary at war to your lordship of this day's date.

All new troops, formed upon this principle, to engage to be trained at least once a week, and for not less than three hours at a time; and in case of actual invasion, or the actual appearance of an enemy upon the coast, to serve within the limits of the military district to which they belong. With respect to armed associations of infantry, it is proposed that they should be formed into independent companies, of not less than 60 nor more than 120 men in each company, to be armed in the same manner as the volunteer corps in the towns; or should it be found impossible, from their number, to furnish them all with muskets in the first instance, that a certain proportion should be provided with pikes; that they should be supplied with an uniform clothing, or a fair allowance to provide themselves with the same at the public expense; that each company should be commanded by a captain, to be recommended by your lordship, having a lieutenant, an ensign, and a proper number of non-commissioned officers in proportion to the strength of the company under him; but your lordship is not to recommend any person to such command who has not a residence, and an income in land to the amount of 50l. within the county of , or who does not rent land within the same, to the amount of 100l. per annum, and, if possible, within the division thereof in which the said company may be

be raised, except the sons of persons so qualified, or persons having previously held some military commission which, in your lordship's judgment, might render them eligible for such a situation, although they might not hold land, either in possession or occupancy, to the amount above mentioned. Should your lordship be acquainted with any person accustomed to military service (whether on the half-pay list of the army or not) who may be disposed to accept either of the subaltern commissions, such a person will be preferred for the same, if approved of and recommended by your lordship; and in case no proper person of this description should be known to your lordship, government will endeavour, as far as possible, to provide one, together with one non-commissioned officer for each company, to train the men and teach them the use of arms. This non-commissioned officer would receive constant pay from government; the subaltern officer, if selected from the half-pay list, would be allowed the full pay of his rank; and in case he has heretofore been engaged in any military line which does not entitle him to half-pay, he will, if approved of, be entitled to an allowance equivalent to the half-pay of whatever commission he may hold in the company, so long as he shall continue to hold such commission.

Each company of infantry to engage to be trained at least once a week, and for not less than three hours at a time; and, in case of invasion, to serve within the limits of the military district to which such company may belong.

Considering the great importance of encouraging associations of this description among the inhabitants of the country, the inconvenience

to which they may be exposed from their scattered situation in assembling to be mustered and trained, and the difference between their situation in life and the circumstances of the persons composing volunteer corps in towns, his majesty is graciously pleased to authorise me to inform your lordship that every man of the former will be entitled (should he think proper to claim it) to an allowance of one shilling per week, to be paid by government to such as may appear upon the return, signed by the commanding officer, to have attended at the muster and training above mentioned. Should the companies formed in any particular division of the county be numerous, and different days for exercise be fixed upon by the said companies respectively, a smaller number of arms in the first instance, and of non-commissioned officers to train them, may be sufficient. I mention this circumstance with a view to their mutual accommodation in these points, in case the full number of either cannot be supplied immediately; but certainly, with respect to arms, no exertion will be spared to provide such a depôt, at a safe place within the county, as may be sufficient, in case of emergency, to supply all demands.

Having now explained, as far as appears necessary for the present, the means by which it appears desirable that the voluntary exertions of individuals disposed to act in a military capacity within the county of should be encouraged and regulated, I shall proceed to call your lordship's attention to other suggestions and arrangements coming under the remaining heads of the schedule, and equally essential for the defence and security of the country in case of invasion.

With

With a view to such an emergency, no previous arrangement that can improve our chance of speedy and decisive success, or tend to embarrass the operations and defeat the views of the enemy, should be neglected. For this purpose it is necessary not only to be prepared with an armed force, adequate to meet and repel their aggression in the field, but to be ready, on the first alarm of invasion, effectually to deprive them of every means of supply they might expect, and to impede and harass them in every movement they might attempt in this country; and both these objects must be combined with the means of furnishing our own forces with every requisite, and of facilitating their movements and operations by every assistance the country can afford. To provide for these joint objects, branching out into a variety of details unnecessary to be mentioned at present, it is essential to ascertain what number of men in the county of are willing to act as pioneers and labourers in case of invasion, or of very imminent danger thereof, upon the requisition of the commander in chief in the district, and with what implements they are provided for this species of service. The information required under this head will be comprehended in the columns seven to seventeen of the schedule No. III. The principal duties of these pioneers and labourers would be to destroy and break up such roads, bridges, or other means of communication as are likely to be useful to the enemy; to cut down and clear away any obstacles (woods, fences, or otherwise) to the movements of our own troops; and in general to perform whatever services of labour are judged requisite by the commander in chief, or

any competent person acting under his authority.—Under the seventeen and eighteen columns will be ranged all persons who may engage to assist in removing the live and dead stock, with a view to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and of ensuring a regular supply to our own forces.

The powers vested in the proper officers attached to the army, and to which I shall hereafter have occasion to refer, will, I trust, be found fully adequate to this last purpose; and the precautions, it is his majesty's pleasure should forthwith be taken, are principally material with a view to the former, and if properly executed, (should the necessity arise) will be found equally essential to the security of the country, and to the interests of the individuals to whom they apply.

Without entering into further details in this dispatch, I am convinced your lordship must be impressed with the importance of procuring the information required under these heads; your lordship may, however, acquire some knowledge of the use that may be derived from it, and of the practical application of the regulations which it is desirable to establish on all these last-mentioned points, and also with respect to bakers and guides, by perusing the enclosed papers, which have been prepared for the information and guidance of the maritime counties, in the execution of such parts of the late act as have reference to the several subjects to which they relate.

The subsequent columns of the schedule are so immediately connected with this last subject, that they can require no particular explanation. I shall simply observe, that it will be more satisfactory that every parish should make a return

of what, according to the judgment of the most competent persons herein, may be reckoned the fair average, or usual proportion of live or dead stock of the said parish, than a minute specification of what there may happen to be at the moment such return is called for.

Your lordship's local knowledge and experience of the established modes of proceeding in the details of whatever arrangements are to be executed under the authority of the lord lieutenant in the county of

must render it superfluous for me to offer any suggestions on the steps to be taken for carrying into effect the king's commands, as stated in this letter. The manner in which the county is now formed into divisions and subdivisions, of different descriptions and extent, and the person or persons in each whose duty it now is to attend to other points of public interest, will, I trust, be found sufficient for every purpose of these instructions; at the same time I am aware that some allowances must be made, in the application of a plan so general and extensive, for unforeseen contingencies; and in these cases his majesty, trusting to your lordship and your deputy-lieutenants not to lose sight of the principles of the measure, is graciously pleased to leave to your joint discretion to act according to circumstances; and I beg leave to assure your lordship, that I shall be glad to hear from your lordship either officially or privately, respecting any modifications that may suggest themselves to you, or the gentlemen with whom you may consult; and that I shall not fail to give them the most attentive and candid consideration; and should they appear expedient, and of a nature to re-

quire the further interposition of parliament during the present session, a power, as your lordship will perceive, is reserved under the late act for this purpose.

It would now remain for me, before I conclude this letter, to call your lordship's attention to the application of the several preparatory arrangements already adverted to, in case of the actual appearance of an enemy, or of their having landed upon the coast; and, with a view to that application, a variety of points remain to be determined, such as settling the places of depôt to which the live and dead stock are to be removed, the manner in which they are to be taken care of at such depôts, the routes which they are to take, and those which they are to avoid, in order not to interfere with the movements of the military; the allotment of yeomanry, or other escorts for their protection, or for enforcing the regulations established respecting them; the necessary arrangements for removing infirm persons, women, and children; and, next to them, such articles of property as are most valuable; the precautions to be taken for destroying the remainder, and for obtaining, by previous estimates, agreeable to the provisions of the act, some grounds by which the amount of compensation to be made to owners of property so destroyed may be ascertained; the separate places of rendezvous to which every description of persons, whether connected with the armed force or otherwise, should repair on the signals of alarm being made, the arrangement of those signals, and of every other particular which may tend to insure promptitude and regularity in the execution of
whatever

whatever movements and operations it might then be necessary to undertake.

The mode of supplying our own army, in such an emergency, embraces also a variety of details and arrangements which cannot be too soon determined upon, and put in train of execution. The only effectual means of bringing all these last points under discussion is, that your lordship should call, as soon as possible, a general meeting of the deputy lieutenants and magistrates of the county of _____, at which general _____, commanding his majesty's forces in the district, or some competent officer, fully authorised, will be directed to attend, and to submit and explain to the meeting the plans and local arrangements prepared and determined upon by him, in concert with his royal highness the commander in chief, and his majesty's ministers, upon each of the heads, in which the assistance of the civil power, acting in concert with him, will be necessary for carrying them into execution. In like manner, the commissary general of the forces, or a proper commissary of stores and provisions acting under his direction, and duly authorised, will be directed to attend, and to lay before the meeting the plans approved by his majesty's treasury for the supply of the army; and to point out and explain the mode in which the concurrence and assistance of the said meeting will be requisite for carrying them into execution. Your lordship will allow me to suggest the expediency of your consulting with the general to fix the day of calling such meeting, in order to assure the attendance above mentioned, without too much interfering with other es-

sential duties that may require to be executed in the district.

Should the enemy, in the prosecution of their avowed designs against this country, succeed in escaping the vigilance of our superior navy, and the final issue of this great contest remain ultimately to be decided by the valour and spirit of our land forces, that issue will very much depend on the precautions which I have now stated being executed with punctuality, and in the strictest concert with the officers commanding his majesty's forces in the several military districts to which those counties belong. -It is to this issue, as a possible event, with all the responsibility and all the consequences it involves, that his majesty's confidential servants were bound to look, when they submitted to his majesty the plans I have now stated. The same prospects, the same considerations, they trust, will rouse the energy and animate the exertion of every man, to whom any share of their execution is now committed under his majesty's express commands.

The great and fundamental advantage of the previous arrangements it is his majesty's pleasure should be forthwith executed, is that, if properly attended to, they will assign to every man the duty he should fulfil, and the post to which he should repair in the hour of emergency, guarding him and the country on the one hand against confusion and panic, and on the other against the disasters incident to temerity and ill-concerted operations. In preparing for that emergency, I cannot too strongly recommend to every description of persons to lay aside all untimely and misplaced jealousy respecting the military power with which every

every arrangement must be concerted. Your lordship in particular, and all persons acting immediately under you, cannot be too strongly impressed with the necessity of an unreserved and habitual communication with those to whom the direction of that power is entrusted in the district; and I can assure your lordship, that, on their part, they have his majesty's most positive orders to be equally unreserved and frequent in their communications with your lordship and your deputy lieutenants, and in all doubtful occurrences connected with the civil power, where time will admit of it, to recur to your advice, and to neglect no means of cultivating and maintaining with you a perfect harmony, concert, and good understanding. Should the emergency actually exist, from that moment, of course, every description of armed force, and every association formed with a view to annoy or impede the enemy, or to support and assist our own forces, would come under the immediate orders of the military commander, and, as far as consistent with their conditions of service, taking the station assigned to each respectively in his general arrangement for the defence of his district, continue to serve in it under such orders as may be issued by those whom, in such a moment, it will be their first duty and their best interest to obey.

I have the honour to be,
my Lord,

your lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

A Plan for driving the Live Stock of such Parts of the Country as may become exposed to the inroads of the Enemy in Case of an Invasion; as

also for saving other Descriptions of Property, as much as possible; and for rendering the Body of the People instrumental in the General Defence.

If an enemy should land upon our shores, every possible exertion should be made immediately to deprive him of the means of subsistence.

The navy will soon cut off his communication with the sea; the army will confine him on shore in such a way, as to make it impossible for him to draw any supplies from the adjacent country. In this situation he will be forced to lay down his arms, or to give battle on such disadvantageous terms, as can leave no doubt of his being defeated.

But if unforeseen and improbable circumstances should enable him to make some progress at first, a steady perseverance in the same system will increase his difficulties at every step; sooner or later he must inevitably pay the forfeit of his temerity.

How much the accomplishment of this object will be facilitated by driving away the live stock, and consuming, or, in case of absolute necessity, destroying all other means of subsistence, in those parts of the country which may be in imminent danger of falling into his possession, is too evident to need any discussion.

The only question is, how to effect this purpose with the greatest celerity and order, and with the least possible injury to individuals. To this end a well digested plan is obviously indispensable.

In clearing the country likely to be in this situation, the first principle is an indemnification from the community at large to the individuals for the value of all stock which may be removed in consequence of invasion,

invasion, if not restored to the respective owners; as also for whatever moveable property may be destroyed by our own arms, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, provided the proprietor comes forward and enters into such arrangements as may be proposed to preserve it, either by personal attendance at the time, or otherwise in some mode of service, at the moment of invasion. It must at the same time be very clearly understood, that no indemnification whatever can be allowed for any property destroyed either by our own arms, or by the enemy, if it should appear that no previous preparation or exertion had been made use of to remove it; and that all property left in this state is to be destroyed, if necessary, to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. Upon these grounds, the following preparatory arrangements are proposed for immediate consideration.

First, The inhabitants of every parish, hundred, or other division of the county, of convenient size, should forthwith agree among themselves upon proper places of rendezvous, at which their cattle, waggons, and carts might be collected, in case of an order to drive the country being received from the general commanding in the district, or any competent person authorised by him to give such an order, or in case of any signal he or they may have appointed for this purpose being made; proper march routes should be fixed upon for driving them away to certain places of security in the interior part of the country, taking care to choose bye-roads for that purpose, that the great turnpike roads may remain entirely free for the marching of troops and artillery; and where it may be unavoidable to pass one or more of

the great roads, it should be done in such a manner, that they may only be crossed and occupied during the shortest space of time possible. If a column of troops, artillery, or army-supplies, should happen to be moving on the great road at the place of crossing, the stock may easily be stopt in its progress until the military shall have passed the same: every arrangement for these purposes must be concerted with the general commanding in the district, or submitted to his approbation.

To avoid loss, confusion, and delay in this operation, it will be necessary that the inhabitants of each parish or other division should choose from among themselves a sufficient number of persons to drive and attend the cattle, under the direction of one or more leaders, to be chosen by the proprietors; which leaders should have authority and means given them by the proprietors to provide the necessary subsistence for the cattle, and persons attending them, upon the road, and at the places of security fixed upon, and to determine the places of halting and refreshment during their march, and other arrangements of detail after their arrival. Such places as afford good water and plenty of pasture should be preferred and pointed out by the civil authority of the county, for the depôts, in concert with the general commanding the forces in the district, who is instructed to give every assistance and accommodation in his power for the protection and subsistence of the cattle, and of the persons attending the same.

It will further be advisable that it should be concerted with the general commanding in the district, that some proper person of the commissariat

commissariat staff under him should attend at each place of depôt, with instructions to give receipts, if required, for all the live and dead stock that may be brought to the depôt, or to enter the same upon a register to be opened for that purpose: but the persons who attend such stock should nevertheless remain in charge of the same, unless it should be disposed of by being appropriated to the consumption of the army. It is also to be understood, that the proprietor of any cattle or other produce that may be removed in consequence of this arrangement, or such person or persons as may be authorised by him in this respect, will have the power to send such part of the said cattle or produce, as he or they may think proper, to be disposed of at any market or place in rear of the depôt, on returning to the commissary his receipts, or noticing such disposal in the register above-mentioned, as the case may be; provided always, that the commissary should have signified that he was in no danger of wanting such cattle or produce for the supply of the army.

It should also be recommended to the proprietors to mark their cattle, not only with the initials of their names, but also to add some distinctive mark, common to the whole parish, that confusion may be avoided, if the stock of several parishes should come to join in one body.

Second. As it may be impossible for the inhabitants, in case of alarm, immediately to remove the more bulky articles of property, such as grain, hay, and straw, which nevertheless cannot be suffered to fall into the hands of the enemy, consistently with the essential object of

depriving him of all means of subsistence, it should be recommended to them to appoint several discreet trusty persons from among themselves, to remain in the parish as long as the same shall not actually be in possession of the enemy, or entirely cut off from the army. This arrangement will not only facilitate the means of supplying our own army with what must otherwise be destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; but it will in many instances also diminish the chance of loss. Receipts will be given by the troops for all articles which may be taken for their use, on the production of which receipts the proprietors will afterwards be entitled to payment, at fair and reasonable prices, according to regulations to be established for that purpose. The persons so named would point out the places where supplies are deposited, and take the receipts of the troops in trust for the absent proprietors.

Third. Care should be taken by the inhabitants of such parishes as may be in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, that all mills and ovens be rendered useless to him, by carrying off or destroying some essential part of the machinery of the former, which cannot easily be replaced, and by breaking the latter. In both cases, that mode of derangement is the most eligible which, while it effectually answers the purpose, may afterwards be repaired at the smallest expense.

Fourth. A corps of guides not exceeding . . . on horseback and on foot, consisting of those who are best acquainted with the roads, lanes, foot-paths, bridges, creeks, rivers, fording-places, and

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other

other communications, in the several parts of the country, should be selected in the maritime counties, and their names and places of abode be communicated to the general commanding in the district to which such counties respectively belong.

Fifth. The unarmed inhabitants will have an opportunity of rendering services equally necessary and important, by forming themselves into companies of pioneers, under the direction of leaders to be appointed by the civil authority of the county.

A numerous body of pioneers is so essential to the movements of an army, and to the obstruction of the progress of the enemy, that it is intended, in case of their being called into actual service, to make a competent daily allowance to all who may offer to come forward in the capacity of pioneers.

In that case these pioneers should, if possible, come provided with tools of the following description, viz. six pick-axes, six spades, six shovels, three bill-hooks, and four felling-axes, to every twenty-five men.

Nevertheless, it is not meant to exclude any man who may not have it in his power to bring any of these tools; let him say what tool he can bring; and if he cannot bring any, his service in some way will be acceptable notwithstanding.

The duty of the pioneers will generally consist in repairing and opening such roads, bridges, and communications, as may facilitate the movements of our own army, and in breaking up or obstructing such as it may be necessary to render impassable to the enemy.

The allowances proposed to be

made to pioneers from the day on which they may be required to assemble, until their services may no longer be wanted, are as follow :

To every able-bodied man eighteen-pence per day :

To every leader of twenty-five men and upwards, two-pence per day for every man under his command.

These leaders to be styled captains, their companies to consist of not less than twenty-five, nor more than seventy-five men. To every twenty-five men, of which a company may consist, is to be allowed one overseer, to be appointed by the captain, and removeable at his pleasure, at the daily allowance of three shillings from the day on which the pioneers may be ordered to assemble.

The duty of the leaders or captains will consist in receiving such orders as may be given from time to time, by authority of the general officers commanding, for the services to be done by the pioneers, and seeing them executed with punctuality and dispatch; in keeping correct lists of the pioneers under their command, and seeing that they are constantly provided with proper tools; in maintaining order and regularity among them, and in receiving and distributing the wages to be given to them; taking proper receipts, and rendering accounts of the money entrusted to them, according to forms to be prescribed,

Each pioneer, leader, and overseer, to be at liberty to draw one ration of bread, consisting of one pound and a half, from the king's magazine, on paying for the same, at the rate of five pence for every four rations. The leaders or captains to give credit for the amount in

in their accounts; and their receipts for the bread drawn by their companies to be deemed satisfactory proof of the delivery thereof.

Sixth. To the end that the several objects treated of in this plan may be completely attained, for the general defence of the country, it is necessary that the result of the proceedings of the inhabitants thereon should be well digested, reduced to writing in a uniform manner, and made known to the general officers commanding in the district where such proceedings may take place, that they may be enabled to avail themselves thereof, and adopt corresponding measures.

A Plan for an Association of the Nobility, Gentry, and Yeomanry residing in the several Counties, to supply such Number of Waggons, Carts, and Horses, in aid of the Provisions made by the Mutiny Act, as may be necessary for carrying on his Majesty's Service; as also to contribute to the Supply of his Majesty's Forces with Flour, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, and Fuel, in Case of an Invasion.

The necessity of being prepared to repel an invasion, in the present state of public affairs, is too obvious to require discussion. The only question is, how to form all necessary arrangements at the least possible expence. The country abounds in supplies of all kinds to a degree which renders the laying in of extensive magazines unnecessary. Small depôts for a few days' consumption are sufficient, provided means can be found to bring forward the resources of the country at a short notice. Depôts of this description have accordingly been formed at different places, pursuant to orders given by his royal high-

ness field-marshal the duke of York. The means of transporting them, and of obtaining and transporting such further quantities as may be necessary in cases of emergency, remain to be devised. The establishment of a waggon train of sufficient force to supply an army, would entail a very heavy expence upon the public, and take away a very considerable number of horses and men from the ordinary pursuits of agriculture. Both may be avoided by means equally simple and certain. The spirit of the country will do it most effectually; nor need that spirit be wasted to the detriment of individuals; it need only be roused at the moment of actual danger, when all is at stake, when all must give way to the primary object of self-preservation.

Such of the nobility, gentry and yeomanry of the county, as may approve the measure, should be requested to subscribe a paper, expressing opposite to their names the number of waggons and carts provided with tilts, and the number of horses, drivers and conductors, which they propose to furnish respectively.

The waggons, carts, &c. subscribed for, or such part as may be required from time to time, ought to march as soon as possible, and at latest on the next morning after notice received to that effect.

The waggons, carts, &c. marching in conformity to such notice, to continue at the disposal and under the orders of the king's officers, as the service may require.

The said waggons and carts to travel at the rate of five miles in every two hours; twenty-five miles when loaded, and thirty miles when empty, in every twenty-four hours.

One or more discreet and intelligent persons, besides the drivers,

should accompany each detachment of ten waggons or carts, and upwards. These persons should be styled waggon-conductors, and their duty should consist in superintending the drivers, that there may be regularity and dispatch upon the road.

The commissary-general to pay to the persons who may be appointed agreeably to this and the second article, for their trouble and expences, at the following rates, viz.

For every empty waggon procured, in consequence of notice given, 1s.; for every empty cart 9d.; for every sack of flour of 28lb. net, loaded agreeably to the twelfth article, 2d.; for every sack of oats of four bushels, loaded as above 1d.; for every ton of hay, straw, or fuel, loaded as above, 20d.; but no charge to be made for procuring the waggons and carts respectively, unless they go empty.

A Plan for ensuring a regular Supply of Bread to his Majesty's Forces, in Case of an Invasion.

The establishment of flour magazines, and of a field bakery, of sufficient force to supply an army, would entail a very heavy expence upon the public, which can only be avoided by ascertaining under this head the resources of the country, and the means of bringing them forward in case of emergency, without previously making any extensive preparations. — Returns have been procured of the bakers and ovens at most of the considerable places in several counties, from which it appears, that they are capable, on any emergency, of baking for four times, nay, many of them six times the number of their

inhabitants and troops now in garrison; and that, with the help of additional journeymen bakers, they can supply double that quantity. All other counties may, without risk of error, be supposed equally capable with those above alluded to. Grain and mills abound every where. The result is, that an army of 30,000 men may, without difficulty, be supplied with bread in any situation, at four or five days' notice, and even two or three times that number, at a longer notice, provided such preparatory arrangements are concerted with the millers and bakers as will enable the country to do justice to itself.

[Here follow directions to the miller or baker.]

Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners of War between Great Britain and France.

We, the undersigned commissioners for the transport service, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war, on the part and in the name of his Britannic majesty, and monsieur Joseph Niou, commissary for prisoners of war, on the part and in the name of the French government; being duly authorised to take proper measures for carrying into execution an exchange of prisoners, have agreed upon the following articles.

I. An exchange of prisoners of war shall immediately take place between the two countries, man for man, and rank for rank; and the French government shall begin, by sending over to England, in a French cartel-veffel, a number of British prisoners, with the proportion of five officers to one hundred men; upon the arrival of whom in England,

England, the British government will cause an equal number of the same ranks of French prisoners to be sent, in an English cartel-vessel, to France. The British government shall then cause to be sent to France, in an English cartel-vessel, the same number of French prisoners, with the same proportion of officers as above mentioned, for whom the French government shall return, by French cartel-vessel, the same number and ranks of British prisoners. The exchange shall be continued according to the same alternate plan, until one or the other of the two governments shall think proper to put a stop thereto; and, in that case, the party so discontinuing is to return, without delay, whatever number of prisoners may appear to be against it on the balance of the exchanges that may to that time have taken place in consequence of this cartel.

II. In order to prevent any difficulties that might otherwise arise from the diversity of ranks of officers in the service of the two countries, it is hereby agreed, that the table, hereunto annexed, of corresponding ranks in the English and French services, shall uniformly be attended to by both parties, and that officers, on either side, of ranks of which there shall be no corresponding officer or officers in possession of the other power, shall be exchanged for their equivalent, according to the scale of value in men specified in the said table.

III. All the prisoners on both sides, to be exchanged by this cartel, shall be selected according to their ranks, by the respective agents of the countries to which they belong, residing at Paris or in London, without any interference whatever on the part of the government in whose possession they may be.

IV. It being stipulated, that the British prisoners shall be sent to England in French vessels, and the French prisoners conveyed to France in British vessels, it is hereby agreed, that the whole expense attending such vessels shall be defrayed by the respective countries by which they may be employed; and that the prisoners, during their passage, shall be furnished with the following daily allowances, viz.

British Prisoners.

	lb.
Bread	1
Beef	1
Beer 2 quarts, or wine 1 quart.	

French Prisoners.

Bread	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	$\frac{3}{4}$
Beer, 2 quarts.	

A table of which allowances is to be affixed to the mast of each cartel-vessel.

V. All prisoners on both sides, not being officers, who, from wounds, age, or infirmities, are rendered incapable of further service, and also all boys under twelve years of age, shall be forthwith returned to their respective countries, without regard to their numbers or equality of exchange; but the selection of persons of the descriptions mentioned in this article, is to be left entirely to the agents and surgeons of the government of the country in which they are detained.

VI. All surgeons, surgeons' mates, purfers (or *aides-commis-faires*), purfers' stewards (or *commis aux-vivres*), secretaries, chaplains, and schoolmasters, being the classes comprehended under the denomination of non-combattants, and also passengers not of the sea or land service, in whatever ships taken, shall not be considered as prisoners, but shall be immediately set at liberty, to return to their re-

pective countries, without being placed to the account of exchange.

VII. All officers bearing authentic commissions in the land service, and those belonging to the sea service of the following ranks, viz.

Admirals,
Vice Admirals,
Rear Admirals,
Commodores,
Captains,
Lieutenants,
Ensigns,
Masters,
Mates (or *Pilotes*),
Midshipmen (or *Aspirants*),

and also masters, and mates, or second captains, of merchant vessels exceeding the burthen of eighty tons, together with the captain, and in the proportion of three other officers to each hundred men, of privateers of fourteen carriage guns and upwards, shall either be permitted to return to their respective countries on parole not to serve until regularly exchanged; or shall have the usual indulgence of parole granted to them in the country in which they are detained. And it is agreed, that whatever officers may by virtue of this article return to their respective countries, shall be suffered to depart from their present places of confinement, to Dover, or Gravelines, as soon as conveniently may be after the signing of the present cartel; and also, that all officers, residing on parole in their own countries, shall signify to the agent of the country to

which they are prisoners their respective places of residence, which they are on no account to change, without first intimating their intention to the said agent; and they are, moreover, at the expiration of every two months, to transmit to the said agent a certificate of the particular places where they may reside, signed by the magistrates, or municipal officers, of such places.

VIII. The settlement of the balance now existing on the account of such exchanges of prisoners of war of both countries, as have taken place from the commencement of hostilities to the day of the date hereof, shall be deferred until the termination of the present war; but it is clearly understood, that all officers, on both sides, who have been released and permitted to return to their respective countries on parole, since the commencement of the war, and who have not hitherto been regularly exchanged, are not to serve in any capacity, either civil or military, until they shall have been duly exchanged for prisoners of equal ranks, according to their original engagements.

Done at the Transport-Office, London, the 13th day of September, 1798.

RUPERT GEORGE,
AMBROSE SERLE,
JOHN SCHANK,
JOHN MARSH.

TABLE of the corresponding Ranks in the English and French Service; with their Value in Men.

RANKS IN THE NAVY.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.	Value in Men.
Vice-Admiral, commanding in chief, having the temporary rank of admiral.	Admiral commanding in chief.	60
Vice-admiral.	Admiral carrying his flag at the main; Vice-admiral.	40
		Rear-

	Value in Men.
Rear-admiral.	30
Chief of a squadron.	20
Captain of a ship of the line.	Post-captain of three years standing, whose rank answers to that of colonel; ditto, having rank of lieutenant-colonel. 15
Captain of a frigate.	Masters and commanders, or captains not post, having rank of major, amongst whom are included captains of fire-ships, who are masters and commanders. 8
Lieutenant of a ship of the line.	Lieutenant without distinction. 6
Ensign of a ship of the line.	Lieutenant, when all the French shall be exchanged; and in default of English lieutenants, midshipmen. 4
Midshipman, master of a merchant vessel, and captain of a privateer.	Midshipman, master of a merchant vessel, and captain of a privateer. 3
Lieutenant of a merchant vessel or privateer, and all petty officers.	Mates and all petty officers. 2
Seamen, volunteers, and others, being considered as common seamen.	Seamen, volunteers, and others, being considered as common seamen. 1

RANKS IN THE LAND SERVICE.

FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
General of Division, commanding in Chief	Captain-general, or field-marshal. 60
General of division.	General. 40
General of brigade.	Lieutenant-general. 30
Inferior to the preceding: superior to the following.	Major general. 20
Chief of brigade.	Brigadier-general. 15
Chief of battalion or squadron.	Colonel. 8
Captain.	Captain. 6
Lieutenant.	Lieutenant. 4
Sous-Lieutenant.	Ensign. 3
Non-commissioned officers, down to the rank of corporal, inclusive.	Non-commissioned officers, down to the rank of corporal, inclusive. 2
Soldiers.	Soldiers.

RUPERT GEORGE.
AMBROSE SERLE.
JOHN SCHANK.
JOHN MARSH.
NIOU.

Manifesto of the Executive Directory against the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, in a Message to the Council of Five Hundred.

The Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

Citizen Representatives,

The executive directory, in their message of the 6th inst. announced to you that they should shortly transmit to you the details which make manifest the long train of perfidy of which the court of Naples have been guilty, brought to the height by an audacious attack on the French Republic. It this day lays before you details which will prove not less clearly the hostile connivance of the court of Turin, which, joined to the machinations of the Sicilian king, have rendered that proposition necessary which they made to you to declare war against the kings of Naples and Sardinia. For a long time has Europe resounded with accounts of the perfidy of the Neapolitans, and for a long time must it have been astonished at the magnanimous moderation of the executive directory; while, on the other hand, the sincere desire of the French government to live at peace with the king of Naples, was not less manifest. Superior to the just indignation which this court had provoked in so many ways—a court that, during the whole course of the war of the coalesced monarchs, distinguished itself by the most insensate fury against the republic—the French government received with the most pure benevolence the first propositions which were made to them for a good understanding between the two states; they made no other use of the su-

periority which our victories gave them than for the purposes of moderation; in a word, all the advantages of the treaty were as reciprocal as if the successes of the war had been equal.

Such magnanimity should have for ever put an end to the malevolent dispositions of this court, and should have attached them to the republic by ties of gratitude as well as of interest. But its blindness prevented it from laying aside its hostile prejudices. It gave way without reserve to all the hopes to which the idea of the destruction of the republic gave rise, while we alone were capable of defending them; and it took advantage of peace only for the purpose of carrying on secret hostility; while we on our part were the most rigid observers of the treaty. This contrast will be made to appear from incontestable facts. It would be needless here to recall to the recollection of our readers the odious and revolting conduct which distinguished the cabinet of Naples during the continuation of the war. Let us begin from the period when the republic, putting a stop to the progress of their victories, consented to grant it peace. From that period, from October 1795, by what inexplicable conduct has that perfidious court been distinguished!

When the French government shewed itself resolute to overthrow that impious government which caused our warriors to be assassinated, the court of Naples, whose agents, it is obvious, were not strangers to these crimes, after having in vain attempted to aggrandise themselves with the ruins of that of Rome, which they feigned to respect, opposed all the resistance in their power to prevent the establishment of a republic on that soil,

soil, which was become the conquered land of liberty; this court increased her armaments, and marched towards the frontiers troops, prepared to enter the Roman territory. All these extraordinary preparations she justified on futile pretences. She received the discontented at Rome with open arms, fomented the troubles which she had excited there; furnished the rebels with provisions and an asylum, and never ceased to assume towards this new republic the most threatening attitude. While she dared not openly declare war against France, she sought to destroy in Italy all the free states which were under her protection.

The French government might without doubt have inflicted signal vengeance for this public protection which was granted to the frequent insurrections formed at Rome against the French army, as well as for the increased number of spies with which our agent at Naples was surrounded. But far from giving way to this just sentiment, the directory did not think proper to oppose the taking possession of the duchy of Benevento. They even offered their mediation to deliver the king of Naples from the feudal pretensions which Rome had on his estates. But this was not all. They sent to Naples a new ambassador, furnished with the most amicable and conciliatory powers. At the moment in which the army commanded by Buonaparte sailed, the executive directory were anxious to satisfy the king of Naples as to the object of this expedition. In short, they addressed to him the most repeated protestations of their unalterable desire to maintain tranquillity in Italy; adding, it is true, a not less energetic wish, that the Roman republic, which had been

placed by the current of events under the special protection of the French republic, might be able to consolidate its political existence.

But neither friendly intercourse, nor the voice of reason, nor the necessity of peace, could inspire these sentiments in the breast of that court. Every pretence was made use of to justify her complaints, her threats, and, at length, her numerous infractions of treaty.

The French republic replied to the manifesto of Malta by the conquest of that island; at that moment the court of Naples, with the most ridiculous hauteur, dared to revive its pretensions on a country which it had neither governed by its laws nor by its arms; and the French government did not disdain to reply at length to this nonsensical pretension, as if it could have been supported by the least appearance of reason.

From the moment of signing of peace, all the acts, as well public as private, of this court, have been distinguished for perfidy and hatred towards the French. The treaty was signed, and the court delayed to publish it from motives of respect for the courts of London and Vienna. The seventh article promised liberty to all the French who were detained for political opinions, and all the Neapolitans suspected of having any connection with them, who were imprisoned. At the solicitation of our agents, some of the peaceful friends to the French republic were restored to liberty, but upon the most vain pretences they were loaded with fresh chains. At length the French, whom commercial affairs alone detained in the states of the king of Naples, were every day, merely because they were French, publicly insulted, attacked, and even assassinated; and

and these attempts remained unpunished.

The third article of the treaty stipulated that "his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies shall observe the most strict neutrality towards all the belligerent powers, and he therefore engages to forbid, without distinction, the entry into his ports, of all armed vessels belonging to the hostile powers, exceeding the number of four; at most, according to the known laws of neutrality. All ammunition or merchandise known as contraband, shall be refused to them."

How has this article, the sense of which is by no means ambiguous, been executed?

Forty days after the conclusion of the treaty, the English had seven frigates in the port of Naples; on the 9th Thermidor the fourteen vessels of admiral Nelson entered, at full sail, the ports of Augusta and Syracuse, and in whatever manner this article be interpreted, it is obvious, that this was an infraction of it. The government of Naples thought themselves obliged to justify this proceeding, by representing that it was not in their power to resist force; a contemptible subterfuge, because it did not even attempt resistance, and because the senate of Syracuse received the English admiral with honours. About this period too, the 17th Thermidor, five Portuguese ships of war and three English ships were received with equal eagerness in the port of Naples.

With respect to the furnishing of articles forbidden by this treaty, is it not notorious that immediately after the conclusion of the peace, the French attempting to prevent the English from getting provisions, the Neapolitan government gave orders to the governor of Orbitello

to hinder them from passing, while he suffered a considerable corps of emigrants, who were in the service of England, to be disembarked? Is it not notorious that the fleet of admiral Nelson was first victualled in the port of Sicily; that on its return afterwards to Naples, it received, from the arsenal of the king, the stores of which it stood in need? Is it not notorious that long before this epoch, on the 29th Prairial, the whole of the English fleet having appeared before Naples, a brig was detached, which anchored in the port, and two officers who came from on board it had a conversation with general Acton and the queen, in order to secure whatever might be necessary to the success of the attack upon the French fleet; that in addition to the assistance and the assurances they received from them, pilots were also furnished to clear the freights of Messina, a passage which no squadron, without such assistance, would have dared to attempt, and in consequence of which they hoped to be able to cut off the French fleet, which were supposed to be yet at Malta? In a word, is it not clear that nothing that could be injurious to France has been refused, by the court of Naples, to our implacable enemies?

If in addition to this the conduct which Naples has directly manifested towards us be considered, if it be recollected that in spite of the fourth article of the treaty, which stipulates "that the King of Naples shall be bound to grant in all his roads and ports surety and protection to all French merchant ships, however numerous, and to all ships of war, which shall not exceed four;" several of the convoy of the French fleet having been obliged to anchor in the roads of Sicily, commotions, evidently excited

cited by the government of Naples, broke out at Trapani, at Gergenti, and at Messina, in which several of the French soldiers who went on shore were assassinated; if it be recollected, that, since Malta has been in the hands of the French, the Maltese boats which came as usual to take in provisions in Sicily were prevented, the gates shut against them, and they were repulsed with fire-arms; that the plan of surprising Malta while it remained in the hands of the French, was not even dissembled by the Neapolitan government; and that a Maltese bark which was carrying French commissaries sent to the viceroy of Sicily, having been forced by an English shalop to take refuge at Alciata, the crew having landed, were immediately pursued with musketry by the Sicilians, and forced to reembark, when the bark was immediately taken by the English, without the Neapolitan government making the smallest representation to cause the neutrality to be respected. If too it be added, that on another occasion one of our corsairs having been carried off by force in the port of Baratto, the governor of that place did not condescend to take any measures to prevent such an attack upon the sovereignty of the king of the Two Sicilies, and in short, that such is the hostile delirium and hatred of the king of Naples towards the French and their allies, that, in contempt of all the ties which should bind him to the king of Spain, he has had the impudence to receive in his ports a Spanish prize taken by the English.

If too we recollect the inconceivable joy which was manifested at Naples on the sight of the English fleet, the public honours which the court itself lavished on admiral Nelson, in going out to welcome

him; his triumphal entry, the large reward granted to the messenger who brought the first account of his victory, and the illuminations and rejoicings which took place on the occasion:

If it be remembered, that from the time of this victory the audacity of the Neapolitan government has known no bounds; that lately an unrestrained populace broke the windows of our consul at Naples, without the Neapolitan government having taken any measures to repress such an insult; that the late sedition at Malta was openly protected in the Neapolitan states; that the markets and all the public places resounded with the most terrible invectives against us; that all who were inclined to encourage peace with France, were persecuted with the most acrimonious rage; that at length a barbarous order was issued by the king of Naples, menacing with death whoever should carry provisions to the French at Malta—If all these circumstances are considered, it must be allowed that more hostile sentiments never were manifested than on one side, nor more patience shewn than on the other.

The executive directory, however, put off as long as possible the moment in which it was to wreak the vengeance of the nation. It was made clear to demonstration to them that the court of Naples did not confine its hostility against the republic to complaints, menaces, or fury; that after having for a long time after the conclusion of the peace shewn the most hostile disposition, it had for a long time been at open hostility, and had lavished succours of all kinds on our most cruel enemy; that in short she was become the ally of Great Britain, and as useful to that power as she

was

was prejudicial to us; and yet the French government, faithful to its desire of preserving peace even with Naples, was willing to hope that there was yet a possibility of repentance. This honourable illusion has been, however, dissipated by the Neapolitan government, which has brought its long train of perjuries to the height. It has dared to attack suddenly the French army, and to accompany this aggression with the most insolent menaces. The republican energy, long confined, will now break forth with the strength of thunder; and this court, too long time spared, which, imitating the illegal conduct of the British government, has dared to be guilty of breaking the laws of peace, without having the courage to declare war, will at length receive the reward of its demerits.

But it is necessary too, that those who have shewn themselves its accomplices, should also share the same fate. The Sardinian government has been the associate of its perfidies, and a similar fate awaits it. Its guilt, as an accomplice with Naples, is manifest from a thousand circumstances; its sentiments, its language, and even its actions, in proportion to its means, have been the same, and its artifice and hypocrisy exactly resemble that of Naples. It would be difficult to account for its recent conduct towards France, if history did not, in all ages, make manifest the cunning and versatile politics of this court, constantly occupied in fomenting war among its neighbours, in taking a part in all the wars of Italy, and in shamelessly deserting its allies, in constantly joining that side which appeared most strong, in order to oppress the weak, and in gratifying its revenge, its ambition,

and in offering its support for sale, to whoever was inclined to purchase it.

Independently of every other cause of complaint, who would believe that the treaty which we deigned to conclude with the court of Turin, and which they ought to have considered as a signal favour, has not yet been published in all the states of the king of Sardinia. The agents of the republic have in vain requested that this might be done; their resistance has been invincible, and the most futile reasons have been assigned as a pretence for this delay, or rather for this refusal. In fact, they have never ceased to make war in every way which their imbecility and their cowardice suffered them to put into execution. Our most cruel enemies, the emigrants and refractory priests, have constantly met with a welcome reception in his dominions: there they have been suffered to give free vent to their hatred, and to the expressions of their barbarous wishes against the republic. They have even been able to excite the people against the French, by the most atrocious calumnies. This is not all: from the moment in which peace was signed, the French, almost under the eyes of their ambassadors, have been assassinated in cold blood, and that chiefly by the regular troops. These assassinations have been committed almost daily, and the number of them is dreadful when the total amount shall be known. Some of them have fallen by the stiletto, some have been mutilated in the most dreadful manner. A volunteer, of the 68th demi-brigade, was buried alive, after having been barbarously wounded. He was seen coming alive out of the grave in which he had been buried.

He was destined to escape, in order to offer a proof of this dreadful cruelty.

The agents of the French republic have expressed, in the name of the republic, the most energetic indignation; but they have been unable to prevent these crimes from going unnoticed or unpunished. Some banditti, enrolled under the name of *Barbets*, whose business it is to rob and pillage, but whose amusement it is to kill republicans, far from being dissipated by public authority, appear to be encouraged by it. Their thefts on the Piedmontese were forgiven, in consideration of their murder of the French. On this subject a long negotiation was entered into, which was considered by the Sardinian government as a public calamity, the object of which was not to obtain the suppression of, but the mere promise to repress these banditti. On this condition the support of our arms was promised to them. But the Sardinian government was unwilling to obtain tranquillity at this price, and after all would not consent to issue a law against stilettos and concealed arms, so fearful were they that the French should by any means be secure in their states; and during the course of the negotiation, and in spite of the formal promise to suspend a proceeding in which the most furious passions were manifested, several Frenchmen who were implicated in an unhappy affair were shot without pity.

Besides these enrolled banditti, besides judiciary banditti, the *Duc d'Angoulême*, a monster, the brother of the king, and the heir to the throne, like another *Old Man of the Mountain*, never ceased to keep under his orders, and in his pay, a band of cut-throats, to whom he issued orders to

assassinate such and such a Frenchman, and these orders were but too faithfully executed.

It is in vain to suppose that all these crimes were not imputable to the Sardinian government, since the whole of its conduct has proved that it was privy to every one of them. The principal places in Piedmont were occupied by French troops; for those no provisions were to be obtained. The friends of the republic were constantly thrown into prison, the Frenchmen insulted, and even their dress turned into derision; the emigrants were encouraged in their audacity; those public officers who were most distinguished for their hatred towards the French, chiefly promoted; the *Barbets* protected, even openly by their first magistrates; poniards forged and distributed to a vast number: in short, the most dreadful plots against the French were planned and ready to be carried into execution. From an interrogatory exhibited to one of the chiefs of the *Barbets*, it appears that a person who was employed in the custom-house at Turin, and who was commissioned to pay these banditti, had received from the Sardinian government orders to distribute among the chiefs of them boxes of poison, to be thrown into the wells which lay nearest to the French camp.

It is evident that there exists the most intimate connection between the conduct of such a government as this and that of the court of Naples, in their hostility to the French republic; this connection, maintained and supported by so many crimes, would alone be sufficient to implicate the court of Turin in the guilt of the other: but a stronger proof is added, in the circumstance

of the preparations for war being increased at Turin, in proportion as those at Naples were multiplied. The militia in the former place were called forth, and thirty thousand stand of arms were delivered to them.

The Piedmontese troops marched towards Loana and Oneilla at the same moment in which the Neapolitan army attacked the French troops on the territory of the Roman republic, in which six thousand Neapolitans disembarked at Leghorn, and in which a new disembarkation was threatened on the coast of Liguria. It was in the same moment that the order to march on the first signal was given; that Turin was filled with troops; that 1500 poniards were distributed; that the citadel was nearly besieged; that the heights which command it were furnished with an extraordinary number of cannon; and that the Sardinian government dared to require the evacuation of the citadel and the diminution of our troops in Piedmont.

In this situation of affairs it was impossible for the French government to separate two courts obviously so hostily united against the French republic. But the directory declares solemnly to Europe, that, whatever may be the result of this war, no ambitious views shall intermeddle in the purity of the motives which have induced them to take up arms, and they declare to all governments, guiltless of the perfidy of the Neapolitans, that the treaties which bind them shall never have been more faithfully observed in times past, than they shall be in times to come.

(Signed)

LA REVEILLERE LEPAUX.

Manifesto of the Sublime Porte, communicated to our esteemed Friend, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of Great Britain, at Constantinople, the 11th of September, 1798.

It is notorious, that the peace and good harmony which, since time immemorial, have existed between the Sublime Porte and the court of France, have never been interrupted by enmity and misunderstanding; but that, on the contrary, until this period, the Sublime Porte has made it her uniform and constant study, scrupulously to maintain the treaties, to fulfil the duties of amity with care, and upon every occasion to give proofs of her sincerity and friendship.

At the time when the revolution first broke out in France, six years ago, when most of the powers in Europe confederated against that country, the Sublime Porte, although a witness to the improper proceedings of those who held the reins of government by usurpation, chose rather, in observance of her antient amity with the French nation, to remain neutral: and though she had been several times invited by the allied courts to join with them, and to break with France; although the troubles of that country had become more and more violent at that particular period, when an army had reached near Paris; whilst soon after the fortresses of Valenciennes, Condé, and Quefnoy, the keys of France, on the northern side, were taken by the Austrian arms; Toulon, the only arsenal of the French in the Mediterranean, had fallen into the hands of the English, with the ships of war which were in it; and, by an increased party of royalists in their provinces; the situation of the government

vernment had become more critical, and perplexity and distress prevailed on every side; yet the Sublime Porte, notwithstanding that it depended only upon herself to join with the other powers, nevertheless, giving way to her known principles of justice, did no ways consent to deviate from the line of a neutral conduct.

On the contrary, considering that, if under the circumstances of a strong famine, by which France, blocked up by sea and land was afflicted, the Sublime Porte had also broken off her connection, their distressed situation would have been such as to throw the inhabitants into total desolation and despair; she abstained from that measure; and she hereby asks, whether it be not a fact, that the liberality which she has shewn to them, from time to time, has brought complaints against her from other powers?

The extensive advantages which the French have reaped from the Sublime Porte's remaining neutral, during the course of the war, become clear and evident by a moment's glance at the events of the war, and the public transactions during that period. Whilst, therefore, in consideration of the uniform acts of condescension thus observed towards them by the Sublime Porte, they, on their side, ought also to have been steady in preserving peace; yet, those among them, who found the means of assuming to themselves the reins of government by favour of the revolution, began to devise various pretences, and, under an illusive idea of liberty—a liberty so called in word, but which in reality knows no other laws but the subversion of every established government (after the example of France), the abo-

lishment of all religions, the destruction of every country, the plunder of property, and the dissolution of all human society—to occupy themselves in nothing but in misleading and imposing upon the ignorant amongst the people, pretending to reduce mankind to the state of the brute creation; and this, to favour their own private interests, and render the government permanent in their own hands.

Actuated by such principles, they made it their maxim to stir up and corrupt, indiscriminately, the subjects of every power, whether distant or near, either in peace or at war, and to excite them to revolt against their natural sovereigns and government.

Whilst, on one hand, their minister at Constantinople, pursuant to that system of duplicity and deceit which is their custom every where, made professions of friendship for the Ottoman empire, endeavouring to make the Sublime Porte the dupe of their insidious projects, and to forward their object of exciting her against other friendly powers; the commanders and generals of their army in Italy, upon the other hand, were engaged in the heinous attempt of perverting the subjects of his majesty the Grand Signor, by sending agents, (persons notorious for their intriguing practices) into Anatolia, Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago, and by spreading manifestoes of the most insidious tenor; among which the one addressed by Buonaparte to the people of Macriò, with several others distributed by the same, are sufficiently known to the public.

Upon the Sublime Porte's complaining to the directory of this conduct of their commanders and generals,

generals, their answer was—that all proceedings on the part of their officers, contrary to friendship, were not with the consent of the directory; that the same should be prevented, and their officers warned against it; the wish of the French government being to strengthen more and more the antient friendship subsisting with the Sublime Porte.

In consequence of this answer, delivered officially on their part, it was expected that the said generals would have left off their seditious pursuits. But nevertheless, no change appearing in their conduct, and their perseverance in such insidious practices being greater than ever, it became obvious that the answers of the directory were only fictitious and deceitful; that the intriguing attempts of their agents could not but be dictated by the instructions which were given them; and consequently, that any further complaint would be of no avail whatever.

Notwithstanding these transactions, however, the Sublime Porte, in the hopes of the directory altering its system of conduct, and laying aside the senseless pursuit of wishing to overturn the universe; in expectation of seeing things in France, from the harassed situation of that country, at length take a different turn, by the people refusing to bear any longer those intolerable evils and disasters which have been brought upon them, from the personal views of a few upstart individuals, since the commencement of the revolution; and with the view of preventing secret enmity from producing an open rupture, did not alter her course, but preferred keeping silence.

In the beginning of the war with the other powers, the French go-

vernment had declared, that their intention was not to acquire new territory, but, on the contrary, to restore every such conquest as might have been made by their arms during the contest: contrary to which, they not only have kept possession of various extensive provinces, snatched by them from the belligerent powers; but not content with this, profiting by the changes which had prevailed among the allied courts through their intrigues, have put off the mask entirely, and, developing their secret views, without reason or justice have fallen upon several free and independent republics and states who had held themselves neutral, like the Sublime Porte, invading their territories when least provided with the means of defence, and subjecting them to their will by open force and hostility.

Thus, no one being left to controul them, they tore the veil of all decorum at once; and, unmindful of the obligations of treaties, and to convince the world that friendship and enmity are the same thing in their eyes, contrary to the rights of nations, and in violation of the ties subsisting between the two courts, they came, in a manner altogether unprecedented, like a set of pirates, and made a sudden invasion in Egypt, the most precious among the provinces of the Ottoman Porte; of which they took forcible possession at a time when they had experienced nothing from this court but demonstrations of friendship.

Upon the first surmise of the French project to invade that province, Ruffin, their chargé d'affaires at this residence, was invited to a conference, where he was questioned officially about this business: he first declared he had no intelli-

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gence whatever respecting it; but he gave it, as a speculation of his own, that if such an enterprise ever proved true, it probably must be to take revenge of the beys, and to annoy and attack the English settlements in the East Indies.

In answer to this, it was circumstantially stated to him, that the smallest attempt, on the part of the French, upon Cairo, on whatever pretext it might be founded, would be taken as a declaration of war, and thereby the friendship subsisting between the two courts since the most ancient times, would, both in a legal and political sense, be converted into enmity; and the Ottoman empire would not suffer the loss of a handful of sand of the Egyptian territory; that the whole Ottoman sect would set itself in motion for the deliverance of those blessed lands; and that if the chastisement of the beys of Egypt was necessary, it behoved the Sublime Porte to inflict it on them as her dependents; that the interference of the French in this business was inconsistent with the rights of nations; that the court of Great Britain being the dearest friend of the Ottoman empire, the Sublime Porte would never consent to the passage of French troops through her territory to act against their settlements; that in short, should even their expedition to Egypt have no other object but this, it would be equally construed into a declaration of war: of all which he was charged to make the earliest communication to the directory in this very language.

Dispatches, bearing instructions to the same effect, were at the same time written to Aali Efendi, the Sublime Porte's ambassador at Paris, who was moreover directed to

demand officially an explanation of the matter upon the spot.

Before the communications sent by Ruffin to the directory, and the dispatches transmitted by the Sublime Porte to her ambassador before named, a letter of an old date was received by the said Ruffin, expressing that Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt was true; but that the object was to secure some commercial advantages, by bringing the beys to an account, and to hurt Great Britain; that an ambassador had been appointed to prefer several propositions favourable to the interests of the Ottoman Porte, and to adjust the affair in question; with this further ridiculous hint, that were the Porte to declare war for this against the republic, both courts would lay themselves open to an attack on the part of the emperor; all this the said chargé-d'affaires delivered officially, and he also presented a copy of that letter.

Upon the other hand, in the answer received meanwhile from the Ottoman ambassador above mentioned, it was stated, that, in conformity to his instructions, he had had an interview with Talleyrand Perigord, the minister of external relations, in which he had produced his dispatches, explained their purport, and demanded, officially, a categorical answer: that the said minister (forgetting, as it is to be supposed, the tenor of the letter which had been written to Ruffin some time before) positively disavowed the expedition against Egypt, and said that Buonaparte's commission had no other object but the conquest of Malta; that the abolition of the order there being a measure conducive to the benefit of all the Turks, the Sublime Porte ought to feel even obliged by it; that the directory had nothing more at heart

than to maintain the peace existing with the Porte since time immemorial, and more and more to strengthen the same; thus barefacedly exhibiting a farce of the most artful duplicity.

The wide contradiction between the above two communications being visibly a fresh artifice by which to mislead the Ottoman Porte with her eyes open, and to gain time until intelligence could be procured respecting the affairs of Egypt, the result of which had not then come to their knowledge, must not this most extraordinary event be taken as a palpable demonstration, that the directors of the French government, to second their own ambition and arrogance, have actually lost all recollection of those laws observed and maintained in every regular government, and that no faith whatever is to be placed in their words and professions?

From the tenor of their arbitrary proceedings and despotic conduct, as too well witnessed from first to last, it is clear and evident that their project is no other but to banish every orderly institution from the face of the world; to overset human society; and, by an alternate play of secret intrigue or open hostility, as best suits their end, to derange the constitution of every established independent state, by creating (as they have done in Italy) a number of small republics, of which the French is to be the parent mother, and thus to sway and to conduct every thing after their own will every where.

Now Egypt being the portal of the two venerable cities, Mecca and Medina, and the present operations in that quarter being of a nature affecting all the Mahomedan sect at large, the Sublime Porte,

consistently with her express declarations to the above French chargé-d'affaires, and through her ambassador to the directory at Paris, feels compelled, by every law, to resist the sudden and unprovoked aggressions and hostilities committed by the French as above, and, with a full confidence in the assistance of the omnipotent God, to set about repelling and destroying the enemy by sea and land. Thus to wage war against France is become a precept of religion incumbent upon all mussulmen.

In consequence whereof, the afore-named chargé-d'affaires, together with the officers of that mission, have been sent to the Seven Towers, to be detained there as hostages until such time as Aali Effendi before named, and those of his retinue, be arrived from Paris: and the consuls, merchants, and French properties in Constantinople, and in other parts of the Ottoman empire, shall also be kept in deposit, and as a security, until the merchants, dependents of the Sublime Porte, with their shipping and properties, as also the public ships, with their equipages, detained in the province of Egypt (prisoners of war excepted) be set at liberty.

To repel the perfidy of these usurpers, who have raised the standard of rebellion and trouble in France, is a measure in which not the safety and tranquillity of the Sublime Porte alone, but also that of all the powers in Europe is concerned. Wherefore the best hopes are entertained of the cordial co-operation of all friendly courts, as well as of their disposition to fulfil, by every means in their power, their duties of friendship and of assistance in the present cause.

1 Rebuilakir, 1213.
(11 September, 1798.)

Imperial

Imperial Decree, promulgated at the Porte, on Saturday, 1st September.

O you, Kaimakam-Pasha, these are addressed.

Ever since the supreme vizir, Mehmed pasha, came to that office, instructions were constantly given him to attend to the defence of the Ottoman dominions, and never to be off his guard against the plots of enemies. He, however, from selfish motives, has attended to nothing but his own interest; so that in the dark himself, with respect to the evil designs of those brutish * infidels the French, from not procuring proper intelligence, he did not apprise the inhabitants of Egypt thereof in good time.

When the unhappy tidings from hence came to our imperial ear, a full month after that insufferable event had come to pass, such were our grief and concern, that, we take God to witness, it drew tears from our eyes, and deprived us of sleep and rest.

We have, therefore, immediately deposed him from the office of vizir, and have appointed, in his place, Youssouff pasha, governor of Erzerum; until whose arrival at our sublime gate we appoint and constitute you, Mustafa y, to be Kaimakum.

Now, it being incumbent upon true believers to combat those worthless brutes the French, and it being become a positive duty for our imperial person to deliver the ceded territories from their accursed hands, and to revenge the insults which they have offered to our generals, no delay whatever is to take place for the arrival of the vizir; but the most vigorous

measures must be pursued to attack them by sea and land.

Wherefore, by a deliberation with the illustrious lawyers, ministers, and chieftains, our subjects, you must (with a full confidence in God and his prophet) fix upon the effectual means of freeing the province of Egypt from the presence of such wretches. You will acquaint all the true believers in the respective quarters that we are at war with the French; and, turning night into day, will apply your utmost efforts to take revenge of them.

You will adopt the most vigilant conduct towards defending the other Mohamedan provinces, and our imperial frontiers, from the plots and malice of the enemy, by the due reinforcement of every port and place with troops and military stores.

You will likewise direct your zealous attention towards the due supply of daily provisions to the inhabitants of this our imperial residence; and will watch over the affairs of all persons in general, until the supreme vizir do arrive.

We shall observe your exertions; and may the omnipotent God ordain his divine favour to attend our undertakings, and render us successful in the vindication of our cause.

The following Message from the President of the United States was read in the House of Representatives on Monday the 19th of March, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of
Representatives,

The dispatches from the envoys extraordinary of the United States to the French republic, which were

* Original, Swine.

mentioned in my message to both houses of congress, of the 5th inst. have been examined and maturely considered.

While I feel a satisfaction in informing you, that their exertions for the adjustment of the differences between the two nations have been sincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation that the objects of their mission can be accomplished on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation.

The result cannot with justice be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this government, or to any indisposition to forego secondary interests for the preservation of peace. Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wish, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid, by all reasonable concessions, any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers vested in our envoys were commensurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence which might justly be reposed in the abilities, patriotism, and integrity of the characters to whom the negotiation was committed. After a careful review of the whole subject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can discern nothing which could have insured or contributed to success, that has been omitted on my part, and nothing further which can be attempted, consistently with maxims for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which constitute the basis of our national sovereignty.

Under these circumstances, I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations which have been formerly made; and to exhort you to adopt with promptitude, decision,

and unanimity, such measures as the ample resources of the country afford, for the protection of our seafaring and commercial citizens; for the defence of any exposed portions of our territory; for replenishing our arsenals, establishing foundries and military manufactures; and to provide such efficient revenue as will be necessary to defray extraordinary expenses, and supply the deficiencies which may be occasioned by depredations on our commerce.

The present state of things is so essentially different from that in which instructions were given to collectors to restrain vessels of the United States from sailing in an armed condition, that the principle on which those orders were issued has ceased to exist. I therefore deem it proper to inform congress, that I no longer conceive myself justifiable in continuing them, unless in particular cases, where there may be reasonable ground of suspicion that such vessels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

In all your proceedings it will be important to manifest a zeal, vigour, and concert in defence of the national rights, proportioned to the danger with which they are threatened.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
19th March, 1798.

Saturday, December 8, 1798, the President of the United States met both Houses of Congress, in the Representatives' Chamber, and addressed them as follows :

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of
Representatives,

While with reverence and resignation we contemplate the dispensations of Divine Providence, in the alarming and destructive pestilence
with

with which several of our cities and towns have been visited, there is cause for gratitude and mutual congratulations that the malady has disappeared; and that we are again permitted to assemble in safety at the seat of government, for the discharge of our important duties. But when we reflect that this fatal disorder has, within a few years, made repeated ravages in some of our principal sea-port towns, and with increased malignancy, and when we consider the magnitude of the evils arising from the interruption of public and private business, whereby the national interests are deeply affected, I think it my duty to invite the legislature of the union to examine the expediency of establishing suitable regulations in aid of the health-laws of the respective states; for these being formed on the idea that contagious sickness may be communicated through the channels of commerce, there seems to be a necessity that congress, who alone can regulate trade, should frame a system which, while it may tend to preserve the general health, may be compatible with the interests of commerce, and the safety of the revenue.

While we think on this calamity, and sympathise with the immediate sufferers, we have abundant reason to present to the Supreme Being our annual oblations of gratitude for a liberal participation in the ordinary blessings of his providence. To the usual subjects of gratitude, I cannot omit to add one of the first importance to our well-being and safety; I mean that spirit which has arisen in our country against the menaces and aggression of a foreign nation. A manly sense of national honour, dignity, and independence has appeared, which, if encouraged and invigorated by

every branch of the government, will enable us to view, undismayed, the enterprises of any foreign power, and become the sure foundation of national prosperity and glory.

The course of the transactions in relation to the United States and France, which have come to my knowledge during your recess, will be made the subject of a future communication. That communication will confirm the ultimate failure of the measures which have been taken by the government of the United States towards an amicable adjustment of differences with that power. You will at the same time perceive that the French government appears solicitous to impress the opinion that it is averse to a rupture with this country, and that it has, in a qualified manner, declared itself willing to receive a minister from the United States for the purpose of restoring a good understanding. It is unfortunate for professions of this kind that they should be expressed in terms which may countenance the inadmissible pretension of a right to prescribe the qualifications which a minister from the United States should possess; and that, while France is asserting the existence of a disposition on her part to conciliate with sincerity the differences which have arisen, the sincerity of a like disposition on the part of the United States, of which so many demonstrative proofs have been given, should even be indirectly questioned. It is also worthy of observation, that the decree of the directory alleged to be intended to restrain the depredations of French cruisers on our commerce, has not given, and cannot give any relief: it enjoins them to conform to all the laws of France relative to carrying and prizes, while these laws are themselves the sources

sources of the depredations, of which we have so long, so justly, and so fruitlessly complained.

The law of France enacted in January last, which subjects to capture and condemnation neutral vessels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter are of British fabric or produce, although the entire property belong to neutrals, instead of being rescinded, has lately received a confirmation, by the failure of a proposition for its repeal. While this law, which is an unequivocal act of war on the commerce of the nations it attacks, continues in force, those nations can see in the French government only a power regardless of their essential rights, of their independence and sovereignty; and if they possess the means, they can reconcile nothing with their interest and honour but a firm resistance.

Hitherto, therefore, nothing is discoverable in the conduct of France which ought to change or relax our measures of defence; on the contrary, to extend and invigorate them is our true policy. We have no reason to regret that these measures have been thus far adopted and pursued; and in proportion as we enlarge our view of the portentous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover new and cogent motives for the full development of our energies and resources.

But in demonstrating by our conduct that we do not fear war, in the necessary protection of our rights and honour, we shall give no room to infer that we abandon the desire of peace. An efficient preparation for war can alone ensure peace. It is peace that we have uniformly and perseveringly cultivated, and harmony between us and France may be restored at her option. But to send another minister, without

more determinate assurances that he would be received, would be an act of humiliation to which the United States ought not to submit: it must therefore be left with France, if she is indeed desirous of accommodation, to take the requisite steps. The United States will steadily observe the maxims by which they have hitherto been governed. They will respect the sacred rights of embassy; and with a sincere disposition on the part of France to desist from hostility, to make reparation for the injuries heretofore committed on our commerce, and to do justice in future, there will be no obstacle to the restoration of a friendly intercourse. In making to you this declaration, we give a pledge to France and the world that the executive authority of this country will attend to the humane and pacific policy which has invariably governed its proceedings, in conformity with the wishes of the different branches of the government and of the people of the United States. But considering the late manifestations of her policy towards foreign nations, I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negotiate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable. These alone will give to us an equal treaty, and insure its observance.

Among the measures of preparation which appear expedient, I take the liberty to recall your attention to the naval establishment. The beneficial effects of the small naval armament provided under the acts of the last session are known and acknowledged. Perhaps no country ever experienced more sudden and remarkable advantages from any measure of policy than we have derived from the arming for
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our maritime protection and defence. We ought, without loss of time, to lay the foundation for an increase of our navy, to a size sufficient to guard our coast and protect our trade. Such a naval force, as it is doubtless in the power of the United States to create and maintain, would also afford to them the best means of general defence, by facilitating the safe transportation of troops and stores to every part of our extensive coast.

To accomplish this important object, a prudent foresight requires that systematical measures be adopted, for procuring at all times the requisite timber and other supplies. In what manner this shall be done I leave to your consideration.

I will now advert, gentlemen, to some matters of less moment, but proper to be communicated to the national legislature.

After the Spanish garrisons had evacuated the posts they occupied at the Natchez and Walnut Hills, the commissioner of the United States commenced his observations to ascertain the point near the Mississippi which terminated the northernmost point of the thirty-first degree of north latitude.—From thence he proceeded to run the boundary line between the United States and Spain. He was afterwards joined by the Spanish commissioner, where the work of the former was confined; and they proceeded together to the demarkation of the line. Recent information renders it probable that the southern Indians, either instigated to oppose the demarkation, or jealous of the consequences of suffering white people to run a line over lands to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, have, ere this time, stopped the progress of the commissioners. And, consider-

ing the mischiefs which may result from continuing the demarkation, in opposition to the will of the Indian tribes, the great expense attending it, and that the boundaries which the commissioners have actually established probably extend at least as far as the Indian title has been extinguished, it will perhaps become expedient and necessary to suspend further proceedings, by recalling our commissioner.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the fifth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and his Britannic majesty, to determine what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, have finally decided that question. On the 25th of October, they made their declaration, that a river called Schoodiac, which falls into Passamaquoddy-bay, at its north-western quarter, was the true St. Croix, intended in the treaty of peace, as far as its great fork, where one of its streams comes from the westward, and the other from the northward; and that the latter stream is the continuation of the St. Croix to its source. This decision, it is understood, will preclude all contention among individual claimants, as it seems that the Schoodiac and its northern branch bounds the grants of lands which have been made by the respective adjoining governments.—A subordinate question, however, it has been suggested, still remains to be determined. Between the mouth of the St. Croix, as now settled, and what is usually called the Bay of Fundy, lie a number of valuable islands. The commissioners have not continued the boundary lines through any chan-
nel

nel of these islands; and unless the bay of Passamaquoddy be a part of the bay of Fundy, this further adjustment of boundary will be necessary. But it is apprehended that this will not be a matter of any difficulty.

Such progress has been made in the examination and decision of cases of captures and condemnations of American vessels, which were the subject of the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, that it is supposed the commissioners will be able to bring their business to a conclusion in August of the ensuing year.

The commissioners acting under the twenty-fifth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain have adjusted most of the claims of our citizens, for losses sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his catholic majesty, during the late war between France and Spain.

Various circumstances have concurred to delay the execution of the law for augmenting the military establishment.—Among these is the desire of obtaining the fullest information to direct the best selection of officers. As this object will now be speedily accomplished, it is expected that the raising and organizing of the troops will proceed without obstacle and with effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations which will be necessary for the service of the ensuing year to be laid before you, accompanied with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to

a recent period. It will afford you satisfaction to infer the great extent and solidity of the public resources from the prosperous state of the finances, notwithstanding the unexampled embarrassments which have attended commerce. When you reflect on the conspicuous examples of patriotism and liberality which have been exhibited by our mercantile fellow-citizens, and how great a proportion of the public resources depends on their enterprise, you will naturally consider whether their convenience cannot be promoted and reconciled with the security of the revenue by a revision of the system by which the collection is at present regulated.

During your recess, measures have been steadily pursued for effecting the valuations and returns directed by the act of the last session, preliminary to the assessment and collection of a direct tax. No other delays or obstacles have been experienced, except such as were expected to arise from the great extent of our country, and the magnitude and novelty of the operation, and enough has been accomplished to assure the fulfilment of the views of the legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I cannot close this address, without once more adverting to our political situation, and inculcating the essential importance of uniting in the maintenance of our dearest interests; and I trust, that by the temper and wisdom of your proceedings, and by a harmony of measures, we shall secure to our country that weight and respect to which it is so justly entitled.

JOHN ADAMS.

Public Acts passed in the Second Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain.

December 30, 1797.

Act for raising a certain sum of money by loans on exchequer bills for the service of the year 1798.

For continuing the additional duties on distilleries in the highlands of Scotland.

For the regulation of his majesty's marine forces when on shore.

For regulating the exportation and carrying coastwise of wheat and rye, &c.

To continue the act relating to the admission of certain articles of merchandize in neutral ships, and for making regulations respecting the trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

Annual indemnity act for persons holding places and neglecting to qualify.

Act to enlarge the time for raising a militia in Scotland.

Jan. 12, 1798.

Act for granting to his majesty an aid and continuation for the prosecution of the war.

For allowing a certain proportion of the militia to enlist into his majesty's other forces.

Feb. 20.

Act to enable his majesty to order out a certain proportion of supplementary militia, and to provide for the necessary augmentation of men in the several companies of militia, by incorporating the supplementary militia therewith.

March 9.

Act for raising a further sum of money by loans or exchequer bills for the service of the year 1798.

The mutiny act.

For repealing the duties on gold and silver watch-cases.

1798.

To permit the importation of salt from Portugal in neutral ships.

For rectifying mistakes in the land-tax act.

April 5.

Act for reviving and continuing the duties on distilleries in the highlands of Scotland.

For providing for the defence of the realm, and for indemnifying persons who may suffer in their property by such measures as may be necessary for that purpose.

For disallowing the bounty on sail-cloth or canvas, the manufacture of Great Britain, exported to Ireland.

To continue the laws respecting the bounties on British and Irish linens, and for regulating the duties on tobacco-pipe clay, rape seed, Greenland fisheries, manufactures of flax and cotton, &c.

For reviving an act authorising his majesty to permit the exportation of wheat, &c. to Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney.

To prevent, during the war, persons residing in Great Britain from advancing money or effects for the purchase, or on the credit of debts owing to the government of the United Provinces, without licence, and for extending the act to prevent traitorous correspondence with the said provinces.

For the regulation of quarantine, and goods removed from one ship to another.

For increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid by inn-keepers and others on quartering soldiers.

April 21.

Act to empower his majesty to secure and detain such persons as are suspected of conspiring against his person and government.

May 7.

Act for raising the sum of 17,000,000*l.* by way of annuities.

(R)

For

For enlarging the time of appealing in prize causes.

For amending the act relative to the importation and exportation of certain goods in Jamaica, Grenada, Dominica, and New Providence.

May 10.

For granting additional duties on salt.

For granting additional duties of excise on tea.

For repealing the duties on houses, windows and lights, inhabited houses, clocks and watches, and granting other duties on all these, excepting clocks and watches.

For repealing the duties upon male servants, carriages, &c. and granting other duties in lieu of the same.

To prevent commercial connexion with Switzerland, without licence.

To enable his majesty to call out a part of the militia of Scotland.

May 26.

Act for altering and amending the land-tax act, as far as relates to the qualifications of commissioners.

For more effectually and speedily manning the navy.

June 1.

Act to continue the alien act.

To regulate the trial of causes, indictment, and other proceedings within the counties of certain cities and towns corporate.

For authorising the billeting of such troops of yeomanry cavalry as may be desirous of assembling for the purpose of being trained together, and for exempting from the payment of certain duties persons providing horses for the said yeomanry cavalry.

June 21.

Act for the redemption of the land tax.

For raising money by lottery.

For a duty on armorial bearings.

For regulating the duties on spices.

For enabling his majesty to accept the services of such militia as may offer to serve in Ireland.

For regulating the draw-backs and bounty on sugar.

To amend the laws of excise relating to coach-makers, auctioneers, beer, cyder, and certain stamps on hides and skins, draw-backs on wine and sweets.

To revive and continue the act which prohibits the importation of light silver coin of this realm from foreign countries into Great Britain and Ireland.

For allowing gold wares to be manufactured at a standard lower than is now allowed by law.

To prevent the exportation of base coin to the West Indies.

For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of England.

To continue the act for the more effectual encouragement of the British fisheries.

For amending an act to prevent frauds in weighing and packing butter.

For amending an act for the du making of bread, and to regulate the assize thereof in the city and liberties, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange.

For preventing the depasturing of forests, commons, and open fields, with sheep infected with the scab or mange.

June 28.

Act for the better protection of the trade of the kingdom, and for granting additional duties of customs.

For raising an additional sum of money by loans or exchequer bills.

To

To authorise exchequer bills to be issued on the credit of the loan of 17 millions.

To enable the lords of the treasury to issue exchequer bills on the credit of the money raised by contribution.

For regulating the salt duties.

For the better execution of the act granting his majesty an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war.

For extending the duties of vellum, parchment, and paper stamps, to all other materials.

For abolishing certain offices in the customs.

For preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for regulating the printing,

&c. of such papers in other respects.

To prevent his majesty's subjects from going to or remaining in France, or carrying on correspondence there.

To amend the act respecting aliens.

For regulating the shipping, and carrying of slaves in British vessels from Africa.

June 29.

For raising the sum of three millions by loans or exchequer bills.

For reviving and continuing the duties on distilleries in the highlands of Scotland, until April 10, 1799.

For ascertaining the duty payable on taxed carts.

For the regulation of the provisional cavalry.



BIOGRAPHICAL
ANECDOTES
AND
CHARACTERS.

B I O G R A P H I C A L

ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS.

VINDICATION of the CHARACTER of the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

[From the first Volume of the HISTORY of GREAT BRITAIN, from the REVOLUTION to the Accession of the House of HANOVER, by W. BELSHAM.]

“**N**O character has laboured under greater obloquy than that of the earl of Shaftesbury: yet he appears from the general tenor of his conduct to have deserved highly of his country; and those parts of it which are at all questionable have been most grossly and invidiously aggravated. It is the province of history to correct these errors, and to distribute with impartial justice the awards of praise or censure. Unfortunately for the memory of lord Shaftesbury, the most eloquent historian of the age, Mr. Hume, has in relation to him imbibed all the prejudices of preceding writers, in all their virulence and all their absurdity. His ideas of this celebrated nobleman are indeed evidently and almost wholly taken from bishop Burnet, low as the authority of that prelate stands with him upon most other occasions. But what Mr. Hume remarks of the duke of Albemarle is at least as true of lord Shaftesbury, ‘that bishop Burnet, agreeably to

‘his own factious spirit, treats this ‘nobleman with great malignity.’ Mr. Hume has even copied the ridiculous notion of the bishop, that lord Shaftesbury was addicted to judicial astrology. Lord Shaftesbury is known to have entertained a dislike and contempt of Burnet; and possessing a strong turn for humour, in order to avoid serious disquisition, he might possibly divert himself at times with the bishop’s curiosity and credulity. At the period of the Restoration, few persons stood higher in the esteem of the nation at large than sir Anthony Ashley Cooper; and though decidedly of opinion, in opposition to general Monk, that conditions ought to have been proposed for the security of public liberty, the king, nothing offended at his warmth of patriotism, even before his coronation created him a peer by the title of lord Ashley. And in the preamble to his patent, the restoration is expressly said ‘to be ‘chiefly owing to him; and that af-

ter many endeavours to free the nation from the evils in which it was involved, he at length by his wisdom and councils, in concert with general Monk, delivered it from the servitude under which it had so long groaned.' He was also made governor of the isle of Wight, chancellor of the exchequer, and lord lieutenant of the county of Dorset: and he had, in conjunction with three other persons his intimate friends, a grant of the great estate of the Wallop family, which they afterwards nobly reconveyed to the original proprietors—the deeds of trust and conveyance being still extant.

“Notwithstanding the appointment of lord Clarendon as first minister, it is perfectly well ascertained, though too superficially passed over by Mr. Hume, that the council were greatly divided in political opinion; and that the harsh, bigoted, and arbitrary measures of that nobleman were invariably opposed by the lords Ashley, Robarts, Manchester, Holles, Aunesley, secretary Morrice, &c. and even at times by the lord treasurer Southampton himself, the noble friend of Clarendon, and who was also, to the chagrin of the chancellor, not less intimately connected with lord Ashley. The earl of Clarendon was supported by the duke of York and the whole French interest, which on the other hand the chancellor espoused with strong and dangerous predilection; as the negotiations of the count d'Eftrades evince beyond all controversy. On the disgrace of this minister A. D. 1667, a new system was adopted; the French and high church influence seemed at an end; the triple alliance was concluded; mild and equitable measures were recommended from the throne to the

parliament; they were exhorted by the king, ‘seriously to think of some course to beget a better union and composure among his protestant subjects in matters of religion, whereby they might not only be induced to submit quietly to his government, but also cheerfully give their assistance to the support of it.’ And the horrible tyranny practised, under the sanction of Clarendon, in Scotland, was checked by a royal letter addressed by the king to the Scottish council, importing ‘that another way of proceeding was necessary for his service.’ This system continued for near three years, to the great advantage of the nation, and the proportionate indignation of the duke of York and of the whole French and popish faction; through whose fatal influence the king, ever wavering between the two parties, was at length induced to adopt new counsels and new measures. Agreeably, however, to his refined and cautious policy, he still retained and treated with great demonstrations of regard divers of the moderate and popular leaders, amongst whom by far the most distinguished was lord Ashley, who was well known by the duke of York to be inveterate in his aversion, and inflexible in his opposition, to him and his designs. Nor is it any just subject of reproach to lord Ashley, when such men as Holles, Aunesley, and Robarts remained in office, that he did not immediately quit his connections with the court. Undoubtedly he flattered himself that, by a partial and external compliance with the measures of the sovereign, he and his friends might eventually recover their ascendancy. With this view he accepted, with the title of Shaftesbury, of the custody of the great seal; not surely with

with a design of promoting, but of counteracting, the projects of the cabal. He was entering, as he well knew, into a scene, not of political harmony, but of discord and confusion. Writing several months before to his friend sir William Morrice, late secretary of state, who had retired from public life, he says, ‘The Lapland knots are untied, and we are in horrid storms.’ It is true that Buckingham and Lauderdale, who had originally professed themselves inimical to the measures of the court, now yielded a passive and abject submission to it. But this was so far from being true, or even suspected of the earl of Shaftesbury, that he embraced a very early opportunity, after his appointment as chancellor, by an incident, trivial indeed in itself, but decisive in its effect, to demonstrate that he was irreconcilably at variance with the York and popish faction. The duke of York had been for several years accustomed to place himself, in the house of peers, on the right hand of the throne, upon the seat appropriated to the prince of Wales. But on the opening of the session in the spring of 1673, lord Shaftesbury, as chancellor, refused to proceed to business till his royal highness had removed himself to his proper place on the left hand of the throne. This threw the duke into a vehement passion, an infirmity to which he was extremely subject; and he refused compliance in the most provoking language, using, without regard to dignity or decorum, the opprobrious terms *villain* and *rascal*. To which lord Shaftesbury, with that command of temper and readiness of retort for which he was celebrated, calmly replied, ‘I am obliged to your highness for not also styling me papist and coward.’

In conclusion the duke was compelled to submit, to his unspeakable chagrin and mortification.

“When the parliament had declared their disapprobation of the new system, upon which lord Shaftesbury doubtless depended for a change of measures, without effect; this nobleman thought it necessary to express publicly his concurrence with the sense of parliament, particularly in relation to the declaration of indulgence. In the same memorable debate, lord Clifford defended the court measures with the most intemperate vehemence. At the termination of it, the duke of York is said to have whispered to the king, ‘What a rogue have you of a lord chancellor!’ to which the king replied, ‘What a fool have you of a lord treasurer!’ But the king, if surprised, was not enraged at the conduct of Shaftesbury. On the contrary, anxious to preserve that sort of balance in his councils on which he secretly relied for refuge and safety, and placing the highest confidence in the talents of this nobleman, he immediately gave indications of a change of system, by cancelling the declaration, and giving his assent to the test act, which lord Shaftesbury supported in the house of lords, in opposition to Clifford, with such energy of argument and splendor of eloquence, that Andrew Marvel, so famous for his own political integrity, observes, ‘Upon this occasion it was that the earl of Shaftesbury, though then lord chancellor of England, yet engaged so far in defence of that act and of the protestant religion, that in due time it cost him his place, and was the first moving cause of all those misadventures and obloquy which he since lies under.’ In his excellent speech to the new lord

treasurer Danby, June 1673, on his taking the oaths before him in the court of chancery, he remarks, no doubt with a strong feeling of the difficulties of his own situation, 'that the address and means to attain great things are oftentimes very different from those that are necessary to maintain and establish a sure and long possession of them.' Lord Shaftesbury continued to be much consulted and caressed by the king during the whole interval which elapsed between the recess of parliament on the 29th March, and its next meeting, late in October. But though the king was prevailed upon to re-assemble the parliament at this juncture, adverse counsels again predominated in his ever fluctuating mind; and lord Shaftesbury was assured that he meant to dissolve the parliament, to renew his connections with France, to continue the Dutch war, and to permit the marriage of the duke of York with the princess of Modena. That nobleman then took his final resolution; and by the language which he used at the commencement of the session he shewed how little he was disposed to keep any measures with the court. After finishing the speech which he delivered *ex officio* and by command, he expressed, contrary to the established custom, and to the indignation of the popish junto, 'his own hearty wishes and prayers that this session might equal, might exceed the honour of the last; that it might perfect what the last begun, for the safety of the king and kingdom—that it might be for ever famous for having established upon a durable foundation our religion, laws, and properties.' Shortly after he told the king, 'that, though he was deeply sensible of the personal obligations he owed him, he was

'no longer able to serve him—that, had his advice prevailed, he would have engaged his life and fortune to have made him the most beloved and powerful prince in Christendom; and that, seeing him in the hands of a party so contrary to the interests he had been always contending for, he was satisfied the king's next step must be to send for the great seal.' The king seemed much affected, and promised never to forsake him or the protestant interest; but would not be dissuaded from his purpose of dissolving, or at least proroguing, the parliament after a session of a few days. Lord Shaftesbury predicted the dangerous consequences of this step, and the irreparable breach it must create between the king and the nation. But Charles was immovable; and instigated by the duke of York and the popish faction, he sent, as Shaftesbury was prepared to expect, secretary Coventry to demand the seal November 9th 1673. 'The same day,' as we are informed by Dr. Kennet, 'he was visited by prince Rupert and most of the peers and persons of quality about the town, who acknowledged that the nation had been obliged to him for the just discharge of the trust that had been reposed in him, and returned him their thanks.'

"But justice to the memory of lord Shaftesbury requires, that the confused and invidious statements of Mr. Hume should be more closely investigated, in order to manifest the utter incompetency of that celebrated historian to pass a judgment upon this nobleman's character and conduct. Mr. Hume affirms, after Burnet indeed, that sir Orlando Bridgeman was removed from his office for refusing to affix the great seal to the declaration of indulgence,

dulgence, and intimates that Shaftesbury was made chancellor for that very purpose; whereas sir Orlando Bridgeman continued in possession of the great seal eight months after the declaration was signed, sealed, and published, i. e. from the 15th of March to the 17th November 1672, and was then, as stated in the official notice, ‘permitted to resign on account of his great age and infirmities.’

“Mr. Hume asserts, after Burnet, that lord Shaftesbury suggested to Clifford the infamous advice of shutting up the exchequer; although these statesmen were at this very time inveterate political adversaries. And there is extant a paper of objections, admirably penned, left by lord Shaftesbury with the king, against that violent and iniquitous measure; and also a letter of the same nobleman, in which, advertizing to this report, he styles it ‘foolish as well as false. If any man consider,’ says he, ‘the circumstance of the time when it was done, and that it was the prologue of making lord Clifford lord high treasurer, he cannot very justly suspect me of the counsel for that business, unless he thinks me at the same time out of my wits.’ And the duke of Ormond, a man of honour, though of the Clarendon or York party, was heard to declare ‘his wonder why people accused lord Ashley of giving that advice; for he himself was present when it was first moved by lord Clifford, and he heard lord Ashley passionately oppose it.’

“Mr. Hume tells us, that in the famous speech made by lord Shaftesbury as chancellor in the spring session of 1673, he enlarged on the topics suggested by the king, and added many extraordinary positions of his own. This is extremely in-

accurate. According to the fashion of the times, the speech delivered by the chancellor in the king’s name was considered as the king’s speech, and was previously agreed upon in council as part of it. Lord Shaftesbury expressed in strong terms to his friend the famous Locke his uneasiness at the part which he was thus compelled to act, particularly noticing the obnoxious phrase ‘*de-lenda est Carthago.*’ And M. le Clerc remarks upon the occasion, ‘that those (in Holland) who did not know the chancellor spoke only *ex officio*, conceived a bad opinion of him.’ The earl of Clarendon had in the same manner vindicated, *ex officio* and in his capacity of chancellor, the first Dutch war, which he had previously and vehemently opposed in the cabinet, without any imputation upon his political integrity; and why should there be one standard of rectitude for Clarendon and another for Shaftesbury? The apology for both must be found in lord Shaftesbury’s own weighty remark in his address to the earl of Danby.

“Mr. Hume’s narrative evidently implies, if it does not expressly affirm, that lord Shaftesbury abandoned the court *because* the king, intimidated by the commons, had cancelled the declaration; whereas the king had as yet given no tokens of an intention to recede from the declaration; and lord Clifford had vindicated it in high and lofty terms, calling the vote of the house of commons ‘*monstrum horrendum, ingens!*’ when lord Shaftesbury arose, and said he must differ *toto cælo* from the noble lord who spoke last. And then followed his famous speech in condemnation of the declaration. The king, urged by the commons, unsupported by the lords, and alarmed at the defection of his most

popular minister, shortly after broke the seal with his own hand, March 7th; and the next day lord Shaftesbury, with the king's leave, reported it to the house of lords.

“Never,” says Mr. Hume, “was turn more sudden, or less calculated to save appearances. Immediately he entered into all the cabals of the country party, and discovered to them, perhaps magnified, the arbitrary designs of the court, in which he himself had borne so deep a share.” But this is mere historical romance. Lord Shaftesbury had never relinquished his connections with the country party, the leaders of which, Lyttelton, Powle, Ruffel, &c. were his particular friends;—and he was never accused or suspected by the patriots in the house of commons of any design inimical to the liberties or interests of his country. On the other hand, if the king conceived his conduct to be as base and treacherous as Mr. Hume represents it, how is his continuance in office for the space of nine months after this period to be accounted for? And why was he at last dismissed, as the high church historian Echard himself relates, with such unusual marks of respect and regard? But truth is always consistent with itself; and the fact beyond all possibility of rational denial is, that lord Shaftesbury had uniformly opposed the French system with all the weight of his influence and eloquence. By the force of his arguments the king had been often induced to ponder and to hesitate; and that he acted treacherously, is an assertion not only void of proof, but contrary to the whole tenor of evidence. In reality, lord Shaftesbury carried higher than almost any man his ideas of honour as a politician and statesman. Mr. Hume himself allows,

but that is indeed at the distance of some pages, ‘that he maintained the character of never betraying those friends whom he deserted.’ In a letter written to the king some years subsequent to this period, he says, in reference to the early events of his life, ‘I never betrayed, as your majesty knows, the party or counsels I was of.’ He rather chose to lie under the imputation of advising the measure of shutting up the exchequer, than to reveal the king’s counsels confidentially entrusted to him. ‘I shall not deny,’ says the earl ‘but that I knew earlier of the counsel, and foresaw what necessarily it must produce perhaps sooner than other men; but I hope it could not be expected by any who do in the least know me, that I should have discovered the king’s secrets, or betrayed his business, whatever my thoughts were of it.’ And when, in avowed opposition to the court, several years afterwards he made some severe reflections on the then lord chancellor Nottingham, that nobleman arose in great heat, and ‘thanked God that, whatever his errors might be, he was not the man who had projected the second Dutch war, who had promulgated the declaration of indulgence, who had advised the shutting up of the exchequer.’ The earl of Shaftesbury with the utmost calmness observed, in answer to these implied charges, ‘that there were then in the house several lords who were in the secret of his majesty’s counsels at the period alluded to—he would accuse none, but he appealed to all whether he was the author or the adviser of the measures in question.’ A profound silence ensued; and lord Arlington going up to the king, who was himself present in the house, remarked to him the generosity of lord Shaftesbury, and

and the indiscretion of the chancellor. And upon this the king rebuked the chancellor for meddling with the secrets of the council in so public a place; and told him, 'he knew nothing of those matters.'

"So much for the charge of treachery.—Upon other similar accusations of the historian it is unnecessary to dwell. If, as Mr. Hume asserts, 'lord Shaftesbury had surmounted all sense of shame, if he was not startled at enterprises the most hazardous, if he was a man of insatiable ambition;'—why did he not steadily persevere in the court system? had the opposition anything better to offer him than the great seal of England?

"This nobleman is stigmatized by Mr. Hume, as at the same time under the dominion of furious and ungovernable passions, and practising the insidious arts of a deep and designing demagogue. But these opposite characteristics are equally remote from the truth. He had an extraordinary command of temper upon the most trying occasions; and his speeches, though bold and ardent, are not declamatory, but acute, sagacious, and argumentative. He equally disdained to disguise his own sentiments in complaisance to the prince or to the people. 'I do not know,' said he upon a certain occasion (A. D. 1679) in the house of lords, 'how well what I have to say may be received; for I never study either to make my court or to be popular. I always speak what I am commanded by the dictates of the spirit within me.'

"In the high stations which he filled, his virtues, if we will give any credit to the testimonies of his contemporaries, were as conspicuous as his talents. His renown was extended far beyond the limits of his native country. On his ad-

vancement to the chancellorship, M. Cronstrom, a Swede of high distinction, who had been resident in England, wrote his congratulations. 'This preferment and dignity, my lord,' said he, 'was due long since to your high merits; and I do humbly assure your excellency, it is generally believed here, the interest of this and your nation will flourish under the wise conduct of such a renowned chief minister of state as you are.' Though not bred to the profession of a lawyer, none of his decrees in chancery were ever reversed; and amidst the violence and madness of party rage, Dryden himself, in his famous political satire of Absalom and Achitophel, could not refuse to pay a tribute of praise to the moral and judicial integrity of his character:

'In Israel's court ne'er sat an Abethdian
With more discerning eyes and hands
more clean:
Unbrib'd, unsought, the wretched to redress,
Swift of dispatch, and easy of access.'

"Farther, Mr. Hume is pleased to inform us, 'that lord Shaftesbury was reckoned a deist:' although incontrovertible evidence remains, that this nobleman was a firm believer in christianity according to the most rational system of protestantism, for which he even declared, in a very memorable debate in the house of lords on the non-resistance bill (1675), his readiness to sacrifice his life. And upon this occasion king Charles, who was himself, according to his frequent practice, present in the house, declared 'that Shaftesbury knew more law than all his judges, and more divinity than all his bishops.'

"It would extend this digressive dis-

dissertation too far, to trace the misrepresentations of Mr. Hume relative to the conduct of lord Shaftesbury subsequent to his resignation of office, and public junction with the opposition, of which he was immediately acknowledged as the head. It must suffice to say, that the historian exhibits a character incongruous, incredible, impossible—‘a character from no one vice exempt,’ yet the object of universal affection and veneration—not the veneration of the mass of the people merely, but of the best and wisest men of the age and country in which he lived—an Essex, an Holles, a Russel and a Sydney. And to the injurious reproaches of Mr. Hume may with infinitely preponderating advantage be opposed the discriminating applause of the celebrated Locke, founded on long and intimate knowledge; who says of this nobleman, ‘that in all the variety of changes of the last age he was never known to be either bought or frightened out of his public principles.’ And M. le Clerc tells us, ‘that, to the end of his life, Mr. Locke, recollected with the greatest pleasure the delight which he had found in the conversation of lord Shaftesbury; and when he spoke of his good qualities, it was not only with esteem, but with admiration.’

“When at length reduced to the necessity of taking refuge in Holland, he was received by the republic, which according to his enemies he had laboured to subvert, with the highest honours. On his arrival at Amsterdam, he was visited by several of the states and persons of distinction, one of whom smiling remarked, ‘My lord, nondum est deleta Carthago.’ They told him they were sensible his sufferings were for the protestant cause, that he had been their real friend, and that he had no enemies but who were theirs likewise. They assured him of their constant protection, and ordered his portrait to be hung up in their public room. On his death, which happened shortly after, they put themselves into mourning. Even the ship which conveyed his body to England, was adorned with streamers and scutcheons, and the whole apparatus was, by an express decree of the states, exempted from the payment of tolls, fees and customs. On the subsequent landing at Poole in Dorsetshire, it was met by a cavalcade of the principal gentlemen of the county, who attended the procession to his ancient seat of Winborne, where, after all his political conflicts, he reposed from his labours, and received a peaceful and honourable interment.”

SKETCH of the CHARACTER of QUEEN ANNE.

[From Dr. SOMERVILLE'S History of GREAT BRITAIN during the Reign of QUEEN ANNE.]

“MILDNESS, timidity, and anxiety were constitutional ingredients in the temper of this princess; and to their influence,

chiefly, we may ascribe most of the interesting occurrences in her government, and private life. While she relied implicitly upon the counsels

fels of her favourites, they were not restrained, by the fear of her resentment, from abusing indulged power, and violating the obligations of gratitude. Although she had imbibed all the keenness of a party spirit, yet she was deterred from pursuing its impulse by the first appearance of danger. She discarded the tories, who, from the confidence of her patronage at the beginning of her reign, were running into a course of measures, tending to the disunion of her subjects, and the danger of the protestant succession. Under the awe of a ruling junto, she gave her sanction to the continuance of the war, contrary to the bent of her own judgment and feelings, at a time when she had the opportunity of putting an end to it, upon terms more advantageous for Britain, than those which were finally obtained. Harassed at the close of her days by the jealousies of the whigs, and their urging securities for the protestant settlement, which did violence to her affections, she was prevented by the apprehension of personal danger, more than by principle or inclination, from taking any resolute steps for transferring the succession of the crown to her brother.

“ She had high notions of prerogative, which however produced no worse effect, than rendering her partial to its advocates.

The ingratitude of her first favourites rendered queen Anne more suspicious and guarded, after their dismissal; and a distrust of her ministers, and an unwillingness to yield to their advice in the last years of her reign, were one cause of their slowness in the prosecution of that system of measures, which was expected from the promises they had made to the tories, before they came into power. They

had gained the queen's favour by recommending to her the exercise of independent authority; and this made her afterwards the more positive in resisting any proposal which did not immediately meet with her approbation.

“ This princess has had the singular fate of being both praised, and condemned, for her conduct as a relation. By one party she has been represented as an amiable pattern of domestic tenderness; and by another, as an odious example of filial depravity. She was a kind and dutiful wife; and though encumbered with the cares of royalty, and depressed with bodily infirmities, she never omitted the minutest conjugal respect, and attended the sick-bed of her husband with sympathy and tenderness, almost unexampled in the higher ranks of life. She loved her children with the fondest affection, and paid the most assiduous attention to their health and education. But she has been accused of hard-heartedness in abandoning her father in the hour of his extremity.

“ While we ascribe what all have approved of, in the domestic behaviour of Anne, to a sense of duty, and her own native disposition, we ought not to overlook those peculiar circumstances in her situation, which afford some apology for the suspension of natural affection, though they do not amount to a justification of it. The habit of a blind deference to the advice of lord and lady Churchill, and a conscientious anxiety for the protestant religion, exposed to the extremity of danger, stifled the emotions of filial tenderness, in a moment of singular agitation and perplexity, and precipitated her into an action, which would have been inexcusable, if it had been the result of cool

cool deliberation, and originated from motives of interest and ambition.

“ In all the different stations she filled, this princess had the merit of observing the strictest rules of œconomy, in the management of her fortune; while she was not deficient in charity, and exceeded in bounty to her favourites.

“ In the discharge of religious duties, she was regular and exemplary. Her zeal for the prosperity of the church was attested by extending the means of public instructions; by augmenting, at her own expence, the livings of the poor clergy; and by expressing, on all occasions, a solicitude for the purity of the clerical character.

“ She possessed a considerable degree of taste for the fine arts; amused herself with music and painting; and delivered her public speeches with a melodious propriety, that charmed the ears of her audience.

“ The deceitfulness of grandeur, as a criterion of happiness, has often been inferred from the condition of royalty; and was remarkably verified in the life and reign of queen Anne. We behold a nation rising, under her auspices, to the summit of prosperity. While signal success crowned her military exertions abroad, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, science, and literature, advanced, with rapid steps, at home; every event, and every improvement, which contribute to the opulence, the power, and the

renown of a nation, distinguish the reign of queen Anne, as the most propitious and brilliant recorded in the annals of Britain. But when we follow this princess into retirement, and survey the incidents of her private life, what a contrasted scene discloses itself to view; and how much are we struck with the wide distinction between external grandeur, and personal felicity!

“ She survived a numerous family of children; the duke of Gloucester, destined by the act of settlement to succeed her, lived to the age of twelve; and exhibited early blossoms of every accomplishment, that could elevate the hopes of a nation, and delight the heart of a parent.

“ The possession of a crown, held upon the condition of ratifying the degradation and exile of her own family, must have cost her many a pang, which she durst not impart to the most confidential friends. While looked up to as the first potentate in Europe, and loaded with congratulations upon the success of her arms, she was a slave in her own house; and subjected to daily affronts and mortifications, from the insolence and usurpations of her servants. Emancipated, at length, from her chains, she only entered upon a new scene of vexation and trial; and all her remaining days were embittered by the jealousies of her people, the turbulence of faction, and the contentions and outrage of a distracted cabinet.”

CHARACTER OF QUEEN CAROLINE.

[From the fourth Volume of the Works of HORATIO WALPOLE, Earl of Orford.]

QUEEN Caroline was said to have been very handsome at her marriage, soon after which she had the small-pox; but was little marked by it, and retained a most pleasing countenance. It was full of majesty or mildness as she pleased, and her penetrating eyes expressed whatever she had a mind they should. Her voice too was captivating, and her hands beautifully small, plump and graceful. Her understanding was uncommonly strong; and so was her resolution. From their earliest connection she had determined to govern the king, and deserved to do so; for her submission to his will was unbounded, her sense much superior, and his honour and interest always took place of her own: so that her love of power, that was predominant, was dearly bought, and rarely ill-employed. She was ambitious too of fame; but shackled by her devotion to the king, she seldom could pursue that object. She wished to be a patroness of learned men: but George had no respect for them or their works; and her majesty's own taste was not very exquisite, nor did he allow her time to cultivate any studies. Her generosity would have displayed itself, for she valued money but as the instrument of her good purposes: but he stinted her alike in almost all her passions; and though she wished for nothing more than to be liberal, she bore the imputation of his avarice, as she did of others of his faults. Often when she had made prudent and proper promises of preferment, and

could not persuade the king to comply, she suffered the breach of word to fall on her; rather than reflect on him. Though his affection and confidence in her were implicit, he lived in dread of being supposed to be governed by her; and that silly parade was extended even to the most private moments of business with my father: whenever he entered, the queen rose, curtsied and retired, or offered to retire. Sometimes the king condescended to bid her stay—on both occasions she and sir Robert had previously settled the business to be discussed. Sometimes the king would quash the proposal in question; and yield after re-talking it over with her—but then he boasted to sir Robert that he himself had better considered it.

“One of the queen's delights was the improvement of the garden at Richmond; and the king believed she had paid for all with her own money—nor would he ever look at her intended plans, saying, he did not care how she flung away her own revenue. He little suspected the aids sir Robert furnished to her from the treasury. When she died, she was indebted twenty thousand pounds to the king.

“Her learning I have said was superficial; her knowledge of languages as little accurate. The king, with a bluff Westphalian accent, spoke English correctly. The queen's chief study was divinity; and she had rather weakened her faith than enlightened it. She was at least not orthodox; and her confidante lady Sundon, an absurd and pompous simpleton, swayed her countenance towards

towards the less-believing clergy. The queen however was so sincere at her death, that when archbishop Potter was to administer the sacrament to her, she declined taking it, very few persons being in the room. When the prelate retired, the courtiers in the anti-room crowded round him, crying, ‘My lord, has the queen received?’ His grace artfully eluded the question, only saying most devoutly, ‘her majesty was in a heavenly disposition’—and the truth escaped the public.

“She suffered more unjustly by declining to see her son, the prince of Wales, to whom she sent her blessing and forgiveness—but conceiving the extreme distress it would lay on the king, should he thus be forced to forgive so impenitent a son, or to banish him again if once recalled, she heroically preferred a meritorious husband to a worthless child.

“The queen’s greatest error was too high an opinion of her own address and art: she imagined that all who did not dare to contradict her, were imposed upon; and she had the additional weakness of thinking that she could play off many persons without being discovered. That mistaken humour, and at other times her hazarding very offensive truths, made her many enemies: and her duplicity in fomenting jealousies between the ministers, that each might be more dependent on herself, was no sound wisdom. It was the queen who blew into a flame the ill-blood between sir Robert Walpole and his brother-in-law lord Townshend. Yet though she disliked some of the cabinet, she never let her own prejudices disturb the king’s affairs, provided the obnoxious paid no court to the mistress. Lord Ilay was the only man, who, by managing Scotland for sir

Robert Walpole, was maintained by him in spite of his attachment to lady Suffolk.

“The queen’s great secret was her own rupture, which till her last illness nobody knew but the king, her German nurse Mrs. Mailborne, and one other person. To prevent all suspicion, her majesty would frequently stand for some minutes in her shift talking to her ladies; and though labouring with so dangerous a complaint, she made it so invariable a rule never to refuse a desire of the king, that every morning at Richmond she walked several miles with him; and more than once, when she had the gout in her foot, she dipped her whole leg in cold water to be ready to attend him. The pain, her bulk, and the exercise, threw her into such fits of perspiration as vented the gout—but those exertions hastened the crisis of her distemper. It was great shrewdness in sir Robert Walpole, who, before her distemper broke out, discovered her secret. On my mother’s death, who was of the queen’s age, her majesty asked sir Robert many physical questions—but he remarked, that she oftenest reverted to a rupture; which had not been the illness of his wife. When he came home, he said to me, ‘Now, Horace, I know by possession of what secret lady Sundon has preserved such an ascendant over the queen.’ He was in the right. How lady Sundon had wormed herself into that mystery was never known. As sir Robert maintained his influence over the clergy by Gibson bishop of London, he often met with troublesome obstructions from lady Sundon, who espoused, as I have said, the heterodox clergy; and sir Robert could never shake her credit.

“Yet the queen was constant in her

her protection of sir Robert, and the day before she died gave a strong mark of her conviction that he was the firmest support the king had. As they two alone were standing by the queen's bed, she pathetically recommended, not the minister to the sovereign, but the master to the servant. Sir Robert was alarmed, and feared the recommendation would leave a fatal impression—but a short time after the king reading with sir Robert some intercepted letters from Germany, which said, that now the queen was gone sir Robert would have no protection: 'On the contrary,' said the king, 'you know she recommended *me* to you.' This marked the notice he had taken of the expression; and it was the only notice he ever took of it: nay, his majesty's grief was so excessive and so sincere, that his kindness to his minister seemed to increase for the queen's sake.

"The queen's dread of a rival was a feminine weakness: the behaviour of her eldest son was a real thorn. He early displayed his aversion to his mother, who perhaps assumed too much at first; yet it is certain that her good sense and the interest of her family would have prevented if possible the mutual dislike of the father and son, and their reciprocal contempt. As the opposition gave into all adulation towards the prince, his ill-poised head and vanity swallowed all their incense. He even early after his arrival had listened to a high act of disobedience. Money he soon wanted: old Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, ever proud and ever malignant, was persuaded to offer her favourite grand-daughter lady Diana Spencer, afterwards duchess

of Bedford, to the prince of Wales, with a fortune of an hundred thousand pounds. He accepted the proposal, and the day was fixed for their being secretly married at the duchess's lodge in the great park at Windsor. Sir Robert Walpole got intelligence of the project, prevented it, and the secret was buried in silence.

"Youth, folly, and indiscretion, the beauty of the young lady, and a large sum of ready money, might have offered something like a plea for so rash a marriage, had it taken place: but what could excuse, what indeed could provoke, the senseless and barbarous insult offered to the king and queen by Frederic's taking his wife out of the palace of Hampton-court in the middle of the night when she was in actual labour, and carrying her, at the imminent risk of the lives of her and the child, to the unaired palace and bed at St. James's? Had he no way of affronting his parents but by venturing to kill his wife and the heir of the crown? A baby that wounds itself to vex its nurse is not more void of reflection. The scene which commenced by unfeeling idiotism closed with paltry hypocrisy. The queen, on the first notice of her son's exploit, set out for St. James's to visit the princess by seven in the morning. The gracious prince, so far from attempting an apology, spoke not a word to his mother; but on her retreat gave her his hand, led her into the street to her coach—still dumb!—but a crowd being assembled at the gate, he kneeled down in the dirt, and humbly kissed her majesty's hand.—Her indignation must have shrunk into contempt!"

NOTICE of the CHARACTER and WRITINGS of PHILIP STANHOPE,
EARL of CHESTERFIELD.

[From the first Volume of the same Works.]

“**F**EW men have been born with a brighter show of parts: few men have bestowed more cultivation on their natural endowments; and the world has seldom been more just in its admiration both of genuine and improved talents. A model yet more rarely beheld, was that of a prince of wits who employed more application on forming a successor, than to perpetuate his own renown—yet, though the peer in question not only laboured by daily precepts to educate his heir, but drew up for his use a code of institution, in which no secret of his doctrine was withheld, he was not only so unfortunate as to behold a total miscarriage of his lectures, but the system itself appeared so superficial, so trifling, and so illaudable, that mankind began to wonder at what they had admired in the preceptor, and to question whether the dictator of such tinsel injunctions had really possessed those brilliant qualifications which had so long maintained him unrivalled on the throne of wit and fashion. Still will the impartial examiner do justice, and distinguish between the legislator of that little fantastic aristocracy which calls itself *the great world*, and the intrinsic genius of a nobleman who was an ornament to his order, an elegant orator, an useful statesman, a perfect but no servile courtier, and an author whose writings, when separated from his impertinent institutes of education, deserve, for the delicacy of their wit and Horatian irony, to be ranged with the purest classics of the courts

of Augustus and Louis quatorze. His papers in Common Sense and The World might have given jealousy to the sensitive Addison; and though they do not rival that original writer’s fund of natural humour, they must be allowed to touch with consummate knowledge the affected manners of high life. They are short scenes of genteel comedy, which, when perfect, is the most rare of all productions.

“His papers in recommendation of Johnson’s dictionary were models of that polished elegance which the pedagogue was pretending to ascertain, and which his own style was always heaving to overload with tautology and the most barbarous confusion of tongues. The friendly patronage was returned with ungrateful rudeness by the proud pedant; and men smiled, without being surprised, at seeing a bear worry his dancing-master.

“Even lord Chesterfield’s poetical trifles, of which a few specimens remain in some songs and epigrams, were marked by his idolized graces, and with his acknowledged wit. His speeches courted the former, and the latter never forsook him to his latest hours. His entrance into the world was announced by his bon-mots, and his closing lips dropped repartees that sparkled with his juvenile fire.

“Such native parts deserved higher application. Lord Chesterfield took no less pains to be the phoenix of fine gentlemen, than Tully did to qualify himself for shining as the first orator, magistrate, and philosopher of Rome.

Both

Both succeeded: Tully immortalized his name; lord Chesterfield's reign lasted a little longer than that of a fashionable beauty. His son, like Cromwell's, was content to return to the plough, without authority, and without fame.

"Besides his works collected and published by doctor Maty, his lordship had begun 'Memoirs of his own Time.'—How far he proceeded on such a work I cannot say;

nor whether farther than a few characters of some eminent persons, which have since been printed, and which are no shining proof that lord Chesterfield was an excellent historic painter. From his private familiar letters one should expect much entertainment, if most of those published by Maty did not damp such hopes. Some few at the end of his correspondence with his son justly deserve admiration."

NOTICE of ROBERT LORD CLIVE.

[From the same Volume.]

THIS lord, who was styled by policy a heaven-born hero, and whom policy alone would canonize, would never have been an author, if he could have silenced opposition as completely as he removed opponents in India. Yet was he qualified, like Cæsar, either to write or conquer. Still one, who neither reverences Roman usurpations in Gaul, nor Spanish massacres in Mexico, will never allow his pen to applaud the invasions and depredations of his countrymen in India. Suffered to traffic as merchants, we have butchered, starved, plundered and enslaved, the subjects and pro-

vinces of lawful princes; and all the imported diamonds of the east cannot out-blaze the crimson that ought to stain our cheeks, or the indignation that ought to have fired them, when more recent Machiavels have called for applause on their devastations. But as Cæsar's conquests lifted the yoke on the neck of Rome, Indian gold has undermined the English constitution; for, when heaven inflicts heroes on mankind, it generally accompanies them with their consequences, the loss of liberty—to the vanquished, certainly; to the victorious, often!"

The LIFE of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated ANTIQUARY.

[Extracted from the second Volume of the same Works.]

THOMAS Baker, a younger son of sir George Baker of Crooke-hall Lancaster in the county of Durham, was born September 1798.

14, 1656. With his elder brother George he was admitted pensioner of St. John's college in Cambridge June 13, 1674; and Thomas was
B received

received as scholar of the same college in November 1676; and as perpetual fellow of the same society in March 1680. In the books of the college is mention of a Thomas Baker as elected librarian in 1699, and Hebrew reader in 1700: but as our Mr. Thomas Baker was then fellow only by connivance, and was actually deprived of his fellowship in 1717; the gentleman who communicated this intelligence reasonably concludes that the society did not heap additional favours on one whom they only tolerated amongst them: and he confirms this conjecture by observing, that, on Mr. Baker's expulsion, he is styled senior Baker for distinction.

“ At what age Mr. Baker dedicated himself to the church, does not appear. That it was the profession he voluntarily embraced, cannot be doubted, from the unvaried colour of his life and studies, and from his having adhered to a monastic life, when divested of the privilege of exercising his ministry. Born under a tempest of contending sects, his reason no sooner began to develop itself than he heard nothing but the conflict of the like warring elements. The jealousy of popery, that had alarmed the staunchest protestants under a devout king, blazed with reason under his profligate son, who was influenced by a brother, whose understanding he despised, in the point that most demands the exercise of one's own judgment. The controversy was managed, at least on the side of the church of England, with the highest abilities; yet when Mr. Baker consecrated his services to that church, though it was the predominant, it neither enjoyed the partiality of the crown, nor promised a life of ease and tranquillity, at least to one who fathomed every duty,

nor dispensed with himself in the performance of the most difficult. This is not mere conjecture, nor drawn from the tenor of his delicate conscience. Mr. Baker early and boldly bore testimony to his religious sentiments. Here are the proofs:

“ In the library of St. John's college is a collection of the London gazettes. That of July 5, 1688, contains those emanations of loyalty that attend all princes in possession (and had not been wanting to Richard Cromwell), and an account of the rejoicings made on the birth of king James's supposed son, in particular of those celebrated at Durham, under the auspices of bishop Crewe, to whom Mr. Baker seems to have been chaplain. On the margin of that gazette Mr. Baker has written these words: ‘ This account was drawn up by the bishop, as his secretary Mr. Peters told me. I was present at the solemnity. If I did not rejoice as I ought, pardon me, O God, that sin!’

“ What delicacy of conscience! The good man trembled for his religion, yet doubted whether the Omnipotent did not expect that he should exult in whatever good luck befell his vicegerent—But, of what religion were they who invented such principles? If the ruler of the universe visits a sinful world with pestilence, can he require us to rejoice at the calamity? In other words, can almighty wisdom exact our feeling contradictory sensations? Though a pious person says he rejoices, does he rejoice? Such doctors enjoin lip-worship, as if the all-seeing could be imposed on by a formulary of words. This is absurd casuistry, devised by bigots, and recommended by knaves. Nor could Mr. Baker's good sense have swallowed such nonsense, if the

tendernefs of his piety had not been alarmed by what he had been told was his duty. He thought it fafer to truft to his confcience than his judgment. Nor had paffive obedience ever a fincerer victim, or did good fenfe ever lofe a worthier fon miffed by authority. Bifhop Crewe proved lefs fincere, or lefs firm.

“ In the fame gazette is an account from Whitehall of July 6, of the removal of the judges, (a clear indication that the king was acting againft law) and of the alteration of thofe appointed to hold the fummer affizes on the northern circuit. There too Mr. Baker has attefted his own conduct, with the fame dubitation whether he had not tranfgreffed his duty in obeying the dictates of his confcience. It is ftill more remarkable, that he wept his want of devotion to his worldly mafter after king James was divested of power. There can be no doubt but fuch contrition would not have been felt, if king James had been fuccefsful. Mr. Baker’s fcruples never led him to facrifice his religion to his prince, while in poffeffion. Had James triumphed, we may juftly conclude that Mr. Baker would have laid down his life for his faith. The relinquifhment of fortune is nearer to the ftake, than to a time-ferving compliance. It was generous to bewail his own want of blind zeal for an unfortunate prince. He would have feen James’s folly in its true light, if reduced to the option of emolument or the crofs. The death of Charles I. has won him many hearts, that would have abhorred his tyranny if it had been fuccefsful.

“ At Durham,” fays Mr. Baker, “ I preached before the judges (three of the ecclefiaftic commissioners

being then prefent). I could eafily obferve the ferman gave offence (and indeed juftly); and yet it paffed without censure. I have fince burnt it, as I did the reft.”

“ Here good nature pauses to lament thofe confefors who refifted king James, and thought it their duty to become victims to their oaths. Indignation takes their part, and condemns oaths that are not mutual, and that are fupposed to bind but one fide. What foundation can there be for fubjects devoting themfelves to their prince, if he is bound by no reciprocal ties? If they are his chattels, his herd, his property, oaths are frivolous. He has power to punifh them if they revolt, whether they are fworn to him or not. To fwear to a king, without reciprocity from him, is fubjecting our fouls to him as well as our bodies. We are to be damned to all eternity if he makes his tyranny intolerable. Proclaim him God at once. God alone can be trufted with power over our minds: God alone can judge how much we can endure. Shall one of ourfelves be emperor of the mind?—No, faid Mr. Baker—yet repented that he had faid fo!—And we muft admire the beauty of that integrity, which, inftead of recurring to the refinements of cafuiftry to difcover a falvo that would confole it, bowed to arguments againft itfelf, and diftrufred its own reafon more than its fcruples.

“ A conteft fo nice ought to make us, who ftand at a diftance, view the combatants with impartiality. Sancroft, who preferred his oath to his mitre, and Tillotfon, who, in accepting it, adhered to the principles that he had avowed when perfecution, not emolument, was the probable confequence of

his resistance, deserve to be esteemed honest men. James, who had violated his coronation oath, and yet expected that the ministers of religion should prefer their oaths to their religion. was guilty, if either Sancroft or Tillotson was in the wrong. The chief magistrate of any country, who is a rock of offence to the consciences of his subjects, deserves no commiseration. The profusion of advantages that are showered on kings to enforce the authority of magistracy, and to reward them for their superintendency of the whole community, enhances their guilt when they set an example of trampling on the laws which it is both their duty and their interest to preserve inviolate—and none but womanish minds will pity them, when they provoke their subjects to throw off allegiance, and incur the penalty of their crimes. The blindest bigot to the memory of Charles I. or James II. cannot deny, that both were the original aggressors. Had they both acted conformably to the constitution and laws, no man living can think that any part of the nation would have revolted. Did not ship-money and disuse of parliaments precede the rebellion, or were the causes of it? Did not James in the dawn of his reign hoist the banner of popery? Had not Sancroft and the six bishops been imprisoned for withstanding the dispensing power? If Sancroft was a sincere protestant, could he believe that his oath bound him to an idolatrous king, who had perjured himself by promoting idolatry? Might not Tillotson think that the king's perjury absolved his subjects from their oaths? Sancroft, I verily believe, was so weak as to be of the contrary opinion. He was deluded by the conduct of the primitive Chris-

tians, who submitted to the higher powers—But how wide was the difference! The pagan emperors of Rome had never sworn to maintain pure christianity—and the early christians themselves (if not the first, who had no opportunity of resistance) were not very passive, as soon as their numbers enabled them to use temporal weapons for the defence of their religion. Mr. Baker, of a more enlightened understanding than Sancroft's, yet acted the same disinterested part. But what severe reflections does the purity of their conduct call forth on a set of men who in the same cause acted and have acted the counter-part to those confessors!—I mean those Jacobites, who did take the oaths to king William and the succeeding princes down to the present reign, and yet constantly promoted the interests of a family they had so solemnly abjured! Let their conduct be tried by the standard of their own Sancroft, and let us hear by what casuistry they will be absolved from guilt and contempt!

“ The three ecclesiastic commissioners alluded to by Mr. Baker in his preceding note, were, probably, Crewe, bishop of Durham, and two of the new judges.

“ Those commissioners ordered an account to be returned to them of the names of all such of the clergy as refused to read his majesty's declaration of April 7, for liberty of conscience.

“ On the margin of the gazette for August 23, 1688, Mr. Baker has written this note: ‘ I was ordered by the bishop of Durham (a commissioner) to attend the archdeacon, Dr. Granville, for the execution of this order; which I readily did, knowing it to be enjoined me as a penance for my former disobedience, having re-

fused

‘fused to read the declaration in his
‘chapel, and forbid my curate to
‘read it at my living. The good
‘man’s answer was, that he would
‘obey the king and the bishop, and
‘the first man he returned should be
‘the archdeacon, his curates not
‘having read it in his absence; but
‘had he been present, he would have
‘read it himself. Not long after he
‘and I were both of us deprived for
‘disobedience of another kind, and
‘the commanding bishop saved him-
‘self by his usual compliance.’

“Here Mr. Baker’s understanding and conscience appear in their full lustre. He saw it was not his duty to obey the king against his religion. He disobeyed. Yet when James had deservedly lost his crown, Mr. Baker sacrificed his fortune rather than take an oath to another. Dr. Denis Granville, dean and archdeacon of Durham, acted the same part, though with less merit, having been ready to humour the king in his injunctions. His bishopric was the religion of bishop Crewe, and he was ready for the toleration of popery or for suppression of it, according to the humour of the king on the throne. But when bishops sit so loose to both religions, one may be very sure they are not sincere in either, but would be Mahometans if the archiepiscopal mitre were turned into a turban. They have not been so pliable towards any reformed church of christians who do not admit of an opulent clergy. The whole tenour and spirit of the gospel inculcate poverty, charity, and self-denial. It is not so easy to prove from the new testament that archbishoprics and bishoprics, in the modern sense, are of divine institution. St. Peter and St. Paul would have stared at being saluted by the titles of your grace and your lordship; and on what

text are founded deaneries, prebends, chapters, and ecclesiastical courts, those popish excrescencies of a simple religion, we are yet to seek. Translations from one see to another are no doubt authorised by the same chapter of one of the four evangelists, though I know not of which, wherein prelates are enjoined to vote always with the prime minister for the time being; as the Swiss fight for the prince, whatever his religion is, who takes them into his pay.

“These notes on the gazette that I have cited, and the firmness of his subsequent conduct, prove that Mr. Baker was prepared to meet every storm that could fall on him in the cause of his religion. It was the stamp of a mind still more disinterested, that he was not equally ready to triumph with his religion, when it was victorious. He had not foreseen the fall of the tyrant, nor had considered royalty on the great scale of the interests of the public, and as an office only held by the possessor for the benefit of the people. The sufferings of Charles I. whose crimes were not of the magnitude of his son’s, had raised a spirit of enthusiasm in his partisans, and conjured up in their minds a prophane idolatry of kings, that was inconsistent both with true religion and common sense; and had been extended even to genealogic succession—as if being born of a certain race could entitle any family to a right of violating with impunity all laws, both divine and human. Mr. Baker had unhappily imbibed those prejudices; but, as his virtue corrected the errors of his understanding, himself was the only person whom he attempted to sacrifice to his mistaken loyalty. He was never suspected of caballing against the new established govern-
ment;

ment; and, while his own order and both universities, Oxford in particular, swarmed with factious priests, and engendered some whose zeal dipped them even in plots of assassination against the deliverer of the protestant religion, the meek Mr. Baker was content with the cross he had embraced, and never profaned his piety by rebellious intrigues. He even lived in charity, in communion, in friendship with churchmen of the most opposite principles. He assisted the studies and publications of archbishop Wake and bishop Kennet: and while turbulent incendiaries and Jacobite priests, who had taken the oaths to king William, poured deluges of filth and malevolence on the head of bishop Burnet, for having, like an honest man, ventured his life in the cause of his religion, and for having (his greatest crime) recorded the crimes of the Stuarts and their ministers and creatures, Mr. Baker did justice to the character of the man, and contributed to his history of the reformation of that church to which they both adhered, and which other protestant divines have endeavoured to subject again to a Roman catholic sovereignty. Mr. Baker's conduct is the most severe answer to all such libellers and renegades.

“ That prejudice and obstinacy were not the sole arbiters of this good man's conscience, appeared from his being disposed to take the oaths to the new government, as soon as his old master king James was no more; whose tampering, in concert with that other royal saint, Louis XIV. in the assassination-plot, and from which their memories will never be washed, had shaken the allegiance of many of his warmest devotees. But the imposition of an oath of abjuration dispelled

all thoughts in Mr. Baker of conformity: perhaps not from mere tenderness. He was too conscientious to take an oath to king William with any intention of transgressing it, like so many others, on a good opportunity; but having fallen into such difficulties by his religious observance of the oath he had taken, he was probably averse to entangling himself in more snares. And since the experience of several reigns has demonstrated how little binding oaths are but to the most virtuous of mankind, it were to be wished that they were administered with great circumspection. The perjuries at the custom-house, and in the case of elections, call for the abrogation of a sacrament that has lost all sanctity.

“ Mr. Baker retained his fellowship to the death of queen Anne, by the connivance of Dr. Jenkin the master, who at first had been himself a non-juror, but on taking the oaths had been elected head of the college. The accession of a new family of foreigners, who were not lineal heirs, and whose relation to the crown was too remote not to offend the prejudices of the vulgar, incited the vigilance of government to be strict in imposing the oath of fidelity. It was tendered to and refused by Mr. Baker. In his life in the *Biographia Britannica*, it is asserted, that he had hoped to continue to be screened by the master, and was offended at that indulgence being withdrawn; but the proof of that assertion is very inadequate to the inference.”

“ It is indeed asserted in the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, that Mr. Prior ceded to Mr. Baker the profits of his fellowship after his expulsion. If he did, the generous act was worthy of so honest and amiable a man as Mr. Prior; and

and it is not to detract from the generosity of one whose soul glowed with friendship and good-nature, and whose poetry owed not one of its graceful and genteel beauties to asperity, that I am obliged, on the remarks of the gentleman to whom this tract is chiefly indebted, to doubt of the reality of the gift. Though Mr. Baker could have enjoyed the benefit of the cession but very few years, he being ejected in 1717, and Mr. Prior dying in 1721; the generosity was complete, Mr. Prior not being able to cede his fellowship but while he enjoyed it. But on the authority above mentioned, I must question the fact; not from the want of humanity in Mr. Prior, but from his own circumstances, which could ill allow him to be so munificent."

"There is still less foundation for believing what is asserted in a marginal note in the first edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, p. 3726, that bishop Burnet allowed Mr. Baker an annuity. That they had literary connections is well known, probably commenced by Mr. Baker's sending the prelate many corrections of his *History of the Reformation*, which his lordship mentions with great gratitude and esteem, in the introduction to his third volume, where he has also printed Mr. Baker's observations. But the terms employed by the bishop are far from implying either familiarity or patronage; and as that was his last publication, being dedicated to George I. and as Burnet died in March 1715, near two years before Mr. Baker lost his fellowship, it is not probable that the bishop would have selected a non-juror for the object of his bounty, and less probable that Mr. Baker would have accepted it; he, who, when reduced to much narrower

circumstances, would not stoop to accept emoluments from the head of the triumphant church. Having assisted archbishop Wake in his work on the state of the church, his grace offered to Mr. Baker the nomination of any friend he would recommend to a living of 200l. a year, since he could not accept it himself. This generous gratitude Mr. Baker declined, and desired that his grace's favour might be confined to a present of the book in question. Nor can it easily be believed, that a man who never boasted of the distinctions he received, would have been silent on obligations. Mr. Baker certainly did receive pecuniary presents from Edward Harley the second earl of Oxford, and it is said they were an annuity of 60l. a year. Mr. Baker ever gratefully acknowledged the patronage of the noble Mæcenæ, to whose house at Wimple he was always a welcome guest. More of their connection will appear, when we come to speak of the disposition of Mr. Baker's works.

"Excluded from the church, in whose service he had intended to exert his activity and pious labours, he was reduced to the exercise of his private virtues, and at liberty, if ever man was, to indulge his passion for study. It was the occupation of the rest of his life; and from the æra of his deprivation there is no trace of events in his long course but such as were literary. I shall therefore confine what I have farther to say of Mr. Baker to the chapter of his writings; and even check the pleasure I have in doing justice to his virtues, unless where they break out indirectly from circumstances that attended his own compositions, or the communications with which he assisted other authors.

“ Mr. Baker’s first publication was his *Reflections on Learning*, published in octavo, 1699, without his name. It is a work full of learning, wit, and ingenuity, and deservedly raised the author’s reputation; yet as much as I admire it, it would be the partiality of a biographer to his hero, not to allow that it has considerable defects. The editors of the new *Biographia* have justly reprehended Mr. Baker’s style, which is far from possessing modern elegance, and from being formed by a good ear. It is not so universally replete with coarse and vulgar language, as the styles of Dr. Echard, Dr. Bentley, and Dr. Wootton; men whom however I rather mention with Mr. Baker as luminaries of science and wit, than to censure the harshness and want of purity in their diction. But Mr. Baker’s book had a more considerable fault than the defect of elegance. It wanted a logical conclusion. The title of his work explains his scope. ‘*Reflections upon Learning; wherein is shewn the insufficiency thereof in its several particulars, in order to evince the usefulness and necessity of Revelation.*’

“ The fathers who decried human learning in order to enforce the one thing necessary, religion, argued consequentially, supposing God implanted a propensity to arts and sciences in the heart of man, and yet did not intend that he should make any use of the powers bestowed. The fathers too, who held that absurd doctrine, had at least the excuse of apprehending that the end of the world was at hand. But seventeen hundred years have pretty well exploded that vision; and therefore we must be the more surprised to hear an ingenious man argue like enthusiasts of the second or third century.

“ That human industry has not

perfected, probably cannot perfect, every science, is a self-evident truth, but perhaps not a melancholy one. The investigation is delightful; and so exquisite is the goodness of the creator, that he has taught us to strike out numerous enjoyments even from imperfect knowledge. Where he has not given us specifics, he has bestowed succedaneums. If the pyramids were raised by slender skill in mechanics, though by great labour, they might be erected in less time now, yet would not last longer. The natives of Otaheite could carve without iron. A Grecian or Roman could execute works in cameo or intaglia without microscopic glasses, which we cannot imitate with superior advantages. But how does revelation supply the defects of knowledge, except in what it was given to reveal? I will mention a few of Mr. Baker’s topics, to which revelation seems a very inadequate supplement. In fact, except morality, I see not what revelation was intended to improve, has improved, or could improve. If it even has not improved morality, it is not the fault of revelation, but of those to whom it has been dispensed.”

“ Mr. Baker’s *Reflections on Learning* drew him into a controversy with Le Clerc, a dispute detailed in the *Biographia*, and which therefore I shall not repeat. It seems to have been the only moment of his life in which he did not preserve his temperate politeness, but exchanged it, yet only to a moderate degree, for that boisterous indelicacy of the literati of the preceding age, the Scaligers, Scioppiuses, and Salmasiuses, who hurled Latin ordures at the heads of their foes, and were proud of being able to be as scurrilous as the cobblers of old Rome and in the same terms.

“ May I be allowed to think that

that a fault which a man commits but once in a long life, is a beauty in his character; at least a blemish, that heightens the rest of his virtues, and implies a greater amendment? In Mr. Baker it was redeemed by communications even to men of the most opposite principles. He knew no distinction between the members of the republic of letters, and the adherents to a party in the state from which he dissented.

“ His next, and sole other, publication was a new edition of bishop Fisher’s funeral sermon on Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby; to which he added an account of her charities, foundations, &c.

“ The rest of his life was passed in the study of antiquity and in laborious collections of antique papers, great numbers of which he transcribed with his own hand, relating to our transactions both in the church and the state. From these stores, and his own indefatigable reading, he assisted many men of congenial studies in their several publications; and he was supposed to have been engaged for many years in compiling for his own university a work similar to Wood’s *Athenæ Oxonienses*: but there is no sufficient warrant for believing that he ever meditated such a digression; and he certainly left nothing beyond materials for it.

“ Of his own college he actually undertook and executed a very valuable history; valuable still less for its accuracy and fidelity, than for its author’s singular impartiality. It is the chef-d’œuvre of temper in a martyr. It is brightened too with rays of judgment and good sense that shine unexpectedly from such brute matter; and though too dry to charm without the walls of its own college, it is so honourable both to the society and the author, that it is rather surprising a few co-

pies at least have not been preserved by the press; at least it would be a model to writers of that class, if the scribblers of antiquities could be taught to have taste, and to abandon bigotry and prejudice, and useless trifles, which have no value but that of existence.

“ The authors and editors his contemporaries, whose studies were congenial with Mr. Baker’s, were gratefully fond of acknowledging their obligations to him, and of bearing testimony to his exemplary virtues. Mr. Brown Willis, Dr. Knight in his *Life of Erasmus*, Dr. Richardson in his edition of *Godwin De Præfulibus Angliæ*, Professor Ward in his *History of Gresham College*, Dr. Fiddes in his *Life of Wolsey*, and Hearne in several of his publications, all hold the same language on the communicative humanity and other excellencies of this primitive confessor.

“ More might be said on this head; but where genuine virtues shine so conspicuously by their own light, they want no adventitious rays. The preceding age had leaned so heavily on those collateral crutches, compliments from contemporaries, that panegyrics of that kind sunk into total disuse. Mr. Pope’s juvenile works were I think the last so gilded, and his own effulgence made all those lesser stars

Hide their diminish’d heads.

“ In those indefatigable researches, in collections, in benevolent and friendly communications, and in the exercise of every duty and of every charity within the limits of his contracted fortune, Mr. Baker reached the eighty-fourth year of his age, when his life terminated as mildly, though suddenly, as it had been passed. On Saturday the 28th of June, 1740, in the afternoon, he was found lying upon the

the floor of his chamber ; his face so much convulsed that his speech was almost inarticulate ; a stupor hung on his senses, and one side was dead. At times he seemed to disregard what was passing around him ; at others he knew those present, and recommended himself to their prayers for an easy death ; expressing perfect resignation, as he perceived, he said, that his time was come, and thanking his friends for their kind offices. In this easy state of transition he lasted till the following Wednesday ; and being almost incapable of swallowing, he took little nourishment and less of medicine, accepting with uneasiness any assistance, but to change his linen, as he deemed all remedy impossible, and but a delay of his departure ; so that his friends forbore to disturb him more than was requisite to mark that there was no neglect.

“ This was the end he had often wished, preceded by a short illness, and accompanied by little or no pain. He was interred in the antichapel of St. John’s college with every sincere mark of respect and ceremony from the society, and an oration in his praise was pronounced over his grave by one of the fellows.

“ The last act of his life, his will, was consonant to the series of his

actions, and breathes the same devotion, humility, charity, friendship, and candour, that had adorned each period. One particularity of his last testament is too memorable not to be singled from the rest of his legacies. One of them is to Dr. Conyers Middleton, whose principles in church and state were not only very different from those of Mr. Baker, but the doctor himself had lost the friendship of their common patron, the earl of Oxford, by being converted from the narrow and bigoted creed of those who adhered to the monkish notions of royal and ecclesiastic despotism, and who did not, like Mr. Baker, allow any toleration, nor forgive Middleton for seeing with his own eyes. Mr. Baker certainly intended no reproach to a sect, which he never quitted ; but the candour of his conduct is the severest censure on every party that is intolerant. They alone who abhor toleration deserve little. They are enemies to the freedom of religion, over which God alone can have any right of empire. Mr. Baker lived and died in charity with all mankind, and was perhaps the sole instance of a man who bequeathed his worldly goods to a society that ejected him, and to the ministers of a church in which he had lost preferment.”

PERSON, DISPOSITION, MANNERS, &c. of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE.

[From the first Volume of Mr. COXE’s MEMOIRS of the LIFE and ADMINISTRATION of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, Earl of Orford.]

“ SIR Robert Walpole was tall and well-proportioned, and in his youth and opening manhood so comely, that at the time of his marriage he and his wife were

called the handsome couple, and among the knights who walked in procession at the installation of the garter, in 1725, he was, next to the duke of Grafton and lord Townshend,

end, most distinguished for his appearance. As he advanced in years he became extremely corpulent and unwieldy. His countenance does not seem to have been remarkable for strong traits. The features were regular; when he spoke, and particularly when he smiled, his physiognomy was pleasing, benign, and enlightened: his eye was full of spirit and fire, and his brow prominent and manly.

“His style of dress was usually plain and simple; a circumstance which was not overlooked by the Craftsman, who thus holds him up to ridicule: ‘There entered a man dressed in a plain habit, with a purse of gold in his hand. He threw himself forward into the room in a bluff ruffianly manner, a smile, or rather a sneer upon his countenance.’ His address was so frank and open, his conversation so pleasing, and his manner so fascinating, that those who lived with him in habits of intimacy adored him, those who saw him occasionally loved him, and even his most bitter opponents could not hate him. One of these did not hesitate to say of him, ‘Never was a man in private life more beloved; and his enemies allow no man did ever in private life deserve it more. He was humane and grateful, and a generous friend to all who he did not think would abuse that friendship. This character naturally procured that attachment to his person, which has been falsely attributed solely to a corrupt influence and to private interest; but this shewed itself at a time when these principles were very faint in their operation, and when his ruin seemed inevitable.’

“Good temper and equanimity were his leading characteristics, and the placability imprinted on his countenance was not belied by his

conduct. Of this disposition, his generous rival, Pulteney, thought so highly, that, in a conversation with Johnson, he said, ‘Sir Robert was of a temper so calm and equal, and so hard to be provoked, that he was very sure he never felt the bitterest invectives against him for half an hour.’

“His deportment was manly and decisive, yet affable and condescending; he was easy of access; his manner of bestowing a favour heightened the obligation; and his manner of declining was so gracious that few persons went out of his company discontented.

“Among those parts of his convivial character which have attracted attention, his laugh is noticed for singular gaiety and heartiness. His son familiarly observed to me, ‘It would have done you good to hear him laugh.’ Sir Charles Hanbury Williams says of him, that he ‘laughed the heart’s laugh.’ Nicholas Hardinge elegantly noticed its peculiarity, ‘*proprioque vincit se-ria risu.*’

“His conversation was sprightly, animated, and facetious, yet occasionally coarse and vulgar, and too often licentious to an unpardonable degree.

“In company with women he assumed an air of gallantry, which even in his younger days was ill-suited to his manner and character, but in his latter years was totally incompatible with his age and figure. He affected in his conversation with the sex a trifling levity; but his gaiety was rough and boisterous; his wit too often coarse and licentious.

“If we may believe lord Chesterfield, who knew him well, but whose pen was dipped in gall when he drew his character, ‘His prevailing weakness was to be thought
‘to,

‘to have a polite and happy turn to gallantry, of which he had undoubtedly less than any man living; it was his favourite and frequent subject of conversation; which proved, to those who had any penetration, that it was his prevailing weakness, and they applied to it with success.’ Pulteney also said of him, ‘A writer who would tell him of his success in his amours, would gain his confidence in a higher degree than one who commended the conduct of his administration.’ To this foible also a poetaster, after speaking of him under the name of sir Robert Brags, alludes:

‘Nay, to divert the sneering town,
Is next a general lover grown,
Affects to talk of his amours,
And boasts of having ruin’d scores,
While all who hear him bite the lip,
And scarce with pain their laughter keep.’

“This foible he shared in common with many able men, and particularly with cardinal Richelieu, who piqued himself more on being a man of gallantry than on being a great minister. It is some consolation for persons of inferior abilities, that men of superior talents are not exempt from the infirmities of human nature, and it is no uncommon circumstance, to prefer flattery on those points in which we wish to excel, to just praise for those in which we are known to excel.

“He is justly blamed for a want of political decorum, and for deriding public spirit, to which Pope alludes:

‘Would he oblige me, let me only find,
He does not think me, what he thinks mankind.’

“Although it is not possible to justify him, yet this part of his conduct has been greatly exaggerated.

The political axiom generally attributed to him, that all men have their price, and which has been so often repeated in verse and prose, was perverted by leaving out the word *those*. Flowery oratory he despised; he ascribed to the interested views of themselves or their relatives, the declarations of pretended patriots, of whom he said, ‘All those men have their price,’ and, in the event, many of them justified his observation. No man was more ready to honour and do justice to sincerity and consistency. He always mentioned his friend the duke of Devonshire in terms of the highest affection and respect, and even applauded the uniform conduct of one of his constant opponents. ‘I will not say,’ he observed, ‘who is corrupt, but I will say who is not, and that is Shippen.’

“His own conduct sufficiently belied the axiom erroneously imputed to him. He was consistent and uniform, never deviating in one single instance from his attachment to the protestant succession. He was neither awed by menaces or swayed by corruption; he held one line of conduct with unabating perseverance, and terminated his political career with the same sentiments of loyalty which distinguished his outset.

“He was naturally liberal, and even prodigal. His buildings at Houghton were more magnificent than suited his circumstances, and drew on him great obloquy. He felt the impropriety of this expenditure, and on seeing his brother’s house at Wolterton, expressed his wishes that he had contented himself with a similar structure. The following anecdote also shews that he regretted his profusion: sitting by sir John Hynde Cotton, during the reign of queen Anne, and in

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allusion to a sumptuous house which was then building by Harley; he observed, that to construct a great house was a high act of imprudence in any minister. Afterwards, when he had pulled down the family mansion at Houghton, and raised a magnificent edifice, being reminded of that observation by sir John Hynde Cotton, he readily acknowledged its justness and truth, but added, 'Your recollection is too late, I wish you had reminded me of it before I began building, it might then have been of service to me.'

"His style of living was consonant to the magnificence of his mansion. He had usually two annual meetings at Houghton, the one in the spring, to which were invited only the most select friends and the leading members of the cabinet, continued about three weeks. The second was in autumn, towards the commencement of the shooting season. It continued six weeks or two months, and was called the congress. At this time Houghton was filled with company from all parts. He kept a public table, to which all gentlemen in the county found a ready admission.

"The expences of these meetings have been computed at 3000l. Nothing could be more ill-judged than the enormous profusion, except the company for which it was made. The mixed multitude consisted of his friends in both houses, and of their friends. The noise and uproar, the waste and confusion, were prodigious. The best friends of sir Robert Walpole in vain remonstrated against this scene of riot and misrule. As the minister himself was fond of mirth and jollity, the conviviality of their

meetings was too frequently carried to excess, and lord Townshend, whose dignity of deportment and decorum of character revolted against these scenes, which he called the Bacchanalian orgies of Houghton, not unfrequently quitted Rainsford during their continuance. But notwithstanding these censures, and the impropriety of such conduct, it undoubtedly gained and preserved to the minister numerous adherents, who applauded a mode of living so analogous to the spirit of ancient hospitality.

"This profusion would have been highly disgraceful had it been attended with a rapacious disposition. On the contrary, he gave many instances of carelessness and disregard of his private fortune. He expended 14,000l. in building a new lodge in Richmond park; and when the king, on the death of Bothmar, in 1738, offered him the house in Downing-street, he refused it as his own property, but accepted it as an appendage to the office of chancellor of the exchequer.

"He was, from his early youth, fond of the diversions of the field, and retained this taste till prevented by the infirmities of age. He was accustomed to hunt in Richmond park with a pack of beagles. On receiving a packet of letters he usually opened that from his gamekeeper first; and he was fond of sitting for his picture in his sporting dress. He was, like chancellor Oxenstiern, a sound sleeper, and used to say, 'that he put off his cares with his cloaths.'

"His social qualities were generally acknowledged. He was animated and lively in conversation, and in the moment of festivity realised the fine eulogium which Pope has given of him.

' Seen him, I have, but in his happier
hour
Of social pleasure, ill-exchang'd for
power;
Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal
tribe,
Smile without art, and win without a
bribe.'

Epilogue to the SATIRES.

"To the virtues of sir Robert Walpole I feel regret in not being able to add that he was the patron of letters and the friend of science. But he unquestionably does not deserve that honourable appellation, and in this instance his rank in the temple of fame is far inferior to that of Halifax, Oxford, and Bolingbroke. It is a matter of wonder, that a minister who had received a learned education, and was no indifferent scholar, should have paid such little attention to the muses. Nor can it be denied, that this neglect of men of letters was highly disadvantageous to his administration, and exposed him to great obloquy. The persons employed in justifying his measures, and repelling the attacks of the opposition, were by no means equal to the task of combating Pulteney, Bolingbroke, and Chesterfield, those Goliaths of opposition; and the political pamphlets written in his defence, are far inferior in humour, argument, and style, to the publications of his adversaries.

"Pope has ably satirised the herd of political writers employed by the minister, first in the epilogue to the Satires, and in the Dunciad.

' Next plung'd a feeble, but a desperate
pack,
With each a sickly brother at his back:
Sons of a day! just buoyant on the flood,
These number'd with the puppies in the
mud,
Ask ye their names? I could as soon dis-
close
The names of these blind puppies as of
those.

Fast by, like Niobe, (her children gone)
Sits mother Osborne, stupify'd to stone!
And monumental brass this record bears,
These are,——ah, no, these were the
gazetteers!'

"But that he did not wholly neglect literary merit, appears from the grateful strains of the author of the Night Thoughts, for whom he procured a pension from George the first, and which was increased at his suggestion by George the second, to 200l. a year, at that time no inconsiderable reward.

' At this the muse shall kindle, and
aspire:
My breast, O Walpole, glows with grate-
ful fire,
The streams of royal bounty, turn'd by
thee,
Refresh the dry remains of poetry.
My fortune shews, when arts are Wal-
pole's care,
What slender worth forbids us to despair:
Be this thy partial smile from censure
free;
'Twas meant for merit, though it fell on
me.'

"The truth is, sir Robert Walpole did not delight in letters, and always considered poets as not men of business. He was often heard to say, that they were fitter for speculation than for action, that they trusted to theory rather than to experience, and were guided by principles inadmissible in practical life. His opinion was confirmed by the experience of his own time. Prior made but an indifferent negotiator; his friend Steele was wholly incapable of application, and Addison a miserable secretary of state. He was so fully impressed with these notions, that when he made Congreve commissioner of the customs, he said, 'You will find he has no head for business.'

"Low persons were employed by government, and profusely paid, some of whom not unfrequently pro-
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pagated in private conversation, and even in public clubs, disadvantageous reports of the minister, and declared that high rewards induced them to write against their real sentiments. Several known disseminators of infidelity were engaged to defend his measures. Many warm remonstrances were frequently made by the minister's friends against employing such low mercenaries, but usually disregarded. Some of these insignificant writers had frequent access to him. Their delusive and encouraging accounts of persons and things, were too often more credited than the sincere and free intimations of those who were more capable of giving accurate information. But this seems an error too common in ministers: they prefer favourable accounts to dismal truth, and readily believe what they wish to be true.

"It is a natural curiosity to inquire into the behaviour and occupations of a minister retired from business, and divested of that power which he had long enjoyed. Those who admired his talents, while he swayed senates and governed kingdoms, contemplate him, 'in their mind's eye,' enjoying his retreat with dignity, and passing his leisure hours with calmness and complacency. Yet nothing in general is more unsatisfactory than such an inquiry, or more illusive than such a preconceived opinion. The well-known saying, 'that no man is a hero to his valet-de-chambre,' may be applied with strict justice to this case. Sir Robert Walpole experienced the truth of the observation, that a fallen minister is like a professed beauty, who has lost her charms, and to whom the recollection of past conquests but poorly compensates for present neglect.

"Though he had not forgotten his classical attainments, he had little taste for literary occupations. He once expressed his regret on this subject to Fox, who was reading in the library at Houghton. 'I wish,' he said, 'I took as much delight in reading as you do, it would be the means of alleviating many tedious hours in my present retirement; but to my misfortune I derive no pleasure from such pursuits.' On another occasion, he said to his son Horace, who, with a view to amuse him, was preparing to read some historical performance, 'O! do not read history, for that I know must be false.'

"His principal amusement consisted in planting, observing the growth of his former plantations, and in seeing his son Horace arrange the fine collection of pictures at Houghton. He had a good taste for painting, and his observations on the style of the respective masters were usually judicious.

"A letter which he wrote from Houghton to general Churchill, in 1743, was much admired, as indicating a love of retirement, and contempt of past grandeur. Yet this letter strikes me in a contrary light: it proves that he was weary of that repose which he affected to praise; and that he did not, as much as he professed, taste the charms of the inanimate world. The trite observation, that the beeches do not deceive, proves either that he regretted the times that were past, or that with all his penetration, he had not, when in power, made a just estimate of the deceitfulness and treachery of dependents and courtiers. Houghton had been either the temporary place of retirement from public business, or the scene of friendly intercourse and

and convivial jollity, and neglect rendered it comparatively a solitude. He saw and felt this desertion with greater sensibility than became his good sense; but in the calm and solitude of total retirement, such disagreeable reflections occur often and sink deep. The season of natural gaiety was irrecoverably past, he laboured under a painful distemper; the ill-assorted marriage of his eldest son, and embarrassed situation of his own affairs, preyed on his mind, and increased his dejection.

“ This state of mind was natural. Every circumstance must have appeared uninteresting to a man, who, from the twenty-third year of his age, had been uniformly engaged in scenes of political exertion, who, from the commencement of his parliamentary career, had passed a life of unremitting activity, and made a conspicuous figure in the senate, and in the cabinet.

“ To him who had directed the helm of government in England, and whose decisions affected the

interests of Europe in general, all speculative opinions must have appeared dull. To him who had drawn all his knowledge and experience from practice, all theory must have appeared trifling or erroneous. He who had fathomed the secrets of all the cabinets of Europe, must have considered history as a tissue of fables, and have smiled at the folly of those writers, who affected to penetrate into state affairs, and account for all the motives of action. He who had long been the dispenser of honours and wealth, must have perceived a wide difference between the cold expressions of duty and friendship, and the warm effusions of that homage which self-interest and hope inspire in those who court or expect favours. He must have been divested of human passions, had he not experienced some mortification in finding, that he had been indebted to his situation for much of that obsequious regard which he had fondly thought was paid to his personal qualities.”

CHARACTER OF GAINSBOROUGH.

[From the *FOUR AGES*, &c. by WILLIAM JACKSON.]

“ **I**N the early part of my life I became acquainted with Thomas Gainsborough the painter; and as his character was, perhaps, better known to me than to any other person, I will endeavour to divest myself of every partiality, and speak of him as he really was. I am the rather induced to this, by seeing accounts of him and his works given by people who were unacquainted with either, and, consequently, have been mistaken in both.

“ Gainsborough’s profession was

painting, and music was his amusement—yet, there were times when music seemed to be his employment, and painting his diversion. As his skill in music has been celebrated, I will, before I speak of him as a painter, mention what degree of merit he professed as a musician.

“ When I first knew him he lived at Bath, where Giardini had been exhibiting his *then* unrivalled powers on the violin. His excellent performance made Gainsborough enamoured of that instrument; and

con-

onceiving, like the servant-maid in the Spectator, that the music lay in the fiddle, he was frantic until he possessed the *very* instrument which had given him so much pleasure—but seemed much surprised that the music of it remained behind with Giardini!

“He had scarcely recovered this shock (for it was a great one to him), when he heard Abel on the viol-di-gamba. The violin was hung on the willow—Abel’s viol-di-gamba was purchased, and the house resounded with melodious birds and fifths from ‘morn to dewy eve!’ Many an adagio and many a minuet were begun, but none completed—this was wonderful, as it was Abel’s *own* instrument, and therefore *ought* to have produced Abel’s own music!

“Fortunately, my friend’s passion had now a fresh object—Fischer’s hautboy—but I do not recollect that he deprived Fischer of his instrument: and though he procured a hautboy, I never heard him make the least attempt on it. Probably his ear was too delicate to bear the disagreeable sounds which necessarily attend the first beginnings on a wind-instrument. He seemed to content himself with what he heard in public, and getting Fischer to play to him in private—not on the hautboy, but the violin—but this was a profound secret, for Fischer knew that his reputation was in danger if he pretended to excel on two instruments.

“The next time I saw Gainsborough it was in the character of King David. He had heard a harper at Bath—the performer was soon left harpleless—and now Fischer, Abel, and Giardini, were all forgotten—there was nothing like chords and arpeggios! He really

stuck to the harp long enough to play several airs with variations, and, in a little time, would nearly have exhausted all the pieces usually performed on an instrument incapable of modulation (this was not a pedal harp), when another visit from Abel brought him back to the viol-di-gamba.

“He now saw the imperfection of sudden sounds that instantly die away—if you wanted a *staccato*, it was to be had by a proper management of the bow, and you might also have notes as long as you please. The viol-di-gamba is the only instrument, and Abel the prince of musicians!

“This, and occasionally a little flirtation with the fiddle, continued some years; when, as ill-luck would have it, he heard Crofdill—but, by some irregularity of conduct, for which I cannot account, he neither took up, nor bought, the violoncello. All his passion for the bass was vented in descriptions of Crofdill’s tone and bowing, which was rapturous and enthusiastic to the last degree.

“More years now passed away, when, upon seeing a theorbo in a picture of Vandyke’s, he concluded (perhaps because it was finely painted) that the theorbo must be a fine instrument. He recollected to have heard of a German professor, who, though no more, I shall forbear to name—ascended *per varios gradus* to his garret, where he found him at dinner upon a roasted apple, and smoking a pipe—* * * says he, ‘I am come to buy your lute.’

‘To pay my lute!’

‘Yes—come, name your price, and here is your money.’

‘I cannot sell my lute!’

‘No, not for a guinea or two! but by G— you must sell it.’

‘ May lude ish wert much mon-
‘ nay! it ish wert ten guinea.’

‘ That it is—fee, here is the
‘ money.’

‘ Well, if I musht—but you will
not take it away yourself?’

‘ Yes, yes—good bye’ * * *

(“ After he had gone down he
came up again.)

‘ * * * I have done but half my
‘ errand. What is your lute worth,
‘ if I have not your book?’

‘ Whad poog, maister Cainf-
‘ porough?’

‘ Why, the book of airs you
‘ have composed for the lute.’

‘ Ah, py cot, I can never part
‘ wit my poog!’

‘ Poh! you can make another
‘ at any time: this is the book I
‘ mean’ (putting it in his pocket).

‘ Ah, py cot, I cannot’—

‘ Come, come, here’s another
‘ ten guineas for your book; so,
‘ once more, good day t’ ye. (De-
‘ scends again, and again comes
‘ up.) But what use is your book
‘ to me, if I don’t understand it?
‘ And your lute—you may take it
‘ again, if you won’t teach me to
‘ play on it. Come home with me,
‘ and give me my first lesson.’

‘ I will come to-morrow.’

‘ You must come now.’

‘ I musht tress myself.’

‘ For what? You are the best
‘ figure I have seen to-day.’

‘ Ay musht be shave.’

‘ I honour your beard!’

‘ Ay musht bud on my wik.’

‘ D—n your wig! your cap
‘ and beard become you! do you
‘ think, if Vandyke was to paint
‘ you he’d let you be shaved?’

“ In this manner he frittered
away his musical talents; and
though possessed of ear, taste, and
genius, he never had application
enough to learn his notes. He
scorned to take the first step, the

second was of course out of his
reach; and the summit became
unattainable.

“ As a painter, his abilities may
be considered in three different de-
partments.

“ Portrait,

“ Landscape, and

“ Groups of figures—to which
must be added his drawings.

“ To take these in the above-
mentioned order.

“ The first consideration in a
portrait, especially to the purchaser,
is, that it be a perfect likeness of
the sitter—in this respect his skill
was unrivalled. The next point is,
that it is a good picture—here he
has as often failed as succeeded.
He failed by affecting a thin washy
colouring, and a hatching style of
penciling; but when, from acci-
dent or choice, he painted in the
manly substantial style of Vandyke,
he was very little, if at all, his infe-
rior. It shows a great defect in
judgment to be from choice wrong,
when we know what is right. Per-
haps his best portrait is that known
among the painters by the name of
the Blue-boy; it was in the pos-
session of Mr. Buttall, near New-
port-market.

“ There are three different æras
in his landscapes: his first manner
was an imitation of Ruysdael, with
more various colouring; the se-
cond was an extravagant looseness
of penciling, which, though re-
prehensible, none but a great master
can possess. His third manner was
a solid firm style of touch.

“ At this last period he possessed
his greatest powers, and was (what
every painter is at some time or
other) fond of varnish. This pro-
duced the usual effects—improved
the picture for two or three months;
then ruined it for ever! With all
his excellence in this branch of the
art,

art, he was a great mannerist; but the worst of his pictures have a value, from the facility of execution—which excellence I shall again mention.

“His groups of figures are, for the most part, very pleasing, though unnatural; for a town-girl, with her cloaths in rags, is not a ragged country-girl. Notwithstanding this remark, there are numberless instances of his groups at the door of a cottage, or by a fire in a wood, &c. that are so pleasing as to disarm criticism. He sometimes (like Murillo) gave interest to a single figure: his Shepherd’s boy, Woodman, Girl and pigs, are equal to the best pictures on such subjects. His Fighting-dogs, Girl warming herself, and some others, show his great powers in this style of painting. The very distinguished rank the Girl and pigs held at Mr. Canning’s sale, in company with some of the best pictures of the best masters, will fully justify a commendation which might else seem extravagant.

“If I were to rest his reputation upon one point, it should be on his drawings. No man ever possessed methods so various in producing effect, and all excellent; his washy, hatching style, was here in its proper element. The subject which is scarce enough for a picture, is sufficient for a drawing, and the hasty loose handling, which in painting is poor, is rich in a transparent wash of bistre and Indian ink. Perhaps the quickest effects ever produced were in some of his drawings; and this leads me to take up again his facility of execution.

“Many of his pictures have no other merit than this facility; and yet, having it, are undoubtedly valuable. His drawings almost rest

on this quality alone for their value; but possessing it in an eminent degree, (and as no drawing can have any merit where it is wanting,) his works, therefore, in this branch of the art, approach nearer to perfection than his paintings.

“If the term *facility* explain not itself; instead of a definition, I will illustrate it.

“Should a performer of middling execution on the violin contrive to get through his piece, the most that can be said is, that he has not failed in his attempt. Should Cramer perform the same music, it would be so much within his powers, that it would be executed with ease. Now, the superiority of pleasure, which arises from the execution of a Cramer, is enjoyed from the facility of a Gainsborough. A poor piece performed by one, or a poor subject taken by the other, give more pleasure by the manner in which they are treated, than a good piece of music, and a sublime subject in the hands of artists that have not the means by which effects are produced, in subjection to them. To a good painter or musician this illustration was needless; and yet, by them only, perhaps, it will be felt and understood.

“By way of addition to this sketch of Gainsborough, let me mention a few miscellaneous particulars.

“He had no relish for historical painting; he never sold, but always gave away his drawings, commonly to persons who were perfectly ignorant of their value. He hated the harpsichord and the piano-forte. He disliked singing, particularly in parts. He detested reading; but was so like Sterne in his Letters, that, if it were not for an originality that could be copied from no one, it might be supposed

that he had formed his style upon a close imitation of that author. He had as much pleasure in looking at a violin as in hearing it—I have seen him for many minutes surveying, in silence, the perfections of an instrument, from the just proportion of the model, and beauty of the workmanship.

“His conversation was sprightly, but licentious; his favourite subjects were music and painting, which he treated in a manner peculiarly his own. The common topics, or any of a superior cast, he thoroughly hated, and always interrupted by some stroke of wit or humour.

“The indiscriminate admirers of

my late friend will consider this sketch of his character as far beneath his merit; but it must be remembered, that my wish was not to make it perfect, but just. The same principle obliges me to add, that as to his common acquaintance he was sprightly and agreeable, so to his intimate friends he was sincere and honest, and that his heart was always alive to every feeling of honour and generosity.

“He died with this expression, ‘We are all going to Heaven, and Vandyke is of the party’—strongly expressive of a good heart, a quiet conscience, and a love for his profession, which only left him with his life.”

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF DR. ENFIELD.

[From the MEMOIRS of the AUTHOR, by J. AIKIN, M. D. prefixed to the first Volume of SERMONS ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS, by W. ENFIELD, LL. D.]

“THE Rev. William Enfield, LL. D. was born at Sudbury in Suffolk, on March 29, 1741, O. S. In common with many other characters of moral and literary excellence, it was his lot to come into the world destitute of the advantages of birth or fortune. His parents were in a humble condition of life, which they rendered respectable by their virtues. His early education was probably on the narrow scale marked out by his circumstances. By his amiable disposition and promising parts he recommended himself to the Rev. Mr. Hextall, the dissenting minister of the place, who treated him with peculiar notice, and took pleasure in forming his youthful mind. He particularly awakened

in him a sensibility to the beauties of our principal poets; among whom, Akenfide, by the charms of his versification, and the exalted tone of his philosophy, was a peculiar favourite both with the instructor and the pupil. It appears to me no unreasonable supposition that to his early fondness for this author, Dr. Enfield was indebted, more than to any other single circumstance, for that uniform purity of language, that entire freedom from any thing like vulgarity, as well in conversation as in writing, by which he was ever distinguished. Mr. Hextall's good opinion was probably the chief cause of his being devoted to the christian ministry. In his 17th year he was sent to the academy at Daventry, then

then conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ashworth. At this seminary he passed through the usual course of preparatory study for the pulpit. Of his academical character I know no more than that he was always conspicuous for the elegance of his compositions; and that he was among the number of those students whose inquiries led them to adopt a less rigid system of christianity than was the established doctrine of the place.

“ It was a striking proof of the attractions he possessed as a preacher, and as an amiable man in society, that almost immediately on leaving the academy he was invited to undertake the office of sole minister to the congregation of Benn’s Garden in Liverpool, one of the most respectable among the dissenters. To that situation he was ordained in November 1763; and in a town abounding with agreeable society, and distinguished by liberal sentiments and hospitable manners, he passed seven of the happiest years of his life. He married, in 1767, Mary, the only daughter of Mr. Holland, draper in Liverpool; and a most cordial union of thirty years gave full proof of the felicity of his choice. Though greatly engaged both in the pleasant intercourses of society, and in the serious duties of his office, he commenced in this place his literary career with two volumes of sermons, printed in 1768 and 1770, which were very favourably received by the public. Their pleasing moral strain, marked by no systematic peculiarities, so well adapted them for general use, that many congregations, besides that in which they were originally preached, had the benefit of the instruction they conveyed. A collection of hymns, for the use of his congregation, and of family

prayers of his own composition, for private use, further added to his professional and literary reputation.

“ On the death of the Rev. Mr. Seddon of Warrington, Mr. Enfield was one of the first persons thought of by the trustees of the academical institution founded in that place, to succeed him in the offices of tutor in the belles-lettres, and of resident conductor of the discipline, under the title of *Rector Academiæ*. With respect to his fitness for the first no doubt could be entertained. The second was an untried exertion, depending for its success upon qualities of temper rarely meeting in one individual. Whatever could be effected by those amiable endowments which conciliate affection, might be hoped from one who was become the delight of a large circle of acquaintance; but in those emergencies where firmness, resolution, and a kind of dignified severity of conduct might be requisite, there was cause to apprehend a failure. He had his misgivings, but they were overcome by the encouragement and importunity of friends; and the offered situation was in several respects such as might flatter a young man, fond of literary society, and ambitious of a proper field for the display of his talents. He accepted it, together with the office of minister to the dissenting congregation of Warrington. The occupations in which he engaged were extensive and complicated; but no man had ever a better right to confide in his own industry and readiness.

“ Every one acquainted with the attempts that have been made by the dissenters to institute places of education for the advanced periods of youth, must have been sensible of the extreme difficulty of uniting the liberal plan of a collegiate life

with such a system of internal discipline as shall secure sobriety of manners, and diligence in the pursuit of study: Those sanctions which, however imperfectly, serve as engines of government in seminaries established by the state, must ever be wanting in private institutions, which cannot annex to the grossest violation of their laws a higher penalty than simple expulsion, followed by no disabilities or deprivations, and probably held extremely cheap by those who have most deserved it. Warrington had a full share of this difficulty; and also laboured under others, which rendered its existence, though at times it appeared flourishing and respectable, little better than a long struggle against incurable disease. The efforts of Dr. Enfield were faithfully joined, with those of his colleagues, to support its credit, and to remedy evils as they occurred. His diligence was exemplary; his services as a public and private tutor were numerous and valuable; his attention to discipline was, at least, uninterrupted; but it may be acknowledged that the arduous post of domestic superintendant, and enforcer of the laws, was not that for which he was best calculated. So sensible, indeed, was he of his deficiency in this respect, and so much did he find his tranquillity injured by the scenes to which he was exposed, that he made a very serious attempt to free himself from the burden, by resigning this part of his charge; and it was only after the failure of various applications by the trustees to engage a successor, that he suffered himself to be persuaded to retain it. In fine, the crisis of the institution arrived in 1783, and its embarrassments were cured by its dissolution.

“ However toilsome and anxious

this period of Dr. Enfield's life might have been, it was that of rapid mental improvement. By the company he kept, and the business he had to go through, his faculties were strained to full exertion: nor was it only as a tutor that he employed his talents; he greatly extended his reputation as a writer.”

“ On a vacancy in the mathematical department of the academy it was found impracticable to give adequate encouragement from the funds it possessed to a separate tutor in that branch. Dr. Enfield was therefore strongly urged to undertake it; and by the hard study of one vacation he qualified himself to set out with a new class, which he instructed with great clearness and precision; himself advancing in the science in proportion to the demand, till he became a very excellent teacher in all the parts which were requisite in the academical course.

“ The degree of doctor of laws, which added a new title to his name during his residence at Warrington, was conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh.

“ After the dissolution of the academy, Dr. Enfield remained two years at Warrington, occupied in the education of private pupils, a small number of whom he took as boarders, and in the care of his congregation. For the instruction of the latter he drew up a series of discourses on the principal incidents and moral precepts of the gospel, in which he displayed both his talents as a commentator, and his skill in expanding into general lessons of conduct, those hints and particular observations which occur in the sacred narratives. This will not be an improper place to give some account of Dr. Enfield's character as a preacher and a divine. His man-

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ner of delivery was grave and impressive, affecting rather a tenor of uniform dignity than a variety of expression, for which his voice was not well calculated. It was entirely free from what is called *tone*, and though not highly animated, was by no means dull, and never careless or indifferent. As to his matter, it was almost exclusively that of a *moral preacher*. Religion was to him rather a principle than a sentiment; and he was more solicitous to deduce from it *a rule of life*, enforced by its peculiar sanctions, than to elevate it into a source of sublime feeling. Despising superstition, and fearing enthusiasm, he held as of inferior value every thing in religion which could not ally itself with morality, and condescend to human uses. His theological system was purged of every mysterious or unintelligible proposition; it included nothing which appeared to him irreconcilable with sound philosophy, and the most rational opinions concerning the divine nature and perfections. Possibly the test of rationality might with him supersede that of literary criticism. It will be seen from the subjects selected for publication, that moral topics were much more congenial to him than doctrinal ones; and his character as a public instructor must be derived from the manner in which he has treated these. Probably it will be found that scarcely any writer has entered with more delicacy into the minute and less obvious points of morality—has more skilfully marked out the nice discriminations of virtue and vice, of the fit and unfit. He has not only delineated the path of the strictly right, but of the amiable and becoming. He has aimed at rendering mankind not only mu-

tually serviceable, but mutually agreeable; and has delighted in painting true goodness with all those colours which it was said of old would make her so enchanting should she ever become visible to mortal eyes.

It will, perhaps, be expected that something should be said of Dr. Enfield in the peculiar character of a *dissenter*. To *dissent* was by no means a part of his natural disposition; on the contrary, he could not without a struggle differ from those whom he saw dignified by station, respectable for learning and morals, and amiable in the intercourse of society. Nor was the voice of authority, when mildly and reasonably exerted, a signal to him of resistance, but rather a call to acquiescence. It is therefore not to be wondered at, that there was a period in his life when he looked towards the religious establishment of his country with a wish that no insuperable barrier should exist to the exclusion of those who, without violating the absolute dictates of conscience, might desire to join it. Inclined by temper and system to think well of mankind, and to entertain sanguine hopes of their progress towards truth and reason, he could not bring himself to imagine that the active efforts (which we may all remember) of many excellent persons to produce a further reform in the English church, and render the terms of entrance into its ministry more easy and liberal, would in the end fail of their effect. This idea dwelt long and weightily on his mind, and disposed him rather to regard the conformities, than the differences, between systems which he expected to see continually more nearly approaching each other. Moreover, the correct and elegant language,

and the manly strain of morality, which then characterised the pulpit compositions of the most eminent of the clergy, commanded his entire approbation; and he thought that a mutual oblivion of topics of controversy might take place, from a consent in all friends of rational religion to confine their public discourses to subjects on which no differences existed between them. He lived, however, to see all his expectations of this amicable union frustrated—to see hierarchical claims maintained more dogmatically than before—and the chief stress of religion placed upon those doctrines in which the English church-articles most differ from the opinions of that class of dissenters to which he belonged. He lived, therefore, to become a more decided separatist than ever; and I am sure, that for many years before his death, though all his personal candour and good-will towards the opposite party remained, no consideration would have induced him to range himself under its banners. The rights of private judgment and public discussion, and all the fundamental points of civil and religious liberty, were become more and more dear to him; and he asserted them with a courage and zeal which seemed scarcely to have belonged to his habitual temper. A very manly discourse, which he published in 1788, on the hundredth anniversary of the revolution, sufficiently testifies his sentiments on these important subjects.

“It is now time to return to biographical narrative. In 1785, receiving an invitation from the octagon-dissenting congregation at Norwich, a society with whom any man might esteem it an honour and happiness to be connected, he accepted it, under the condition of residing

at a small distance from the city, and continuing his plan of domestic education. He first settled at the pleasant village of Thorpe; but at length he found it more convenient to remove to Norwich itself. Though he was eminently happy in his mode of educating a small number, of which several striking examples might be adduced, yet, like most who have adopted that plan, he found that the difficulty of keeping up a regular supply of pupils, and the unpleasant restraint arising from a party of young men, so far domiciliated, that they left neither time nor place for family privacy, more than compensated the advantages to be derived from such an employment of his talents. He finally removed, therefore, to a smaller habitation, entirely declined receiving boarders, and only gave private instructions to two or three select pupils a few hours in the forenoon. At length he determined to be perfectly master of his own time, and to give to his family, friends, and spontaneous literary pursuits, all the leisure he possessed from his professional duties. The circumstances of his family confirmed him in this resolution. He was the father of two sons and three daughters, all educated under his own eye; and had he had no other examples to produce of his power of making himself at the same time a friend and a tutor—of conciliating the most tender affection with ready and undeviating obedience—his children would, by all who know them, be admitted as sufficient proofs of this happy art. They became every thing that their parents could wish;—but the eldest son, after passing with uncommon reputation through his clerkship to an attorney (Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool), and advancing so far in his profes-

professional career as to be appointed, when just of age, town-clerk of Nottingham, was suddenly snatched away by a fever. The doctor bore his grievous loss with exemplary resignation; but the struggle produced effects on his health which alarmed his friends. Symptoms resembling those of the fatal disease termed *angina pectoris* came on; indeed, it may be said, that he really laboured under an incipient state of this disorder. But time, medicine, and happier subjects of reflection, restored him to health and cheerfulness. He had the felicity of seeing two of his daughters most desirably settled in marriage. His remaining son bid fair to become all that the other had been. He was, therefore, fully entitled to enjoy himself in the domestic freedom he loved, and to confine his future exertions to those lettered employments which, to one of his industrious habits, were necessary to give a zest to social relaxation.

He had not yet completely detached himself from the business of tuition, when he undertook the most laborious of his literary tasks, an abridgment of 'Brucker's History of Philosophy.' This work appeared in two volumes, 4to. in the year 1791, and would alone have been sufficient to establish the writer's character as a master of the middle style of composition, and as a judicious selector of what was most valuable in the representation of manners and opinions. The original work has obtained a high reputation among the learned, for the depth of its researches, and the liberality of its spirit; but its Latin style is involved and prolix, and the heaviness that pervades the whole has rendered it rather a book for occasional consultation than for di-

rect perusal. Dr. Enfield's abridgment is a work equally instructive and agreeable; and it may be pronounced that the tenets of all the leading sects of philosophers were never before in the English language displayed with such elegance and perspicuity. It was, indeed, his peculiar talent to arrange and express other men's ideas to the greatest advantage. His style, chaste, clear, correct, free from all affectation and singularity, was proper for all topics; and the spirit of method and order which reigned in his own mind, communicated itself to every subject which he touched upon. These qualities, together with that candour which was interwoven in his very constitution, especially fitted him to take a part in a literary journal; and to one of the most respectable of these works he was long a considerable contributor. The institution of a new magazine, under the name of the *Monthly*, which in its plan embraced a larger circle of original literature than usual with these miscellanies, engaged him to exercise his powers as an essayist on a variety of topics; and the papers with which he enriched it, under the title of *the Inquirer*, obtained great applause from the manly freedom of their sentiment, and the correct elegance of their language.

"Thus did his latter years glide on, tranquil and serene, in the bosom of domestic comfort, surrounded by friends to whom he became continually more dear, and in the midst of agreeable occupations. So well confirmed did his health appear, and so much did he feel himself in the full vigour and maturity of his powers, that he did not hesitate, in the year 1796, to associate himself with the writer of this account, one of his oldest and most intimate companions,

panions, in a literary undertaking of great magnitude, which looked to a distant period for its completion. Were it not the duty of mortals to employ their talents in the way they can approve, without regarding contingencies which they can neither foresee nor overrule, such an engagement, in persons descending into the vale of years, might be accused of presumption; but it implied in them no more than a resolution to act with diligence as long as they should be permitted to act—to work while it is called to-day, mindful of that approaching night when no man can work. The composition, that of a *General Biographical Dictionary*, proved so agreeable to Dr. Enfield, that he was often heard to say, his hours of study had never passed so pleasantly with him; and the progress he made was proportioned to his industry and good-will. Every circumstance seemed to promise him years of comfort in store. He was happy himself, and imparted that happiness to all who came within the sphere of his influence. But an incurable disease was in the mean time making unsuspected advances. A scirrhus contraction of the rectum, denoting itself only by symptoms which he did not understand, and which, therefore, he imperfectly described to his medical friends, was preparing, without pain or general disease, to effect a sudden and irresistible change. The

very day before this disorder manifested itself he was complimented on his cheerful spirits, and healthy looks, and himself confessed that he had nothing, bodily or mental, of which he ought to complain. But the obstruction was now formed. A sickness came on, the proper functions of the intestines were suspended, nothing was able to give relief; and after a week, passed rather in constant uneasiness than in acute pain, with his faculties entire nearly to the last, foreseeing the fatal event, and meeting it with manly fortitude, he sunk in the arms of his children and friends, and expired without a struggle. This catastrophe took place on Nov. 3, 1797, in the fifty-seventh year of his life. The deep regrets of all who knew him—of those the most to whom he was best known—render it unnecessary to enter into any further description of a character, the essence of which was *to be amiable*. A man's writings have often proved very inadequate tests of his dispositions. Those of Dr. Enfield, however, are not. They breathe the very spirit of his gentle and generous soul. He loved mankind, and wished nothing so much as to render them the worthy objects of love. This is the leading character of the discourses selected for publication; as it is, indeed, of all he composed. May their effect equal the most sanguine wishes of their benevolent author!

ANECDOTES OF LAVATER.

from the first Volume of a TOUR IN SWITZERLAND, &c. by HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.]

WE staid long enough at Zurich to visit its first literary ornament Lavater. It being known that he is willing to receive strangers, no traveller of any lettered curiosity passes through the town, without paying him the homage of a visit.

“He received us in his library, which was hung thick with portraits and engravings, of which he has a considerable collection, forming a complete study of the every-varying expression of the human face divine. Some very wise men, do not admit of no scope to that faculty of the mind called imagination, and are for ever bringing every theory to the square and the compass, consider his system of physiognomy as the fantastic vision of an heated brain; but though it may be difficult, it is surely ingenious and interesting to attempt reducing to rules a science, which seems to be founded in nature. It is surely curious to analyse what it is so easy to feel, the charm of that expression, which is the emanation of moral qualities; that undefinable grace which is not beauty, but something more; without which all enchantments lose their power of fascination, and which can shed an animated glow, a spark of divinity, over the features of deformity:

‘Mind, mind alone, bear witness earth,
and heaven,

The living fountain in itself contains
Of beauteous and sublime.’

“Lavater is a venerable-looking old man, with a sharp long face, high features, and a wrinkled brow: he is tall, thin, and interesting in his figure; when serious he has a look of melancholy, almost of in-

quietude; but when he smiles, his countenance becomes lighted up with an expression of sweetness and intelligence.

“There is a simple eloquence in his conversation, an effusion of the heart extremely attractive: he speaks French with some difficulty, and whenever he is at a loss for an expression has recourse to German, which I in vain begged a Swiss gentleman, who was of our party, to translate for me: he told me, that for the most part the German words Lavater employed were compound-epithets of his own framing, which had peculiar energy as he used them, but which would be quite vapid and spiritless in translation.

“The great rule of moral conduct, Lavater said, in his opinion, was, next to God, to respect time. Time he considered as the most valuable of human treasures, and any waste of it as in the highest degree immoral. He rises every morning at the hour of five; and though it would be agreeable to him to breakfast immediately after rising, makes it an invariable rule to earn that repast by some previous labour; so that if by accident the rest of the day is spent to no useful purpose, some portion of it may at least be secured beyond the interruptions of chance.

“Lavater gave us a most pleasing account of morals in Zurich. He had been a preacher of the gospel, he said, in that town thirty years; and so incapable were the citizens of any species of corruption, that he should have rendered himself ridiculous had he ever during that long period preached a sermon

sermon against it, since it was a vice unknown. 'At what a distance,' thought I, 'am I arrived from London and Paris.'

"When we took our leave of Lavater, he begged we would write our names and place of abode in a book, which he appropriates to the use of inscribing the long list of his foreign visitors. An hour after my return from his house he came to pay me a visit, which I was taught to consider as an unusual compliment, since it is his general rule not to return the visits of strangers. Religion was the theme of his discourse, and he talked of its pleasures, its consolations, and its hopes, with a solemn sort of enthusiastic fervor, which shewed how much his heart was interested in the subject, and how warmly his sensibility was awake to devotional feelings. Although his zeal was not without knowledge, yet it was somewhat difficult to discover what was his system of belief: whether he was of Paul or Apollos, a follower of Calvin according to the established creed of the Swiss church, or whether he was not, in some sort the framer of a new doctrine himself.

"One of my fellow-travellers, who was anxious to wrest from the venerable pastor his confession of faith, brought in review before him the various opinions of the fathers, orthodox and heretic; from Justin Martyr and Origen, down to the bishop of St. David's and Dr. Priestley. But Lavater did not appear to have made polemics his

study; he seemed to think right and wrong, in historical fact, of far less importance than right and wrong in religious sentiment; and above all, in human action. There was more of feeling than of logic in his conclusions; and he appeared to have taken less pains to examine religion, than to apply its precepts to the regulation of those frailties and passions of the human heart, the traces of which, hidden from others, he had marked with such admirable accuracy in the character and expression of outward forms. For myself, I own the solemn, meek, affectionate expression of Lavater's pious sentiments, were peculiarly soothing to my feelings, after having been so long stunned with the cavils of French philosophers, or rather the impertinent comments of their disciples, who are so proud of their scepticism, that they are for ever obtruding it in conversation. The number of those disciples is augmented since the revolution, which has spread far and wide the writings of Rousseau and Voltaire; and every Frenchman, after having read those authors, though he may neither have taste enough to admire the charms of their genius, or virtue to feel the philanthropy of their sentiments, has, at least, acquired sufficient knowledge to assume the appellation of philosopher, and prove his claim to that title by enlisting himself under the banner of infidelity, without knowing the use of his arms."

MANNERS OF NATIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF KASHMIRE, and CHARACTER of the INHABITANTS.

[From the second Volume of a JOURNEY from BENGAL to ENGLAND, through the northern Part of INDIA, &c. by GEORGE FORSTER.]

“THE valley of Kashmire is of an elliptic form, and extends about ninety miles in a winding direction from the south-east to the north-west. It widens gradually to Islaamabad, where the breadth is about forty miles, which is continued with little variation to the town of Sampre, whence the mountains, by a regular inclination to the westward, come to a point, and divide Kashmire from the territory of Muzzufferabad. To the north and north-east, Kashmire is bounded by what is here termed the mountains of Thibet; a branch, I apprehend, of that immense range, which rising near the black sea, penetrates through Armenia, and skirting the south shore of the Caspian, extends through the north-east provinces of Persia, to Thibet and China. On the south-east and south, it is bounded by Kishtewar, and on the south-west and west, by Prounce, Muzzufferabad, and some other independent districts.

“The Jalum, the western of the Punjab rivers, having received the numerous rivulets of the valley, and the overflowing water of the lakes, becomes a spacious stream, and is discharged through the mountains near the town of Baramoulah,

where its current, from the declivity of the land, runs with rapid force. At Baramoulah the Kashmirians say Solomon rent the mountains, and gave a passage to the waters, which, from the beginning of time, had floated on their plains.

“About eight miles to the westward of the city, the Jalum is joined by a small river called the Chote, or little Scind, which, I was informed by a Kashmirian Pundit, arises in the Thibet mountains, and is the only stream not produced within the valley. Previously to the Mahometan conquest of India, Kashmir was celebrated for the learning of its Bramins and the magnificent construction of its temple. The period of its subjection to the Mahometans is not recorded in any history that I have seen, but we may believe, that a country, containing a valuable commerce and a profusion of natural beauties, would at an early date have attracted their notice and invited their conquest. It was governed in a long series of succession, by a race of Tartar princes, of the Chug or Chugatay tribe, until the year 1586, when Acbar subdued it: aided more, it is said, by intrigue, than the force of his arms. Kashmire remained annexed

annexed to the house of Timur for the space of one hundred and sixty years, after which it was betrayed by the Mogul governor, to Ahmed Shah Duranny, who formed it into a province of the Afghan empire.

“ The valley of Kashmire has generally a flat surface, and being copiously watered, yields abundant crops of rice, which is the common food of the inhabitants. At the base of the surrounding hills, where the land is higher, wheat, barley, and various other grains are cultivated. A superior species of saffron is also produced in this province, and iron of an excellent quality is found in the adjacent mountains. But the wealth and fame of Kashmire have largely arisen from the manufacture of shauls, which it holds unrivalled, and almost without participation. The wool of the shaul is not produced in the country, but brought from districts of Thibet, lying at the distance of a month's journey to the north-east. It is originally of a dark grey colour, and is bleached in Kashmire by the help of a certain preparation of rice flour. The yarn of this wool is stained with such colours as may be judged the best suited for sale, and after being woven the piece is once washed. The border, which usually displays a variety of figures and colours, is attached to the shauls, after fabrication; but in so nice a manner, that the junction is not discernible. The texture of the shaul resembles that of the shaloon of Europe, to which it has probably communicated the name. The price, at the loom, of an ordinary shaul, is eight rupees, thence, in proportional quality, it produces from fifteen to twenty; and I have seen a very fine piece sold at forty rupees the first cost. But the value of this commodity may be largely enhanced by the in-

roduction of flowered work; and when you are informed that the sum of one hundred rupees is occasionally given for a shaul to the weaver, the half amount may be fairly ascribed to the ornaments.

“ A portion of the revenue of Kashmire is transmitted to the Afghan capital in shaul goods, which I had an opportunity of seeing previously to the dispatch, and, from the information then received, I am reasonably confirmed in the accuracy of this statement I have given. The shauls usually consist of three sizes, two of which, the long and the small square one, are in common use in India; the other, long and very narrow, with a large mixture of black colour in it, is worn as a girdle by the northern Asiatics.

“ A wine is made in Kashmire, resembling that of Madeira, which, if skilfully manufactured, by age, would possess an excellent quality. A spirituous liquor is also distilled from the grape, in which, and the wine, the people of all kinds freely indulge.

“ The Kashmirians fabricate the best writing paper of the east, which was formerly an article of extensive traffic; as were its lacquer ware, cutlery and sugars; and the quality of these manufactures clearly evince, that were the inhabitants governed by wise and liberal princes, there are few attainments of art which they would not acquire. But the heavy oppressions of the government, and the rapacious temper of the bordering states, who exercise an unremitting rapacity on the foreign traders, and often plunder whole cargoes, have reduced the commerce of Kashmire to a declining and languid state. In proof of this position, the Kashmirians say, that during their subjection to the Mogul dominion, the province

contained forty thousand shawl looms, and that at this day there are not sixteen thousand. In Kashmire are seen merchants and commercial agents of most of the principal cities of northern India, also of Tartary, Persia and Turkey, who at the same time advance their fortunes, and enjoy the pleasures of a fine climate and a country, over which are profusely spread the various beauties of nature.

“ The dress of the Kashmirians consists of a large turban, awkwardly put on; a great woollen vest with wide sleeves; and a sack, wrapped in many folds round the middle; under the vest, which may be properly called a wrapper, the higher class of people wear a pirahun or shirt, and drawers; but the lower order have no under garment, nor do they even gird up their loins. On first seeing these people in their own country, I imagined from their garb, the cast of countenance, which is long and of a grave aspect, and the form of their beards, that I had come amongst a nation of Jews. The same idea impressed also Mr. Bernier, who, carrying it further, has attempted, by the aid of some proofs more specious than substantial, to deduce their origin from the Jewish tribes that were carried into captivity.

“ The dress of the women is no less awkward than that of the men, and is ill adapted to display the beauties they naturally possess. Their outward, and often only garment is of cotton, and shaped like a long loose shirt. Over the hair, which falls in a single braid, they wear a close cap, usually of a woollen cloth of a crimson colour; and to the hinder part of it is attached a triangular piece of the same stuff,

which falling on the back conceals much of the hair. Around the lower edge of the cap is rolled a small turban, fastened behind with a short knot, which seemed to me the only artificial ornament about them. You will be pleased to notice, that I speak of the dress of the ordinary women, such only being permitted to appear in public. The women of the higher classes are never seen abroad; nor is it consistent with the usage of any Mahometan nation even to speak of the female part of a family.

“ The Kashmirians are stout, well formed, and, as the natives of a country lying in the thirty-fourth degree of latitude, may be termed a fair people, and their women in southern France or Spain would be called brunettes. But having been prepossessed with an opinion of their charms, I suffered a sensible disappointment; though I saw some of the female dancers most celebrated for beauty and the attractions of their profession. A coarseness of figure generally prevails among them, with broad features, and they too often have thick legs. Though excelling in the colour of their complexion, they are evidently surpassed by the elegant form and pleasing countenance of the women of some of the western provinces of India.

“ The city of Kashmire once abounded with courtezans, equally gay and affluent; but the rigorous contributions of the Afghans have greatly reduced their number, and driven most of those that remain into a languid poverty. The few that I saw, afforded me much pleasure by their graceful skill in dancing, and voices peculiarly melodious. And here let me observe, lest I should afterwards forget, that the women of Kashmire are singularly

larly fruitful: be the government ever so oppressive, or fortune at all points adverse, no baneful effects are seen to operate on the propagation of the species, which is maintained with a successful perseverance. I will not presume to investigate the physical cause of a virtue so copiously inherent in the men and women of this country, but will simply intimate to you that its waters are well stored with fish, which is thought to be a generative stimulus, and constitutes a principal article of the food of the people.

“ The language of Kashmire evidently springs from the Sanscrit stock, and resembles in sound that of the Mahrattas, though with more harshness, which has probably induced the inhabitants to compose their songs in the Persic, or adopt those of the Persian poets. Yet in despite of the unpleasant tone of their speech, there is scarcely a person in the country, from youth to old age, who has not a taste for music.

“ The Kashmirians are gay and lively people, with strong propensities to pleasure. None are more eager in the pursuit of wealth, have more inventive faculties in acquiring it, or who devise more modes of luxurious expence. When a Kashmirian, even of the lowest order, finds himself in the possession of ten shillings, he loses no time in assembling his party, and launching into the lake, solaces himself till the last farthing is spent. Nor can the despotism of an Afghan government, which loads them with a various oppression and cruelty, eradicate this strong tendency to dissipation; yet their manners, it is said, have undergone a manifest change, since the dismemberment of their country from Hindostan. Encouraged by the liberality and indulgence of the Moguls, they gave a

loose to their pleasures and the bent of their genius. They appeared in gay apparel, constructed costly buildings, and were much addicted to the pleasures of the table. The interests of this province were so strongly favoured at the court, that every complaint against its governors was attentively listened to, and any attempt to molest the people, restrained or punished.

“ In the reign of Aurungzebe, when the revenue of the different portions of the empire exceeded that of the present day, the sum collected in Kashmire amounted to three and a half lacks of rupees, but at this time, not less than twenty lacks are extracted by the Afghan governor, who, if his tribute be regularly remitted to court, is allowed to execute with impunity every act of violence. This extreme rigour has sensibly affected the deportment and manners of the Kashmirians, who shrink with dread from the Afghan oppressions, and are fearful of making any display of opulence. A Georgian merchant, who had long resided in the country, gave me the most satisfactory information of Kashmire. He said, that when he first visited the province, which was governed by a person of a moderate disposition, the people were licentious, volatile, and profuse. But that, since the administration of the late chief, an Afghan of a fierce and rapacious temper, they had become dispirited, their way of living mean, their dress slovenly, and, though of a temper proverbially loquacious, they were averse from communicating ordinary intelligence.

“ During my residence in Kashmire, I often witnessed the harsh treatment which the common people received at the hands of their masters, who rarely issued an order without

without a blow of the side of their hatchet, a common weapon of the Afghans, and used by them in war; as a battle-axe. Though the inhabitants of this province are held under a grievous subjection, and endure evils the most mortifying to human nature, being equally oppressed and insulted, the various testimonies brought home to me of their common depravity of disposition, made me the less sensible of their distress; and in a short time so faint was the trace of it on my mind, that I even judged them worthy of their adverse fortune.

“ In viewing the manners of a people at large, it were at once a sacrifice of truth and every claim to historical merit, to introduce passionate or fanciful colouring; yet the coolest reflection does not withhold me from saying, that I never knew a national body of men more impregnated with the principles of vice, than the natives of Kashmire. The character of a Kashmirian is conspicuously seen when invested with official power. Supported by an authority which prescribes no limits to its agents, in the accumulation of public emoluments, the Kashmirian displays the genuine composition of his mind. He becomes intent on immediate aggrandizement, without rejecting any instrument which can promote his purpose. Rapacious and arrogant, he evinces in all his actions deceit, treachery, and that species of refined cruelty, which usually actuates the conduct of a coward. And it is said, that he is equally fickle in his connections, as implacable in enmity. In behalf of humanity, I could wish not to have been capacitated to exhibit so disgusting a picture, which being constantly held out to me for near three months, in various lights, but

with little relief, impressed me with a general dislike of mankind.

“ The Kashmirians are so whimsically curious, that when any trivial question is proposed to them, its intention and purpose is inquired into with a string of futile interrogatories, before the necessary information is given; and a shopkeeper rarely acknowledges the possession of a commodity, until he is apprised of the quantity required. In examining the situation in which these people have been placed, with its train of relative effects, the speculative moralist will perhaps discover one of the larger sources from whence this cast of manners and disposition has arisen. He will perceive that the singular position of their country; its abundant and valuable produce, with a happy climate, tend to excite strong inclinations to luxury and effeminate pleasures; and he is aware, that to counteract causes, naturally tending to enervate and corrupt the mind; a system of religion or morality is necessary to inculcate the love of virtue, and especially, to impress the youth with early sentiments of justice and humanity. But he will evidently see, that neither the religious nor the moral precepts of the present race of Mahometans contain the principles of rectitude or philanthropy; that, on the contrary, they are taught to look with abhorrence on the fairest portion of the globe, and to persecute and injure those who are not inclosed in the fold of their prophet. Seeing then the Kashmirians, presiding as it were at the fountain head of pleasure, neither guided nor checked by any principle or example of virtue, he will not be surprised, that they give a wide scope to the passions of the mind and the enjoyments of the body.”

ACCOUNT of the NATIVES of TCHOKA ISLAND, and of the EASTERN
TARTARS.

[From the second Volume of a VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the
Years 1785-8, by J. F. G. DE LA PEROUSE.]

“THESE people are very intelligent, respect property, have no distrust, and communicate readily with strangers. They are of a middle size, squat and strongly built, a little inclining to fat, and have the muscles of their bodies well defined. The general stature is five feet; but there are instances of men five feet four inches, though the number is few. They have all a large head, and a broader and rounder face than that of Europeans. Their countenance is lively and agreeable, though destitute, on the whole, of that grace and regularity which are necessary with us to constitute beauty. They have large cheeks, a short nose, rounded at the extremity, and broad nostrils. Their eyes are lively, of a moderate size, and in some instances blue, but for the most part black, with bushy eye-brows. The mouth is of the common size, the voice strong, and the lips, which are rather thick, are of a deep red. We remarked in some, that the middle of the upper lip was painted blue. These features of the face, as well as their eyes, were capable of expressing every sentiment. Their teeth are beautifully white, extremely even, and of the usual number; their chin is round and a little prominent. Their ears, which are small, they perforate, and wear in them glass ornaments and rings of silver.

“The women are smaller than the men, and have a more round and delicate figure; but in the fea-

tures of their faces there is little difference. Their upper lip is entirely tattooed of a blue colour, and they wear their hair long and flowing. Their dress is in nothing different from that of the men. The colour of the skin in both sexes is tawny, and their nails, which they suffer to grow to a considerable length, are a shade darker than those of Europeans. These islanders are extremely hairy, and have long bushy beards, which gives a grave and venerable aspect, particularly to the old men, who appeared to be held in great respect by the younger part of the inhabitants. The hair of the head in general is black, smooth, and moderately strong; but in some it is chestnut; they all wear it round, about six inches long behind, and cut into a brush on the forehead and temples.

“Their dress consists of a kind of cassock or gown, the fore-parts of which wrap over each other, and which is fastened by small buttons or strings, and a girdle placed above the hips. This gown is made of skin, or of quilted nankeen, a stuff which they fabricate of the bark of the willow. It reaches to the calf of the leg, and sometimes lower, and supercedes the necessity of drawers. Some wear seal-skin boots, the foot of which, in form and workmanship, resembles the Chinese shoe; but the majority have no covering either for the feet or the head, a bandage of bear's skin excepted, which a few wear round the

the head, rather as an ornament than a defence, either against the cold or the sun.

“ Like the lower classes of the Chinese, they have all a girdle round the loins, from which they suspend their dagger, as a defence against bears, and several small pockets for their flint and steel, their pipe and tobacco-box, smoking among them being a general practice.

“ Their huts are a sufficient shelter from the rain and inclemencies of the weather, but are very small, in proportion to the number of inhabitants who reside in them. The roof forms two inclined planes, ten or twelve feet high at the point of junction, and three or four on the sides, and its breadth is about fifteen feet, and length eighteen. These huts are constructed of frame-work, strongly joined together, flanked with the bark of trees, and covered on the top with dry grass, disposed in the same manner as the thatch on the cottages of our peasants.

“ In the inside of these houses a square of earth, raised six inches above the ground, and supported on the sides by strong planks, serves as a fire-place. Along the sides, and at the end of the apartment, are benches, twelve or fifteen inches high, and covered with mats, on which they sleep.

“ The utensils employed in cooking consist of an iron pot, porringers made of wood, and of the bark of the birch, of various shapes and workmanship, and they eat their food with small sticks, like the Chinese. They have generally two meals a day, one at noon, and the other in the evening.

“ The habitations on the south of the island are built with more care, the flooring being generally of

planks, and are better furnished. We observed in some of them vessels of Japan porcelain, which the great value set on them by the owners led me to believe were not to be procured without considerable trouble and expense. They cultivate no vegetable productions, but live on dried or smoked fish, and a little game, the produce of the chase. Each family has its own canoe, and its separate implements for hunting and fishing. Their arms are bows, javelins, and a kind of lance, which they use chiefly in bear-hunting. By the side of their huts are store-houses, in which they prepare and collect, during summer, their provision for the winter. It consists of dried fish, a large quantity of garlic and wild celery, angelica, a bulbous root, which they call *apè*, but known also under the name of the yellow lily of Kamtschatka, together with fish oil, which they preserve in the stomachs of the large animals they have killed in the chase. These store-houses are constructed of planks, strongly and closely joined together, and raised upon stakes about four feet from the ground.

“ Dogs are the only domestic animals which we saw among the natives of Tchoka. They are of a middling size, have shaggy hair, ears that stand erect, and a long muzzle: their cry is loud but not savage.

“ These islanders, of all the uncivilised tribes that we visited, if indeed they can with propriety be called uncivilised, are the only people among whom we observed weaving looms. Those which they employ, though so small as to be easily portable, are very complete in their construction.

“ They use also a spindle to prepare thread with the hair of animals,

mals, the bark of the willow, and the great nettle, of which they manufacture their stuffs.

“ These people, who are of an extremely mild and unsuspicious character, appear to have commercial intercourse with the Chinese, by means of the Mantchou Tartars; with the Russians, from the northern part of their island; and with the Japanese from the southern part; but the articles of this commerce are of little importance, consisting merely of a few furs and some whale oil. This fish is caught only at the southern extremity of the island, and their method of extracting the oil is by no means economical: they drag the whale on shore where the ground is sloping, and, having suffered it to putrefy, receive in a trench at the bottom of the declivity, the oil which distils from the body, and which runs along small channels made for the purpose.

“ This island, called Tchoka by its inhabitants, Oku-Jesso by the Japanese, and by the Russians, who are acquainted only with the northern part of it, Sagaleen Island, comprehends, in its longest diameter, the whole space between the 46th and 54th parallels.

“ It is every where covered with wood, and mountainous towards the centre; but is flat towards the sea-coast, where the soil appears to be well adapted for agriculture. The vegetation is extremely luxuriant, and the forests abound with a variety of trees, such as the pine, willow, oak, and birch. The sea around supplies it with plenty of fish; and the rivers and brooks teem with salmon and trout of an excellent quality.

“ During our stay at this island, the weather was mild, but extremely foggy: all the inhabitants, how-

ever, have an appearance of health and strength, which they enjoy even to a very advanced period of life; and I observed no signs among them of a defective conformation, nor the least trace of contagious, eruptive, or indeed any disease.

“ After paying several visits to the natives of this island, which is separated from the coast of Tartary by a channel forming, as we supposed, a communication between the seas of Japan and Okhotsk, we continued our course to the north; but the water having gradually diminished in depth, through the whole breadth of the channel, till we had no more than six fathoms, M. de la Pérouse thought it expedient, for the safety of the ships, to return to the southward, since to reach Kamtschatka through this channel was evidently impossible. The continuance of the fogs, however, and the obstinacy of the southerly winds, which, for four months, had almost constantly prevailed, rendered our situation critical in the extreme, and this enterprise both tedious and painful.

“ The wood and water with which we had provided ourselves at Manilla, being nearly consumed, our commodore sought for an opportunity to procure a fresh supply of these articles, before he attempted any thing new.

“ The weather having cleared up, on the 27th of July, 1787, we were enabled to explore a large bay, in which we anchored, as it seemed likely to afford us a safe retreat from storms, and the means of providing ourselves with the necessities of which we stood in need, in order to continue our voyage. This bay is situated on the Tartarian coast, in 51° 29' of latitude north, and 139° 41' of longitude east; and we gave it the name of Baie de Castries.

“ The

“ The country is mountainous, and so closely covered with wood, from the luxuriance of vegetation, that the whole coast appears to form an immense forest.

“ Its inhabitants, the only people we had met with on this coast, since our departure from Corea, were established at the bottom of the bay, near the mouth of a small river, abounding in fish.

“ They are mild, affable, and, like the islanders of Tchoka, have no distrust of strangers: they are also scrupulously honest, and show little curiosity or desire to obtain even those articles which would be of the greatest advantage to them.

“ In saluting they bend the body forward, and when desirous of paying more than ordinary respect, they kneel, and bow the head so low as nearly to touch the ground.

“ The external organisation of these people exhibits little regularity; and seems to have no analogy with that of their neighbours of the island of Tchoka, who are separated from them only by a channel, in this part ten or twelve leagues in breadth.

“ These Tartars are inferior to the natives of Tchoka in height as well as strength, and their features are less regular and agreeable. Their complexion is not so dark, and those parts of the skin usually covered are even tolerably white. The hair of the head too is less thick, and on the chin and upper lip they have very little beard, whereas the islanders of Tchoka, as we observed before, are of a strong muscular make, and have more hair on their bodies than even Europeans. These differences in the constitution of the two people seem to indicate an essential difference of species; though they live under the same climate, and their manners

and modes of life are analogous, or, at least, nearly so.

“ The women are ugly, and possess very little of that characteristic mildness of feature, which in general distinguishes the sex. They have a flat face, small round eyes, broad and high cheeks, a large head, well-shaped neck, and the extremities of the body small, but finely proportioned.

“ The general height of the men is about four feet nine or ten inches. The head is uncommonly large in proportion to the rest of the body; the face flat and almost square; the forehead small, round, and a little depressed backwards; the eyebrows, which are faintly marked, are of a black or chestnut colour, as is also the hair; the eyes are small and level with the face; the eye-lids are so little divided, that when open they are stretched at the corners; the nose is short, and so flat at the root as to be hardly perceptible; the cheeks are large and swelled out, the mouth wide, the lips thick and of a dull red, the teeth small and even, but very subject to decay, the chin nearly flat, the extremities of the body small, and the muscles scarcely apparent. This disproportion of parts excludes elegance of form, as well as delicacy of features, and these people therefore are the ugliest and most mean-looking race I have seen in either hemisphere.

“ Although these Tartars, and the natives of Tchoka, have both arrived at a tolerable degree of civilisation and politeness, they are unacquainted with agriculture, and live in a most filthy manner. During the season of summer their principal food is fresh fish, and in winter, fish that has been smoked, or dried on wooden frames, not unlike those of our tenter-grounds.

The method in which they prepare their fish is as follows: they first cut off the head, then gut them, take out the bones, hang the fish up to dry, and afterwards collect them into heaps, and preserve them in store-houses, similar to those of the island of Tchoka.

“ Their implements for fishing are the hook and line, nets, and a kind of spear headed with iron.

“ They have two regular meals a day, of which the whole family partake in common; one about noon, and the other at sun-set. Their domestic utensils, and method of cooking, are similar to those of the natives of Tchoka; and they procure these utensils, with other articles, from Mantchou Tartary and Japan.

“ The avidity with which they devoured the raw skin of fresh fish, as well as the cartilaginous parts of the head, particularly astonished us. These, with train oil, appear to be considered by them as their greatest dainties.

“ Both the men and women have a kind of loose dress, nearly similar to a carter's frock, reaching to the calf of the leg, and fastened before with copper buttons. This garment is in no respect different from that of the inhabitants of Tchoka: it is made sometimes of fish-skin, sometimes of nankeen, and in winter of fur: and those of the women are ornamented at the bottom with regular rows of flat pieces of copper. They all wear alike a kind of drawers or breeches, made in the Chinese manner, and short boots like those of the inhabitants of Tchoka; and have beside a ring either of horn or metal on the thumb, and trinkets suspended from the ears and nostrils.

“ I observed among them no chiefs, but the heads of families. Their only domestic animals are

dogs, of the same kind as those of Tchoka, which they employ in winter to draw their sledges.

“ The custom so prevalent among other tribes of this hemisphere, of offering to strangers the use of their women, is not practised by these people. On the contrary, they appear to be held in great estimation by their husbands, and their occupations are confined to the management of their domestic concerns, of which the care of the children, and cooking, constitute the principal objects.

“ The umbilical cord is tied in the same manner as with us, immediately upon the birth of the child; and the child is then swathed, according to the mode practised by the Americans. When disposed to sleep, it is placed in a basket, or sort of cradle, made of wood, or the bark of the birch.

“ From the severity of the climate these Tartars are obliged to have both summer and winter habitations, the form and internal arrangements of which are scarcely different from those already described in the island of Tchoka. Their winter habitations are remarkable only for being sunk about four feet in the earth, and for having a kind of porch before the entrance. Hard and wretched as is their manner of living, these Tartars appeared, notwithstanding, to enjoy while young a tolerable share of health; but as they advance in life they are subject to inflammations of the *tunica conjunctiva*, which are common among them, as well as to blindness. That these disorders are so frequent, is owing probably to general causes, such as the dazzling whiteness of the snow, which covers the ground for more than half the year, and the constant irritation produced in the organs of sight by the smoke, with which

which their huts are continually filled, and to which they are obliged to retire in winter from the cold, and in summer from the molchetoes, that in these northern regions are extremely numerous.

“ Though their manner of life is filthy in the extreme, cutaneous disorders are very rare among these people. I saw only two or three slight instances of rash, and a child six years of age who had the tinea: and as to bodily conformation, I observed among them no defect, nor any trace either of the small-pox or of the venereal disease.

“ The occupations of both sexes, their implements for fishing and hunting, and their canoes, are very little different from those of the inhabitants of Tchoka; but the weakness of their physical faculties

must render them incapable of supporting the same labour and fatigue as the latter, who are a people far more robust.

“ All these different tribes appear to have the utmost veneration for their dead, and employ their whole industry to bestow on them an honourable sepulture. They are interred with their clothes on, and the arms and implements which they used when alive are buried with them. The body is deposited in a coffin, made of boards, and of the same form as ours, the extremities of which are ornamented with small pieces of silk stuff, either plain, or embroidered in gold and silver. The coffin is then enclosed in a tomb, raised about four feet from the ground, and constructed of strong planks or boards.”

INTERESTING ACCOUNT of the CHARACTER and POLITICAL STATE of the MODERN GREEKS.

[From a SURVEY of the TURKISH EMPIRE, &c. by W. ETON, Esq.]

“ CONQUERED Greece polished Rome, but the conquerors were Romans. Conquered Greece did not polish Turkey, for the conquerors were Turks. The insensibility of these barbarians is astonishing: living amid the effulgence of genius, they have not caught one spark; they gaze with unfeeling stupidity on the wonder and boast of art, on their glorious monuments, on their temples, and conclude they were built by genii, and then destroy them, to burn the marble for lime to make stucco for their own tasteless houses, whence the fine arts are banished; where ignorance, tyranny, superstition, and gross sensuality only dwell in sad and stupidly-solemn pomp, or issuing out with savage fury, lay waste the country round, and imbrue

their hands in the blood of the helpless, murdering without remorse those they have conquered. Thus the finest countries in the world are become deserts; part inhabited by savage beasts, and part by more savage men: the poor aborigines skulking in hiding places like the timid hare (which epithet the Turks give them in derision), while those beasts of prey roam abroad.

“ Every object moral and physical, the fair face of nature and the intellectual energies of the inhabitants, have alike been blasted and defiled by the harpy-touch of Turkish tyranny. As an instance of those changes which the country has undergone, we need only consider the island of Cyprus, now an almost uninhabited desert, which was, not only in ancient times, but

when it was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, populous and exceedingly rich. The gentry lived like princes in splendor, and even the peasants had each of them at least a silver cup, spoon, knife, and fork. The number and excellency of its productions were wonderful. At present only a little cotton, some silk and wine, and a few drugs, are its produce, all to no great amount. Even the salines (or salt-works) which were so great a branch of revenue and commerce to the Venetians, have produced nothing since the Turks possessed it.

“Of the defects of the Grecian character some are doubtless owing to their ancient corruptions; but most of them take their rise in the humiliating state of depression in which they are held by the Turks. This degradation and servility of their situation has operated for centuries, and has consequently produced an accumulated effect on the mind; but were this weight taken off, the elasticity and vigour of the soul would have wide room for expansion; and though it cannot be expected that they would at once rise to the proud animation of their former heroes, they would doubtless display energies of mind, which the iron hand of despotism has long kept dormant and inert. It is rather astonishing that they have retained so much energy of character, and are not more abased, for like noble couriers they champ the bit, and spurn indignantly the yoke; when once freed from these, they will enter the course of glory. The truth of these observations will appear, whether we consider the Greeks in their common character as one people, or whether we consider them according to their local and peculiar distinctions.

“When we view the Greeks in their more comprehensive character

as a nation, their superiority over the Turks in knowledge is surprisingly great; they possess a great degree of genius and invention, and are of so lively an imagination, that they cannot tell the same story twice without varying the embellishments of circumstance and diction; added to this, both men and women speak much, and with wonderful volubility and boldness, and no people are such natural orators; numbers of them speak Italian, but all have an activity and sprightliness which strongly contrasts with the stupid and pompous gravity of the Turks; an European feels himself as it were at home with them, and amongst creatures of his own species, for with Mahomedans there is a distance, a non-assimilation, a total difference of ideas, and the more he knows their language the more he perceives it; on the contrary, the more intimately he knows the Greeks, the more similar does he find them in habits and manners to other Europeans: their bad reputation is more owing to the slander of the French (their mortal enemies) than to so great a degree of demerit. In general, they are an agreeable and a serviceable people, but they are much given to levity, immoderately ambitious, and fond of honourable distinctions; but this very ambition, now a weakness, when they have nobler objects to pursue, will lead them to greatness.

“From the account given by Tott (vol. i. p. 118.) of the disturbances excited by the patriarch Kirilo, it would appear that the Greeks have not yet entirely abandoned that spirit of superstition and bigotry, which was, perhaps, the main cause of their former downfall.

“It must be observed, however, that these disputes are not so much fostered upon themselves, as they are

are owing to the efforts of the Latin church, which was the case in the instance alluded to, where the foundation of the contest was a bull of the pope, directed against the Greek church.

“ They bear the Turkish yoke with greater impatience than other Christians (who have long ceased to struggle against it), and possess a spirit of enterprize which, however ridiculed by some authors, often prompts them to noble achievements. Their ancient empire is fresh in their memory; it is the subject of their popular songs, and they speak of it in common conversation as a recent event.

“ That they possess a firm and manly courage, notwithstanding the insinuations of their calumniators, has been too often testified to be in the least doubtful: the instances which they have displayed in the Russian service have been truly striking. They are passionate, and sometimes given to assassination; but, except in Zante and Cephalonia, the stiletto is not so frequent with them as with the Italians, whom they in general resemble, the best of them, if we add more energy, being very similar in character to the Venetians, and the worst to the Genoese.

“ The most observable difference in the Grecian character is between those of Constantinople and their countrymen of the islands. The merchants and lower orders of the Constantinopolitan Greeks have indeed no very marked character; they are much the same as the trading Christians in all parts of the empire, that is to say, as crafty and fraudulent as the Jews, but less so than the Armenians, who are the most subtle of all usurers.

“ But there is (in a suburb called the Fenal) a race of Greeks

who called themselves nobles, and affect to despise those of the islands; they are certain opulent families, from which are generally appointed the drogomans of the porte, and the waywodes of Walachia and Moldavia. They have kept these places amongst them, as they are mostly allied together, and keep up a constant connection with the officers of the porte. They are continually intriguing to get those in office removed, and obtain their places; even children cabal against their fathers, and brothers against brothers. They are all people of very good education, and are polite, but haughty, vain, and ambitious to a most ridiculous degree, considering the contempt they are treated with by the Turks. As to their noble extraction, it is a matter of great uncertainty; most of them bear the names of those families which were illustrious when the Turks took Constantinople, but they would find it difficult to prove their descent. They have in general all the vices of the Turks of the seraglio; treachery, ingratitude, cruelty, and intrigue, which stops at no means. While they are drogomans of the porte, they are obliged to behave with great caution and prudence, but when they become waywodes, they are in nothing different from Turkish pashas in tyranny; nor is it to be wondered at, when men are obliged to look up not only to tyrants, but to the very servants of tyrants, for honour and consequence; to flatter their ignorance and stupidity, their foibles and their vices, and to tremble for their lives at their frowns, that cunning takes the place of wisdom, vice of virtue, and treachery of fortitude. In such a situation the mind must lose its vigour, the heart its generosity: the abasement of man by
such

such causes was never more strongly exemplified than in the instance of the Greeks of the Fenal; they do not weep over the ruins which they cannot restore, nor sigh to rear others of equal magnificence.

“ Strange as is the infatuation which induces these Greeks to aim at the post of waywodes, it is perhaps no less astonishing than many examples which daily occur in other nations of the power of ambition. Though styling themselves noble, and affecting a superiority over the other Greeks, they are the only part of their nation who have totally relinquished the ancient Grecian spirit; they seem not anxious, as the islanders are, for liberty, but delight in their false magnificence, and in the petty intrigues of the seraglio; and their pride is to appear in their dress like Turks; and yet the situation which they are thus eager to obtain is beset with perils, and scarcely one who holds it escapes deposition and punishment. No sooner is a waywode appointed, than he sets out in great state for his government, attended by a crowd of relations and dependents, for all of whom, as well as for his own splendor, he must provide by oppressing the unhappy subjects of his tyranny. Meanwhile his countrymen at Constantinople are engaged in continual plots for his removal, and it becomes necessary for him to accumulate a large sum to bribe the ministers and others on his return, and to avert the persecution, which continues for years afterward to hang over him.

“ Those of Macedonia, &c. are robust, courageous, and somewhat ferocious; those of Athens and Attica are still remarkably witty and sharp; all the islanders are lively and gay, fond of singing and dancing to an excess, affable, hospitable, and good natured; in short,

they are the best; those of the Morea are much given to piracy; but it is not to be wondered at, considering the cruel treatment they have met with, and the struggles they are continually making against the Turks. Albania, Epirus, and in general the mountaineers, are a very warlike brave people, but very savage, and make little scruple of killing and robbing travellers; a Turk cannot venture in their country alone; there is no man in the country but would make a merit of shooting him—and is this to be wondered at?

“ The Greeks of Zante and Cephalonia, subject to the Venetians, are famous for stabbing with knives.

“ In some islands the people are not handsome. In Metaline, the women are remarkable for very large breasts. In Tino, the women are almost all beauties, and there the true antique head is to be found.

“ In general, the people of the islands have grand and noble features. From different faces you may put together, in walking through a market-place, the heads of Apollo and of the finest ancient statues.

“ It is scarcely possible for any person not to be mistaken in judging of the conduct of the porte towards its provinces, by any analogy from the political operations of other European nations. Amongst us, the unsuccessful revolt of a whole province would indeed give birth to some additional rigour, and to some striking example of punishment: but the ferocious Turk proposes nothing short of extermination, in order to free himself from the fear of future defection. It was thus that, when the inhabitants of the Morea, who, instigated by the desire of liberty, had taken up arms in favour of the Russians, returned again under their yoke, a deliberate proposal was made in the divan to slaughter

slaughter them in cold blood; nor was this the first time that the massacre of all the Greeks had been seriously debated; it was however, in the present instance, successfully opposed by Gazi Hassan, both on motives of humanity and policy*.

“ It has been said, that long possession of a country gives an indisputable right of dominion, and that the right of the Turks to their possessions has been acknowledged by all nations in their treaties. As to treaties between the Turks and other nations, who had no right to dispose of the countries usurped by the Turks, they cannot be binding to the Greeks, who never signed such treaties, nor were consulted, or consented to their signing.

“ When one nation conquers another, and they become incorporated, by having the same rights, the same religion, the same language, and by being blended together by inter-marriages, a long series of years renders them one people. Who can in England distinguish the aborigines from the Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans, and other foreigners? They are all Englishmen.

“ The Greeks were conquered by the Turks, but they were attacked (like all other nations they conquered) by them without provocation. It was not a war for injury or insult, for jealousy of power, or the support of an ally, contests which ought to end when satisfaction or submission is obtained; it was a war, having for its aim conquest, and for its principle a right to the dominion of the whole earth;

a war which asserted, that all other sovereigns were usurpers, and that the deposing and putting them to death was a sacred duty. Do the laws of nations establish that such a conquest gives right of possession? They, on the contrary, declare such conquest usurpation.

“ The conquered were never admitted by the Turks to the rights of citizens or fellow subjects, unless they abjured their religion and their country; they became slaves, and as, according to their cowardly law, the Turks have a right at all times to put to death their prisoners, the conquered and their posterity for ever are obliged annually to *redeem their heads*, by paying the price set on them: they are excluded from all offices in the state. It is death for a conquered Greek to marry a Turkish woman, or even to cohabit with a common prostitute of that nation; they are in every respect treated as enemies; they are still called and distinguished by the name of their nation, and a Turk is never called a Greek, though his family should have been settled for generations in that country. The testimony of a Greek is not valid in a court of judicature, when contrasted with that of a Turk. They are distinguished by a different dress; it is death to wear the same apparel as a Turk; even their houses are painted of a different colour; in fine, they are in the same situation they were the day they were conquered; totally distinct as a nation; and they have, therefore, the same right now as they then had, to free themselves

* The chief argument which he used, and which alone carried conviction to his hearers, was, *if we kill all the Greeks, we shall lose all the capitation they pay.*

Even without such a provocation, sultan Mustafa, predecessor and brother of Abdulhamid, on his accession to the throne, proposed to cut off all the Christians in the empire, and was with difficulty persuaded to desist. Is this a nation which merits that Britain should enter into a war for its defence!

from the barbarous usurpers of their country, whose conduct to all the nations they have conquered merits the eternal execration of mankind.

“ In the war between Russia and Turkey, which continued from 1769 to 1774, where ever the Russians appeared the Greeks took up arms and joined them. The history of this war, and the part which the Greeks took in it, is too well known for it to be necessary that I should enter here into any particulars. The progress that was made against the Turks was very considerable, and their fleet being destroyed at Chishmé, the capital might have been attacked by the victorious Russians. Had the Russian admiral been a man of any experience, or of an enterprising character, that war must have terminated in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe.

“ Nothing can place the Turks in a more despicable light, than the progress the Russians did make, notwithstanding the slowness of all their motions, their never profiting of any advantage, the opportunities they lost of striking decisive blows, the want of plan or combination in every enterprise, and the unmilitary conduct in the execution; the bravery of their troops indeed, when there was a possibility of success, always secured them victory. The Russians and Greeks, to this day, make reproaches to each other of misconduct; but as the accounts hitherto published are taken from the relation of Russians, we may safely conclude that justice has not been done to the Greeks. In this last war, when they acted alone, they fought like true descendants of their heroic ancestors in the little diversion they made.

“ It was solemnly stipulated in

the 17th article of the peace of Kainargi (signed $\frac{1}{2}$ July, 1774), that ‘ The empire of Russia restores to the sublime porte all the islands of the Archipelago, which are under its dependence; and the sublime porte, on its part, promises, 1st. To observe *sacredly*, with respect to the inhabitants of these islands, the conditions stipulated in the first article, concerning a general amnesty and eternal oblivion of all crimes whatever, committed or suspected, to the prejudice of the sublime porte, &c.”

“ Notwithstanding this solemn engagement, the Turks, almost as soon as the Russians had evacuated their conquests, and, relying on the faith of treaties, had delivered up the inhabitants to their domination, fell upon their victims, unprepared to resist them, and massacred an incredible number, particularly in the Morea, where their vengeance fell with all its weight. Whole districts were left without a single inhabitant, and this fine country is now almost a desert. The Greeks upbraid the Russians with abandoning them; the Russians answer, they relied on the faith of treaties. They ought to have known, that the fetva of the musti had often announced, that *no faith is to be kept with Christians*; history furnished them with numerous instances of their putting in practice this precept; indeed I know of no instance when they have not, if it appeared to them that it was their interest so to do; and yet we find writers who vaunt the scrupulousness of the Turks in observing their treaties; they should always have added, *when it was their interest*, and their statement would have been just.

“ So ardent was the wish of the Greeks to regain their liberty and inde-

independence, that, neither discouraged by the abandonment of the Russians, nor deterred by the apprehension of again incurring the dreadful vengeance of the Turks, as soon as a fresh war broke out between those powers they again took up arms.

“ A fleet was fitted out at Cronstadt, and sailed for the Archipelago, under the command of a brave, prudent, and experienced officer, admiral Greig, an Englishman, who had served in the former war, and greatly distinguished himself under count Orlov; who, from an officer in the guards, where he saw no other *honourable* service than quelling a riot at a brandy shop, was raised to the supreme command of a fleet and an army, and entrusted with an expedition which required the greatest experience and talents. The king of Sweden rendered to the empress the essential service of detaining her fleet in the Baltic, by attacking it in that sea, and thereby putting into her hand the naval superiority which, by its absence, would have passed into his. This ill-timed diversion of the king of Sweden retarded the fate of Turkey, and the interference of other courts saved it for this time; at least they obliged the empress to make peace; but that peace would have been but of a few months' duration, had not the death of prince Potemkin and some other circumstances intervened, which shall be spoken of in this place.

“ In the mean time the empress sent manifestoes to all parts of Greece, as she had done in the former war, inviting the inhabitants ‘ to take up arms; and co-operate
‘ with her in expelling the enemies
‘ of Christianity from the countries
‘ they had usurped, and regaining
‘ them their ancient liberty and national independence.’

“ A Greek, of the name of Sotiri, was sent to Epirus and Albania, to distribute manifestoes, and combine an insurrection with the chiefs. An army was soon raised; their head quarters were at Sulli. They marched against the pasha of Yánina (Janina) and completely defeated his army in a pitched battle, in which his son was killed, and despoiled of his rich armour, which they sent to the empress.

“ They collected a sum of money by voluntary subscription of individuals, and fitted out at Trieste an armament of twelve small ships, under the command of Lambro Canziani, a Greek, with which they sailed to the Archipelago. They were every where victorious, and the impression was so great and alarming to the porte, that it had nearly drawn the whole Turkish navy out of the Black Sea, and left the capital exposed to the attack of a formidable Russian fleet, then in the ports of the Crim.

“ The empress had sent a captain Psaro to Sicily, to establish magazines for the fleet coming out under admiral Greig, and several other persons, to furnish the Greeks with money and ammunition, and to remove the difficulties the Venetians, still unwilling to offend the porte, had thrown in their way, and the obstructions they had put to their communication by means of their port Prevasi, the nearest to Sulli. In this state of things the Greeks sent three deputies to St. Petersburg, with complaints against the persons commissioned to this service by the empress. They presented the rich armour of the pasha of Yanina's son to her imperial majesty; but were prevented, by the intrigues of those who feared an inquiry into their scandalous peculations, for several months from presenting their petition, and explaining

ing the business of their mission; at length they succeeded in obtaining a private audience of the empress, to which they were conducted by Mr. Zoubov, the favourite. They presented a memorial in Greek, with a translation in French, of which the following is an English translation:

“ Madam,

“ It was not until we had long solicited in vain your imperial majesty’s ministers for an answer to the memorial, which we had the honour of presenting to them; it was not until, driven to the utmost despair by the reflection of the dreadful evils which this delay might produce to our countrymen, who (invited by the manifestoes of your imperial majesty) have taken arms against the enemy of the Christian name, and deputed us to lay the offer of their lives and their fortunes at the foot of your imperial throne; it was not till we had lost all hopes of otherwise obtaining a speedy answer to stop those streams of the blood of our brethren, which doubtless flow already through this delay, that we have at length dared to prostrate ourselves at your feet, and to present our humble memorial to your imperial majesty in person.

“ Another duty equally sacred, and which was a principal object of our mission, induced us to take this daring step: it was to undeceive Y. I. M. whom (as well as your ministers) there have been people audacious enough to mislead. We have learned with indignation, that the chevalier Psaro now erects himself into a chief and conductor of our people; a man abhorred by our nation, out of the dregs of which he rose, and where he would have remained, if he had not, with an unheard-of audaciousness deceived your imperial majesty’s ministers,

and assumed a reputation by attributing to himself exploits he never performed. If no ill consequences would ensue but to himself, we should patiently await his appearance in our country, a boast however which he never will perform but in his writings. How he has acted towards us Y. I. M. will see in our memorial. We hear that he has received immense sums, which he pretends to have expended for us. We assure Y. I. M. that neither he, nor any of your officers sent to us, ever paid us a single rouble. The flotilla, and the other armaments of Lambro, were equipped at our own expence. One of us (deputies) abandoning his peaceful home, fitted out two vessels at his own expence, and expended in armaments 12,000 zechins, whilst the Turks massacred his mother and his brother, levelled with the ground his possessions, and desolated his lands.

“ We never asked for your treasures; we do not ask for them now; we only ask for powder and balls (which we cannot purchase), and to be led to battle. We are come to *offer* our lives and fortunes, not to *ask* for your treasures.

“ Deign, O great empress! Glory of the Greek faith! deign to read our memorial. Heaven has reserved our deliverance for the glorious reign of Y. I. M. It is under your auspices that we hope to deliver from the hands of barbarous Mahomedans our empire, which they have usurped, and our patriarchat and our holy religion, which they have insulted; to free the descendants of Athens and Lacedemon from the tyrannic yoke of ignorant savages; under which groans a nation whose genius is not extinguished; a nation which glows with the love of liberty; which the iron yoke of barbarism has not vi-

lified;

lified ; which has constantly before its eyes the images of its ancient heroes, and whose example animates its warriors even to this day.

“ Our superb ruins speak to our eyes, and tell us of our ancient grandeur ; our innumerable ports, our beautiful country, the heavens which smile on us all the year, the ardour of our youth, and even of our decrepid elders, tell us that nature is not less propitious to us than it was to our fore-fathers. Give us for a sovereign your grandson Constantine : it is the wish of our nation (the family of our emperors is extinct), and we shall become what our ancestors were.

“ We are not persons who have dared to impose on the *most magnanimous of sovereigns* : we are the deputies of the people of Greece, furnished with full powers and other documents, and as such prostrated before the throne of Her, whom, next to God, we look on as our saviour ; we declare that we shall be till our latest breath,

your imperial majesty's
most faithful and most
devoted servants,

(L. S.) PANO KIRI.

(L. S.) CHRISTO LAZZOTTI.

(L. S.) NICCOLO PANGOLO.

St. Petersburg,

April, 1790.

“ As these people are out of the reach of Turkish vengeance, I have not scrupled naming them.

“ The empress received them very graciously, and promised them the assistance they asked. They were then conducted to the apartments of her grandsons, and offering to kiss the hand of the eldest grand duke, Alexander, he pointed to his brother Constantine, telling them, it was to him that they were to address themselves ; they represented to him in Greek the object

of their mission, and concluded by doing homage to him as their emperor (Βασιλεὺν τῶν Ἑλλήνων.) He answered them in the same language, ‘ Go, and let every thing be according to your wishes.’

“ With this memorial they presented a plan of operation, from which I shall extract only a few particulars :—They proposed, after the empress had furnished them with cannon, and enabled them to augment the squadron under Lambro Canziani, and sent them engineers to conduct the siege of strong places, to begin their first operations by marching from Sulli, where the congress was held, and whence they had a correspondence with all Greece.—Their route was to be first to Livadia and to Athens, dividing into two corps. In their march they were to be joined at appointed places by troops from the Morea and Negroponte. To this island the fleet of Lambro was to sail. They were then to proceed in one body to Thessalia and to the city of Salonichi, where they would receive large reinforcements from Macedonia. The whole army being then assembled, they were to march to the plains of Adrianople, with (as they calculated) three hundred thousand men, to meet the Russians, and proceed to Constantinople, where they hoped the Russian fleet would be arrived from the Crim ; if not, they esteemed their own force sufficient to take that city, and drive the Turks out of Europe and their islands.

“ In this plan the establishment and the disposition of magazines, and retreats in cases of disaster, were provided for. The force of the Turks in different parts, and the different movements to oppose them, were calculated. All their resources, and the amount of the troops

troops each place had engaged to furnish, were plainly stated, as well as the means they had adopted to carry on a secret correspondence with all parts of the country; both with respect to their own allies and the movements of the Turks. To enter more into particulars would not be justifiable in me.

“ The empress sent them to the army in Moldavia, to prince Potemkin, giving them 1,000 ducats for their journey thither. They left Petersburg the $\frac{13}{24}$ May 1790. In August they were sent to Greece by the way of Vienna, and major general Tamara with them, to superintend the whole expedition, and furnish them with the assistance they required.

“ It merits attention, that the king of Prussia had posted an army of 150,000 men, in June 1790, on the frontier of Bohemia; that the convention of Reichenbach was signed the 27th of July. The sentiments of the court of London respecting the war, and its probable interference in as serious a way as Prussia had done, were known at St. Petersburg. It is to these circumstances we must attribute the slowness with which the projects of the Greeks were seconded. They were assured that they should have every succour they required, and much more: money was sent, but not much of it disbursed; they were enjoined to prepare every thing, but to undertake nothing, till the proper moment should arrive for their acting, which, they were told, depended on many circumstances of which they were ignorant. Lambro in the mean time acted by himself, but could undertake nothing of any consequence. Things remained thus till after the campaign was ended, and prince Potemkin came to St. Petersburg.

“ The fate of the armament commanded by the gallant Lambro deserves to be mentioned.

“ The Greeks proved on this occasion their love of liberty, their passion for glory, and a perseverance in toils, obedience to discipline, and contempt of danger and death, worthy of the brightest pages of their history; they fought with, and conquered very superior numbers; and when at last they were attacked with an inequality of force, as great as Leonidas had to encounter, they fought till their whole fleet was sunk; and a few only saved themselves in boats.

“ Lambro had only resources left to fit out one single ship; the news of a peace arrived; but boiling with indignation at the neglect he had experienced from the Russian agents, and thirsting for revenge, he sailed notwithstanding, and attacked and destroyed several Turkish vessels: he was declared a pirate, and disavowed by Russia—but he was not intimidated—at length he was again overpowered; he disdained to strike; his vessel sunk under him, and he again escaped in his boat, and took refuge in the mountains of Albania.

“ The conduct of the Russian agents to him was the most scandalous. The peculation of all those entrusted at a distance with the empress's money was become so glaring and common, that they looked on it as their own property. Lambro was suffered to be imprisoned for debts contracted for his armaments, and was only released by the contributions of his countrymen.

“ In the spring of 1791, an armament was prepared in England to sail for the Baltic, to force the empress to make peace. The king of Prussia was ready to co-operate
by

y land. Instead of the fleet, Mr. Pawkener arrived at Petersburg. It was still undetermined by the empress, whether she should brave England and Prussia (though from the turn affairs had taken in England, and the arrival of another ambassador, she was assured she had little to fear from our fleet, and consequently, little from the Prussian army), or make peace with the Turks on the conditions she had consented to, when she was more seriously alarmed.

“ In this uncertainty a courier was kept ready to depart with instructions to general Tamara. The king’s envoy was informed of this circumstance, and would have learnt immediately the contents of the dispatch, which would have made him acquainted with the empress’s resolution respecting the prosecution of the war, or consenting to peace. The courier, however, was not dispatched. The business was terminated with the king’s joint envoys. Prince Potemkin departed for the army, and on his road learnt the victory gained by Repnin over the vizir’s army, and the signing the preliminaries of peace. Secret orders had been sent to Repnin, as soon as the empress had resolved to conclude a peace, which he fortunately executed; and it is certain that he received a copy of the arrangement made with the king’s ministers, before he signed the preliminaries. Impediments were thrown in the way of the departure of the messenger dispatched to Constantinople, so that he did not arrive till any interference of our ambassador could be of no effect.

“ It is plainly to be seen, that though the empress pretended she had of her own accord (and before the arrangement with his majesty

was known to her general) concluded a peace, the interference of his majesty in bringing about that event had a weighty effect.

“ When the news of the signing the preliminaries reached the Russian fleet, it had beaten the Turks in the Black Sea, and was pursuing them into the channel of Constantinople, where they must inevitably have been destroyed. Had the Russian admiral been a man of more experience, they might all have been taken in the engagement.

“ Thus ended a war, which, had it not been for the interference of Great Britain and Prussia, would have placed the empress’s grandson on the throne of Constantinople; and, had not circumstances imperiously prescribed to them the part they acted, we should have had, in Russia and Greece, allies which would, long ago, have enabled his majesty and the emperor, in all human probability, to have humbled a foe, which now threatens all Europe with total subversion, and even to become the instrument of emancipating Greece from the Turkish tyranny, not to become an independent people, but to be oppressed by a worse tyranny, under the name of liberty.

“ The Suliotes still maintain their independence: they were often attacked by the Turks, but were as often successful; they fought seventeen battles or skirmishes, the last of which had nearly been fatal to them, as appears by the following paper, communicated to me by a drogoman, now in the British service, which will throw much light on the character of the inhabitants of Epirus; and it contains, besides, very curious and interesting matter. The authenticity of what he relates cannot be called in question, as it very exact-

ly agrees with every other account I have received.

" In 1792, being in the French service as interpreter, I was sent from Salonico by the French consul, Mr. Cosenery, on some business regarding the consulship, to Ali Pasha, at Yanina, the capital of Epirus. I arrived there the 1st of May, and found the pasha making great preparations for war. I found also there the French consul of Prevesa, Mr. de la Sala (a descendant of the Salas, who betrayed the Morea to the Turks, when in the possession of the Venetians) and acting as commissary, not only to provide timber in Epirus for the French navy, but also for revolutionizing that country.

" He communicated to me his commission, insinuating, that if I would assist him, I might expect great rewards. One day, when we were with Ali Pasha, our conversation turned upon the French revolution, which was always introduced with a view to excite him to throw off all obedience to the porte. The pasha said to us—" You will see that Ali Pasha, the successor of Piros (Pyrrhus) will surpass him in every kind of enterprize."

" The pasha continued to assemble troops without making known his intentions. In July, his army consisted of 20,000 good Turkish soldiers, who were the more formidable, as they were all Albanians. He then declared, that his design was to attack the Mahomedan town of Argirocastro, situated twelve leagues distant from Yanina, which would not be governed by a person he sent for that purpose, nor anywise submit to him. With this excuse he wrote to captain Bogia and captain Giavella, two of the most considerable of the chiefs of the Greek inhabitants of the mountain

of Sulli, praying them to meet him with all their soldiers or companions, to assist in this expedition. His letter was in modern Greek, of which the following is a verbal translation:

" My friends, captain Bogia and captain Giavella, I, Ali Pasha, salute you, and kiss your eyes, because I well know your courage and heroic minds. It appears to me that I have great need of you, therefore I entreat you immediately, when you receive my letter, to assemble all your heroes, and come to meet me, that I may go to fight my enemies. This is the hour and the time that I have need of you. I expect to see your friendship, and the love which you have for me. Your pay shall be double that which I give to the Albanians, because I know that your courage is greater than theirs; therefore I will not go to fight before you come, and I expect that you will come soon. This only, and I salute you."

" I was present when the pasha's Greek secretary wrote this letter, and I took a copy of it, it not appearing to him or to me as a matter of secrecy.

" Ali Pasha is an Albanian of Tepé-dellen; he is a son of Veli Pasha, who governed a part of Albania; though a Mahomedan, he understands very little Turkish, and speaks only Greek and the Albanian language, which is a mixture of Slavonian, Turkish, Greek, and a few old French words, but perfectly unintelligible to those who understand all those languages.

" On receiving this flattering letter, the chiefs held a council with their men. Captain Bogia, and the majority of the soldiers, thought the pasha's proposal was only a stratagem to get them into his power,

, and make himself master of their mountain. Captain Bogia, in consequence, wrote to the pasha, that he received his letter with great respect and submission, and was himself ready to obey his orders; but as he could not persuade his people to follow him, it was unnecessary for him to go alone. Captain Giavella, either through avarice or ambition, was induced to comply with the pasha's request, and went to his army, though only with seventeen men. He was received with great marks of friendship. The pasha and his army marched four leagues on the road towards Argirocastro, and encamped; but he sent an advanced post, consisting of 400 men, under a bulukbashee, as far as the town, and the people making a sortie, a skirmish ensued. Giavella and his men were now perfectly convinced of the pasha's design, and laid aside all suspicion; but six days afterwards they were all seized unawares, as they were dispersed in the Turkish camp, and put in heavy irons, except three, who, getting their arms, defended themselves till they were slain. The men were sent to Yanina, and imprisoned in the small island which is in the Acherusian lake, on the banks of which Yanina stands; but Giavella was kept in the camp. The pasha immediately turned his march towards Sulli, and arrived before the mountain the next day. The Suliotes, who are always on their guard, had notice of the pasha's approach, and of the fate of their countrymen, six hours before he arrived. They assembled, and gave the command in chief to captain Bogia, whose abilities they knew.

The mountain of Sulli, or Caco-sulli, so called on account of the all the Turks have experienced from them, is situated eight leagues from

Santa-maura (or Leucas) in the Ionian Sea, having Prevasa (Nicompolis) to the south-west, distant ten leagues; Yanina to the east, twelve leagues; and south-east, Arta, distant eight leagues.

“ To the south, this mountain joins the Chimæra mountains, which are inhabited also by independent Greek Christians, allies of the Suliotes. On the east, at the foot of the mountain, is a fine plain of about six square leagues, which is very fertile; in it they have built four villages, for the purpose of cultivating the land; but in time of danger the inhabitants fly to the mountain. There being no water in the plain, they have sunk cisterns or reservoirs to collect the rain.

“ The mountain is a natural strong fortress. Three sides are perpendicular precipices to the bottom. The top of the mountain they call Tripa, which signifies a cavity. There is only one narrow steep passage to ascend to it, and it is defended by three towers, nearly a mile distant from each other, situated on eminences, where the road is most difficult. The ascent is about three miles long. In the first mile there is a village called Kapha, which signifies top or summit.

“ On the side towards Chimæra there is a small brook, formed by the melting of the snow of those mountains, from which, in case of need, the inhabitants of Sulli get water, by letting down sponges, as the sides are not even enough to let down any kind of bucket or other vessel; and this water cannot be cut off by the Turks, as it is defended by the heights of the mountains.

“ Captain Bogia ordered corn to be carried from the villages to the Tripa, for six months provisions, as it is always kept in readiness to be

transported; then the four villages were evacuated; half of the inhabitants went to Kapha, and the others to Tripa, their last asylum, which will contain ten thousand men; then, having more time, he threw into the cisterns hogs and lime, and other nastiness, to prevent the Turks using the water.

“The pasha encamped in the villages, and surrounded the mountain at a distance, to prevent their receiving assistance of troops from the Chimæriotes, or ammunition from St. Maura or Prevasa, whence they are always supplied. The main body of the Turkish army in the villages was commanded in person by the pasha; the corps towards Chimæra by his son Mokhtar, pasha of Arta (of two tails) and captain Prognio, who was a chief of the Paramathian Albanese; the side towards Prevasa, was commanded by Mamed Bey and Osman Bey his brother; that on the side of Arta, by Soliman Ciapar, another chief of the same Albanian town of Paramathia, a man of eighty-five years of age, tall, and of a fine gigantic stature, having no appearance of age but the snowy whiteness of his beard; he had with him eleven sons from thirty to sixty years of age, all tall and strong like their father: their bodily strength and personal courage caused them to be looked on as heroes, and gave them a remarkable superiority among their countrymen: they went together, that if one fell the others might revenge his death; for among these people it is the custom, that relations go to the war together to revenge each other's death: Those who have the greatest number of relations are the most powerful families, and the fathers of the principal families are their chiefs.

“I will speak a little on the sub-

ject of those Paramathian Albanese. Their town is situated twelve leagues distant from Yanina; they possess a territory of twelve leagues in circumference, and can bring into the field 20,000 men. Their country is so mountainous and inaccessible that they have never been conquered by the Turks. How they became Mahomedans they do not know themselves exactly; some of them say, that when the Turks first invaded these countries, they made peace, on condition of becoming Mahomedans, and procuring their independence. They speak Greek, and know no other language; they look on the Turks and other Albanians as effeminate, and hold them in the utmost contempt. They have no regular government; each family or relationship (clan) administers justice among themselves. The largest clans have the most influence in the country in all public or general matters. They are careful not to kill people of another kindred, as the relations revenge his death, and when once bloodshed has thus begun, it goes on till one of the clans is extinct. They always carry their guns with them, whenever they go out of their houses, and never quit them; even at home they are not without their pistols in their girdles; at night they put them under their pillows, and lay their gun by them beside. The same precautions are observed in all these parts, except the town of Yanina. There are amongst the Paramathians, however, a considerable number of Greek Christians, who live all in the same manner. Those who are Mahomedans know little of their religion, or pay little regard to it; their women are not veiled; they drink wine, and intermarry with the Christians. It is true, indeed, that they will not eat

eat pork; but if the husband and wife are of different religions, they make no scruple of boiling in the same pot a piece of pork and a piece of mutton.

“All strangers, Turks, Europeans, Greeks, or others, who happen to pass on their territory, or are caught by them, are carried to their public market, and there sold.

“Being one day at Yanina, at the Greek archbishop’s house, I saw a Piedmontese priest, who, travelling in these parts, had been seized by the Paramathians, and sold; his story, as related to me by the prelate, is as follows: Soliman Ciapar being at his house one day on a visit, told him, that he had bought a Frank for four piastres, but that he was good for nothing, and though he beat him daily, he could not make him do so much work as his bread was worth; he would therefore, he said, when he got home, kill him as a useless beast. The archbishop offered to buy him for the four piastres he had cost, and to pay the money immediately, if Ciapar would give security (for here no one trusts another). The bargain being settled, the Frank was sent: he proved to be a man of learning, and the archbishop established a school under his direction at Yanina, for Greek children. When I was there, he gained fifty and sixty piastres a month, and was so pleased with his situation and the kindness of the archbishop, that he had resolved to remain in that country, and marry.

“A stranger might travel into these mountains, and would be treated hospitably by the inhabitants, if, while he was in a neighbouring country, he put himself under the protection of a Paramathian, who would give security for his being brought back safe.

“But to return to the pasha’s expedition. The second day after the army had encamped in the plains of Sulli, the pasha caused captain Giavella to be brought before him, and told him, that if he would inform him how he could get possession of the mountain, he would not only spare his life, but make him beluk-bashee of the province. Giavella answered, that if he would set him at liberty, he would go to the mountain, and engage his party, and at least half the inhabitants, to submit to him, and take up arms against Bogia; that by these means he could introduce the pasha’s troops into the Tripa, when the other party would also be glad to make their peace without fighting. The pasha asked him what security he would give for his performing his promises. Giavella answered, he would give him as an hostage his only son, a boy of twelve years of age, who was dearer to him than his own life, that if he deceived him he might put his son to death. Giavella accordingly called his son down from the mountain; but as soon as he got to the mountain himself, he wrote to the pasha as follows:

‘Ali Pasha, I am glad I have deceived a traitor; I am here to defend my country against a thief. My son will be put to death, but I will desperately revenge him before I fall myself. Some men, like you Turks, will say I am a cruel father to sacrifice my son for my own safety. I answer, if you take the mountain, my son would have been killed, with all the rest of my family and my countrymen; then I could not have revenged his death. If we are victorious, I may have other children, my wife is young. If my son, young as he is, is not

‘willing to be sacrificed for his country, he is not worthy to live, or to be owned by me as my son. Advance, traitor, I am impatient to be revenged. I am your sworn enemy, captain Giavella.’

“The pasha did not think proper in his rage to put the hostage immediately to death, but sent him to Yanina, to his son Velim-bey, who governed in his absence. I was present when the boy was brought before him: he answered the questions put to him with a courage and audaciousness that astonished every one. Velim-bey told him, he only waited the pasha’s orders to roast him alive. I don’t fear you, the boy answered; my father will do the same to your father or your brother, if he takes them. He was put in a dark prison, and fed on bread and water.

“The pasha attacked the village of Kapha, and was repulsed three different times with great loss, but captain Bogia considering the disparity of numbers, as the Suliotes had only 900 men in the Tripa, resolved to abandon this post, which the Albanese took possession of the next time they attacked it, though with considerable loss, the Suliotes firing at them from among the rocks in safety.

“The pasha’s troops, suffering very much through want of water, which was brought to them six leagues on horses, as all those who attempted to fetch water from the brook under the Sulli mountain were killed by stones the women rolled down on them, or shot by the men, began to mutiny; the pasha therefore determined to storm the Tripa the next day, and having assembled the principal officers, and chosen 800 Albanians, he exposed all his treasure in his tent, which consisted of Venetian ducats, and

told them, it should all be distributed among them if they took Tripa; and that, besides, they should have all the immense riches which it was known were there. The next day the 800 Albanians having at their head Mehmetem-ber, and in the main body two sons of Soliman Ciapar, and in the rear captain Brogno, marched to the assault, and drawing their sabres, declared they would not sheathe them till they were victorious.

“Captain Bogia left 400 men to garrison Tripa, and sent four hundred to lie in ambuscade in the forest on each side of the road, with orders not to attack till the signal agreed on was made from the second tower, in which he shut himself up with sixty men, and from whence, by means of signals, he commanded the movements. Giavella went with the troops into the forest like a common soldier, the better to take his meditated revenge. The ambuscade was commanded by Demetrius, Bogia’s son.

“The head of the Albanian column advanced without molestation as far as the second tower, which they surrounded, and summoned Bogia to surrender. He replied, he could not trust himself to them, but would submit to captain Brogno when he arrived; they therefore marched further up towards Tripa, leaving him, as they thought, a prisoner. The pasha’s army, seeing the Albanese had advanced without resistance to the top of the mountain, and fearing to be deprived of a share of the plunder of Tripa, left their tents, and ran up the mountain with shouts of victory. When Bogia saw that the enemy, in number about 4,000, had advanced to the third tower, which was near the Tripa, he rang a bell, the signal for

for a general attack, which was a general slaughter: the ambuscade preventing any returning. They were in every part exposed to the fire of the Suliotes, who were covered by the rocks or the trees, and from the second tower Bogia made great havoc. The women from the heights rolled down great stones, which for that purpose are always piled up. The enemy defended themselves, when the Suliotes came out to meet them, with great obstinacy; they were, however, all killed, except 140, who surrendered themselves prisoners. Among them was a son of Soliman Ciapar, and many officers. The Suliotes had fifty-seven killed and twenty-seven wounded. Giavella was among the slain. After shooting from the ambuscade a great number of the enemy, he sallied out with some of his friends, to avenge the supposed death of his son, and to fight till all the enemy were killed, or he himself fell. After making a great havoc among the enemy, into the thickest of whose ranks he had ran forward with desperate valour, he fell, covered with wounds, and surrounded by heaps of slain.

“The bodies being thrown down from the rocks into the Turkish camp, struck the remainder of the army with such a panic that they fled with great precipitation towards Yanina, and abandoned the pasha. Bogia profited of their disorder to send 200 men, who, falling on the rear, cut off great numbers. The pasha himself escaped with difficulty, and killed two horses before he got back to Yanina. All the baggage, ammunition, arms, provisions, and the pasha's treasure, fell into the hands of the Suliotes, besides four large cannon, which they drew up to the Tripa, and

which were a great acquisition to them.

“The other corps, towards Prevasa, Arta, and Chimæra, followed the example of the main body, and reached Yanina in great haste. So great indeed was their panic, that none of them stopt till they got within the walls of the city, thinking they were still pursued by the Suliotes.

“In the meantime, the communication being opened with the Chimæriotes, the Sulian army increased in two days so much, that they found themselves strong enough to offer the pasha battle in the open plains. They marched to an estate of the pasha's near Yanina, and took possession of it, whence they sent him a letter, threatening to take him prisoner in his haram. They pursued the Paramathians into their country, where they cut down the trees, and drove away vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep to Sulli.

“The pasha, apprehensive for the safety of his capital, sent a bishop to propose peace to the Suliotes. It was concluded on the following conditions:

“1st. That the pasha cedes to the Suliotes all the territory as far as Dervigiana (six leagues from Yanina) inclusively.

“2. That all the Suliotes, who were prisoners, should be set at liberty. (Then Giavella's son returned safe to Sulli.)

“3. The pasha should pay 100,000 piastras as a ransom for the prisoners the Suliotes had made.

“With the Paramathians they concluded a separate peace, as they are not dependent on the pasha.

“The conditions were, that they should in future be allies, and that they should on all occasions succour

the Suliotes, both with men, arms, and provisions, when they were at war.

“Returned home to their mountain, the Suliotes divided the booty, and the 100,000 piaſtres, into five parts: one was deſtined to the repair of churches, which the Turks had damaged, and to build a new one on the Tripa, dedicated to the holy virgin; the ſecond part was put into the public box for the ſervice of the community; the third was equally divided among all the inhabitants, without diſtinction of rank or age; the two other parts were diſtributed to the families of thoſe who had loſt men in battle.

“This peace was ſoon broken by the paſha, who was twice afterwards defeated, and the Suliotes gained ſtill greater honour.

“The writer of this journal further ſays, that in this country

there are ten Greeks to one Turk; that the Sulian army always conſiſts of about 20,000 men, including their neareſt neighbours on the Chimæra mountains. He points out how eaſy it would have been for them to have put in effect what their chiefs had concerted with the Ruſſians. But I avoid entering into particulars, as I might give information to thoſe who would make a bad uſe of it.

“It was afterwards diſcovered, that the French conſul, Mr. de la Salas, had adviſed the paſha, to get poſſeſſion of Sulli and Chimæra, as then he would have nothing to fear from the porte, if he threw off all obedience; and that the French could then ſupply him with artillery and ammunition, &c. Mr. de la Sala was one day ſhot dead in the ſtreet at Prevaſa by a captain of Lambro's fleet.”

CHARACTER and present CONDITION of the TUSCANS.

[From the firſt Volume of SELECTIONS from the MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN LITERARY JOURNALS.]

“THERE is not a country in Italy which nature has ſo richly endowed with all the properties that have an influence on the happy formation of man as Tuſcany. It is bounded towards the north and eaſt by the Apennine mountains, which not only ſhield it from the froſty winds, but water it with rivers and ſtreams and ſalubrious ſprings. Ever-verdant hills and dales in alternate undulations form the ſurface of the country from one end to the other, becoming thus alone one ſcene of delight both to the bodily and the

mental eye. This charming interchange of elevation and deſcent, of hills and vallies, is every where richly productive of all for which the leſſer Aſia and the iſles of Greece are ſo celebrated, as affording the moſt valuable nutriment to mankind; and as to the wines, they are partly improved. What elſe may be wanting to the comfort of life is ſupplied by induſtry and commerce.

“As the inhabitants of this favoured climate neither breathe the watery exhalations of the ſlimy Po, nor the ſteams of Veſuvius, ſo keep

keeping the mean betwixt the sluggish dulness of the Lombards, and the fiery enthusiasm of the Neapolitans, they are fitted by nature for whatever requires understanding and dexterity. As far as history reaches, they have ever taken the lead of all other European nations in arts and sciences. To the Romans they taught religion, the theatrical art, manufactures and commerce; and, on the return of light, after a universal darkness of several ages, not only the imitative arts, but likewise history, poetry, and rhetoric, mathematics and physics, here found their first restorers.

“Florence is both the centre and the capital of this renowned nation. He that traverses Italy, and surveys this city, with its circumjacent territories, is immediately convinced that a totally different genius here prevails among mankind. Regularity, ornament, and fine taste, pervade their public places, streets, and villas, the statues, libraries, and galleries both in public and private edifices. The people are every where civil; and though, in their expression, one hears a disagreeable aspiration, more or less, according to the various districts of the state; yet their speech itself is so genuine and regular, so full of ingenious proverbs and happy phrases, that, with all the corruptions which the reading and imitation of French writings have introduced, it may still be considered as the best living source of genuine language.

“The Florentine loves employment, is very diligent and industrious. Where he has a prospect of but a small gain, or of advantageously reaching his aim, he is not to be discouraged by the method he must pursue or the pains it may

cost him; no delay, no obstacle can make him slacken his industry or abate his ardour; though he see with his keen perceptions the improbability of success. He then desists as readily and without murmuring, from the farther prosecution of his project, as he is ingenious in the invention of some other process. To this industry of the Florentines we are indebted for the rise of experimental philosophy; and their opulence in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was a signal effect of it.

“They are contented with a little, and are immoderately disposed to joy. Half a dozen of wretched ponies, or a couple of old-fashioned chaises running a race, or a match at tennis, is a grand spectacle at Florence, and sufficient to make the town elate with pleasure. Happy the prince who has such a people to govern! It costs him but little to attain his wishes, and to change every discontent that may arise among them into pleasure and satisfaction.

“Among so contented and industrious a people great crimes are exceedingly rare. A man must have resided many years in Florence, and in general in Tuscany, if he can speak of three or four murders or considerable robberies. Nothing seems more useless here, says the famous count Carli, in his *Saggio politico ed economico sopra la Toscana*, than the officers of justice; and nothing does so much honour to the wisdom and benignity of the reigning grand duke, as the abolition of capital punishments among so tractable a people.

“The difference remarked by Plato between Athens and Thebes in Greece, holds good in some measure in Tuscany between Florence

rence and Pisa. Perhaps this may be partly attributed to the vapours arising from the numerous canals and dikes that run through the plains of Pisa; perhaps too the west-winds, so prevalent here, and blowing from the islands that abound in iron, may contribute to it. Certain it is, that the Pisans are very distinguishable from the Florentines by a certain ferocity and hardness apparent on all occasions. Throughout the whole of the Florentine history no instance can be shewn of such an extraordinary cruelty as that with which the Pisans destroyed count Ugolino della Gherardesca, with his innocent children. They have often given evident proofs of their hard dispositions, since the sea-fight off the tower of Melora, in their well-known bridge-plays or rather murderous games, which are happily now abolished. The spirit and rage of party, they used to exhibit on these occasions, was of a peculiar nature. For more than a month, as long as the preparations and the play lasted, husbands parted from their wives, and fathers abandoned their sons, whenever they adhered to different parties. Completely armed in a coat of mail, and with a swinging bludgeon in their hand, they came upon the bridge across the Arno, one party at one end and the other at the other, both inspired with a furious thirst of slaughter; and whoever did not submit or yield by force of heavy blows, was either felled to the ground, or cast headlong into the river. It frequently happened that the combatants could not hear the voice of them that yielded, for very fury; and then the blows were repeated by the victors till the vanquished gave up the ghost.

Such a case actually happened, when the reigning grand duke was for the first time present at this savage spectacle.

“Siena, the capital of a particular duchy, is extensive, thinly peopled, and poor. Yet the pure air of the hills on which it stands, inspires its inhabitants with a cheerful and lively spirit. Plays and games of chance, diversions, and dancing, leave them no leisure for thinking on their poverty or repining at their wretchedness. Poetry, metaphysics, and works of ingenuity, have usurped the place of the spirit of commerce, of arts and manufactures, of courage and wealth, for which they were formerly so conspicuous. They still boast of the imaginary phantom of their ancient greatness. To be a member of their grand council, to bring into the world a handsome poem, or to solve an ingenious question, can so inflate the imagination of a Sieneſe, that he shall actually conceive himself to be a great and happy being. Hence arose the taunting proverb, *aver bevuto a fonte branda*, to have an overweening imagination. Lippisings, in his poem, “*Malmantile racqui ſtato*,” canto iv. 26. relates of a Sieneſe, of the name of Per-lone, that he almost thought himself to be dead, and accounts for it thus:

‘Perch’ egli è un di quei matti alla Sanefe,
Ch’ han ſempre meſcolato del cattivo.’

Siena has, notwithstanding, produced in all ages men of great fame in literature, in the army, and in the church; and it cannot be denied, that its inhabitants excel many other nations of Italy in intellectual capacity, and mental endowments. Count Richecourt, who
many

many years governed this country in the name of the late emperor, used to say, that for forming a perfect species of mankind, he could wish, that the Sienese women would marry with men of Pisa, and the Pisanese women take husbands from the men of Siena.

“ The rest of the towns, containing mines, in Tuscany, such as Volterra, Arezzo, Cortona, had nothing distinguishing enough for rendering them famous and rich, before they were despoiled of their liberty by the Florentines. Nature has endowed these people with an eminent capacity for arts and agriculture. If they had only proceeded, as they began, to profit by the advantages their wise law-giver granted them for the encouragement of agriculture and trade, they would have had no need to palliate their splendid indigence by the study of Etruscan antiquities and useless genealogies.

“ Pestoia, Priscia, Prato, and this whole valley, nourish an industrious people who beneficially employ themselves in agriculture and manufactures. All the other districts of Tuscany increase the materials of the national commerce by the culture of land, vineyards, and silk, and in every corner people are found, expert in promoting the particular and the general welfare.

“ To what a height of prosperity might not such a country arise, the inhabitants whereof are fitted and disposed to the particular arts of life! where the nobility, who in the other states of Italy, are only employed in contriving how they may waste their lives in idleness and sleep, contribute their utmost to the general prosperity!

“ The Tuscan nobility is very numerous. They do not here con-

fine themselves merely to the peculiar use of a peerage in all governments, in being the intermediate class between the prince and the people, in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce by their luxury, in serving as a restraint upon the people by their dignity and the reverence that is paid them, and in providing such persons for the administration of affairs as may be of eminent service, more from ambition than interest, either in war or in peace; but they are here of great advantage besides, by busying themselves in commerce. The Tuscan nobility are not of that idle opinion that trade contaminates noble blood. They make not the least hesitation to study it in the counting-house of the merchant, and afterwards to carry it on in their own names. The Florentines, who have for so many ages past been greatly advanced beyond the rest of Tuscany in ingenuity and industry, have herein transcended the bounds of the common origin of nobility, by making it a law, that no family can be admitted among the nobility, who cannot bring proof that they have heretofore been enrolled in the guild-register of the silkmen or clothiers. This particular trait is of itself sufficient to give a perfect insight into their character. How happy would it be for the useless nobility of oppressed nations, if they had but the courage to introduce so advantageous a maxim!

“ The only instance whereby the nobility of Tuscany has hitherto given a considerable wound to the public weal, is the right of primogeniture, and the fidei-commisses. In a country which can only attain to its utmost degree of prosperity by means of commerce, the goods and capitals should neither be

be unalienably annexed to certain families, nor limited to a certain number of heirs. This evil too the wise regent, by a law enacted some months ago, has happily abolished at least for the future, and thus complied with the wishes of all true patriots.

“Leghorn is a mart constructed on the most refined principles of which the spirit of commerce is capable, and provided with a large and secure harbour. The advantageous situation and extraordinary freedom enjoyed here by all the nations of the world, are the causes that this agreeable city is become, in so short a time, the general depository of Levantine and European products. The number of vessels that annually land here, may be computed from the considerable income of the capitano della Bocca, who for every ship that arrives receives about the value of five shillings. Hence it is no wonder that great fortunes are made, and that the possessors of millions are very frequently met with. Many millions of scudi are in circulation in this town. It is a pleasure to see how, without intermission, ships from all parts of the world are either unloading or taking fresh commodities on board, how full the enormous magazines are of goods from the Levant, the Indies and all parts of Europe, how busy the brokers are, and what vast sums of money are, by the exchange of this place, carried into circulation over the whole surface of the earth.

“Count Carli is surprised, and lays it to the blame of the Tuscans, that of the great number of millionaries at Leghorn, there is not more than two or three of them of their own people, and that all the rest are foreigners. Had he re-

flected, that this is likewise the case in many other famous marts of trade of much greater countries; how short the period of time is, since Leghorn has been visited by all trading nations, and how small the original capital of a Tuscan millionaire must be; he would rather have had reason to wonder how even but one Tuscan should in so short a time have acquired such great wealth. The majority of the foreign merchants are come hither with large capitals, either as heads or branches of substantial mercantile houses in Provence, in England, in Portugal, and other countries. It seldom indeed appears to a foreigner, when he has seen such enormous riches at Leghorn, and with this great idea in his mind, travels through the impoverished towns of Volterra, Arezzo, Cortona, and Siena. Nothing is more natural than for him to blame the sluggishness of the inhabitants of these cities in not profiting by their vicinity to this productive golden mine. But he might perhaps be mistaken. The evil lies by no means in the inactivity of the inhabitants, but in the ancient constitution of the country, which it was ever the aim of duke Leopold to abolish by degrees.

“Tuscany, as every one knows, was formerly, as it were, a forest of republics, who were incessantly at war, and had nothing more in view than how one could get the ascendant over the other. Each distinct republic or city, nay every village almost, conducted itself by its own laws and statutes, which in regard to politics were as contrary as possible to the interests of their neighbouring rivals. Hence arose innumerable burdens and taxes, which were laid on persons and commodities passing through the nar-

narrow confines of these free-states. After these petty states had fallen under the dominion of the Florentines, it became necessary to the general welfare, to treat the conquered territories as members of the aggregate body, and by the abolition of the ancient statutes and customs, to open the way for the due circulation of commerce through the various channels from one end of it to the other. But this did not succeed, and it has been at a stand for two centuries and a half. Thus the cities still remained engaged in a kind of war among themselves, and obstacles were thrown in the way of the communication of commerce almost at every step. Thus for example, before a clothier of Cortona receives a bale of wool of 500 pounds weight from Leghorn, which is about 112 miles distant, it will have been ten times thoroughly searched on the road, and have paid forty-four toll duties, which together amount to the sum of 31 lire (if the bale be reckoned at 260 lire, at 12 per cent.). To this must be added the pay of the transport, and the delays of the toll-gatherers, the liberties they take, the tricks they put in practice to extort bribes, before they will give the necessary documents and passes, and a num-

ber of other grievances. We must also take into the account, that the clothier is obliged to pay just as many dues on sending the stuffs or cloths wrought from this bale of wool, for sale to Leghorn; by this means the price amounts to so much, that, from the competition of other cheaper woollens, no purchaser is to be found. Thus the affair stands in all the cities and towns in Tuscany; and therefore it is no wonder that they reap but little or no fruits from the vicinity of Leghorn.

“The grand duke Leopold, who thoroughly and without prejudice examined into all matters with the eye of a philosopher, and as soon as he was convinced of the truth, resolutely encountered and conquered every difficulty, broke most of the bonds which ignominiously confined the hands of his subjects, and even in some measure remedied this complaint by the abolition of pernicious statutes. The communication between one town and another is no longer obstructed or retarded by any grievous impediment; every Tuscan carries the fruit of his labour, subject to small duties, to market at Leghorn, and manifest proofs of the rapid growth of arts and agriculture are every where seen.”

OBSERVATIONS ON the MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESS, and DIVERSIONS of the PORTUGUESE; supplementary to those inserted in the New Annual Register for the Year 1795.

[From MR. MURPHY'S General View of the STATE of PORTUGAL.]

“IN describing the manners and customs of the Portuguese, most travellers make a distinction

between the northern and southern provinces. The former are reputed industrious, candid, and adventurous;

venturous; the latter are more civil, but less sincere; more dissimulating, and averse from labour. All ranks are nice observers of ceremonies: in dealing with a merchant or tradesman, some years ago, it would have been less dangerous to fail in payment of a debt than a point of *etiquette*. This ostentation, however, is much worn off at present, by their communication with the northern nations, whom, in opposition to every difference in religious sentiments, they esteem and imitate.

“The manners and customs of the Jews and Moors, which had taken deep root in the country, are not yet eradicated; many vestiges are still discernible, particularly among the inhabitants of the interior provinces, who have little or no intercourse with strangers. The descendants of the latter are very numerous; they are distinguished by the round face, regular features, swarthy complexion, black hair, and sparkling eyes. From these people are derived the bull-feasts, and the custom of sitting cross-legged on cushions. The jealousy of the Portuguese too may be traced to the same source. The pensive solitary manners of the Jews, their love of onions, garlic, and plaintive music, still obtain in a few villages.

“It is remarked by all the valetudinarians who have resorted thither of late years, that the people in general are averse from society; which some, not thoroughly acquainted with the national character, have erroneously attributed to an antipathy to strangers. Whatever society exists among the natives of Lisbon, is chiefly confined to the nobility; between whom and the other classes, policy, or custom, or a mistaken idea of true honour,

has drawn a line of separation. There are some, however, who disdain to be circumscribed by such narrow bounds, and are no strangers to the free exercise of hospitality. ‘On all public occasions, either at home or abroad, the nobility affect a great display of pomp, mixed with gravity; and hence they are reputed vain, presumptuous, and proud, which gave occasion to Gratian to remark,

‘*Que serian famosos*

‘*Si non fuessen famosos.*

‘How illustrious would they be;

‘If bloated not with vanity.

“But the learned Feijó has observed, that ‘all this pompousness is merely the result of a sprightly imagination. The urbanity and politeness with which they treat every person, are incompatible with that haughty and imperious arrogance attributed to them. They are valuable friends to such as solicit their patronage, and have been always esteemed for acts of benevolence.’ ‘For my part,’ says Guevara, in one of his epistles, ‘I think the Portuguese nobility are cautious in their actions, and pointed in their words.’

“Among the middling and subordinate ranks, the females especially, there is very little intercourse, except fortuitous meetings in the churches and streets. Every class of tradesmen has a distinct oratory, supported by the voluntary contributions of their society; here they assemble every evening, before supper, to chaunt vespers. They rarely visit each other’s houses but on particular occasions, as weddings and christenings; and then they entertain very sumptuously, or rather satiate with profusion.

“Jea-

“ Jealousy, and an innate disposition to secrecy, are assigned as the chief causes of this separation. They hold it as a maxim, that he who talks least thinks best; and that the most perfect man is not he who has most good qualities, but fewest bad ones. Pride might also operate, as they wish not to shew their apartments, no more than their wives and daughters, unless they be arrayed in their best attire.

“ Yet, however we may regret the many innocent enjoyments of which the females are thus deprived, their seclusion is productive of much domestic felicity. Their bland and simple manners are not liable to be corrupted, nor their attachments dissipated by an extensive communication with the world. The fond husband, thus solaced, is happy, supremely happy in the society of a virtuous partner, whose sole affection is concentrated within the narrow circle of her family.

“ As to their persons in general, the women are rather below than above the middle stature, but graceful and beautiful. No females are less studious of enchanting their attractions by artificial means, or counterfeiting, by paltry arts, the charms that nature has withheld. To the most regular features, they add a sprightly disposition and captivating carriage. The round face, and full fed form, are more esteemed in this country, than the long tapering visage and thin delicate frame. Most nations entertain some peculiar idea of beauty in the lineaments and cast of the face; that of the Portuguese will be best understood by their own description of a perfect beauty, which is as follows:

“ The forehead should be broad, smooth, and white. The eyes large, bright, and quick, but at the same time still and modest. With respect

to the colour, there are divers opinions; some prefer the blue, some the black, and others the green. A Portuguese named Villa-Real, wrote a treatise in praise of the last. The eye-brows should be large, of a black colour, and form an arch concentric with that of the eye-lid. To be properly adjusted to the rest of the face, the nose should descend in a direct line from the forehead, and form a regular pyramid.

“ The mouth, the portal of the human structure through which the messengers of the intellect have constant egress, ought to be rather small than large. The lips rather full than thin; rather relieved than sunk, and the edge of a pure carnation. Teeth are accounted beautiful when they are white, regular, and of equal size, resembling a row of pearls set in an arch of ruby.

“ The cheeks must be smooth, and somewhat relieved; the centre of a pure carmine colour, fading insensibly into a lily white; both colours so perfectly blended and proportioned, that neither should predominate.

“ With respect to the neck, there is great majesty in one which is large and smooth, rising from the shoulders like an alabaster column.

“ But among all the female charms, the most transcendent are the breasts. In form they should resemble a lemon; in colour and smoothness, the orange blossom.

“ The most beautiful hands are long and white; the fingers full and tapering. Feet are not accounted pretty if they be not small.

“ Of the stature, the middle size is most admired. Without a graceful walk, the most perfect beauty appears awkward; whereas a modest, airy, and serene movement, enhances every other charm; and bespeaks the tranquillity of a mind formed

formed in the school of virtue and decorum.

“ They usually sit upon cushions, which, among the better sort, are of crimson velvet. One of their principal employments is spinning flax, for which they still use the spindle and distaff. The women of the province of Minho are so celebrated for this branch of industry, that formerly it was customary to conduct the bride to the house of her spouse, preceded by a youth carrying a spinning apparatus. In the houses of the most respectable merchants, traders, and farmers, the female part of the family disdain not to occupy their time in this manner. Accomplishments, such as people of very humble circumstances in England commonly bestow on their daughters, as dancing, music, drawing, and languages, are unknown here; even among ladies of the first rank.

“ Cottons, muslins, and coloured silks, they very rarely wear. A kind of black garment called *mantilha*, over a petticoat of the same colour, both of woollen cloth or silk, but oftener of the former, is the usual dress, except in Lisbon, where the women wear black silk *mantos*; a kind of garment that covers the head and upper part of the body. Cloaks and petticoats of divers colours, made of woollen cloth, fringed with gold lace or ribands, are worn by the inferior ranks. The country-women, except on Sundays and holidays, still wear the ancient national dress—a jacket and petticoat.

“ With respect to the dress of the men, it differs not from that of the English or French, except in one garment, namely the *capot*, like that of the Spaniards and Italians; and even this, of late years, is much disused, as it has been often known

to serve for worse purposes than cover a ragged coat. It is an excellent garment, however, for travelling in winter.

“ To describe the dresses of the several religious orders is foreign to our purpose; let it suffice, therefore, to observe, that the difference in their respective habiliments consists more in the colour than in the shape.

“ The intermediate class between the nobility and merchants is composed of men of small independent property in lands or houses, derived from their fathers, or purchased with the fruits of their own industry; in the capacity of merchants or factors, or by their economy whilst in office under government. These are the *gentlemen* of Portugal. Comparatively speaking, they are few in number, but their virtues are many. Protectors of the poor, benevolent and humane citizens of the world. Men, who, whilst they enlighten the nation by their talents, and pursue its most substantial interest, are the most ready and able to protect and maintain its rights.

“ There is one class of people here, than whom, perhaps, few nations can produce a more inoffensive and industrious, and at the same time a more degraded and oppressed; these are ‘the pillars of the state,’ the peasantry, who are kept in a state of vassalage by a band of petty tyrants, assuming the title of *Fidalgos*.

“ Among those, to whom this title properly appertains, there are undoubtedly many who have a just claim to honour and respect; not from the antiquated immunities of feudal times, but from their personal virtues. We entirely separate them from the ignorant, intolérant wretches, who grind the face
of

f the poor, and depopulate the
nd.

“ Indeed, I am informed by a Portuguese gentleman of very high rank, who sincerely deplores the wretched state of the peasantry of his country, that the chief part of their miseries is owing not to government, but to these gentry. I know not how to give the reader a just idea of them; by privilege they are gentlemen, in manners lowly; beggars in fortune, monarchs in pride. Too contemptible for the notice of the sovereign, to excite the jealousy of the nobles they are too weak; but too strong for the peasantry, from whom they exact adoration. They are to be seen in every town, in every village and hamlet, wrapt up to the eyes in capots, brooding over their imaginary importance. The industrious husbandman must not address them but on his knees. His fate, and that of his family, are at their mercy. On the most trivial pretence they cite him to the court of the next *camarca*, or shire. The wretched farmer, in vain, attempts to justify himself, and after exhausting his resources to fee lawyers, he is sure to be cast at the end of a tedious and vexatious suit. His property is then seized upon, even to his very implements; and if it be not found sufficient to answer all demands, he is doomed to perish in a prison. Many industrious families have been thus annihilated; and others, apprehensive of sharing the same fate, have forsaken their lands, and often the kingdom, to seek protection in the colonies.

“ Beggars are a formidable class in this country. Several laws have been enacted from time to time, to diminish the number and restrain the licentiousness of this vagrant train, but in vain. They ramble

about, and infest every place, not entreating charity, but demanding it. At night they assemble in hordes at the best mansion they can find, and having taken up their abode in one of the out-offices, they call for whatever they stand in need of, like travellers at an inn; here they claim the privilege of tarrying three days, if agreeable to them.

“ When a gang of these sturdy fellows meet a decent person on the highway, he *must* offer them money; and it sometimes happens that the amount of the offering is not left to his own discretion. Saint Anthony assails him on one side, Saint Francis on the other; having silenced their clamour in behalf of the favourite saints, he is next attacked for the honour of the Virgin Mary; and thus they rob him for the love of God.

“ In the year 1544, a law was made, tending to decrease the number of beggars with which the kingdom was infested. By one article it was ordained, that the lame should learn the trade of a taylor or shoemaker. That the maimed, for their subsistence, should serve those who would employ them; and that the blind, in consideration of their food and raiment, should devote their time to one of the labours of the forge, blowing the bellows.

“ With respect to diversions, hunting, hawking, and fishing, which were formerly practised, are now very much disused; indeed, there are but few parts, except in the province of Alentejo, wherein the first can be well exercised, on account of the mountainous surface of the country; besides, the want of good cattle is another obstruction; for such is the feebleness of the horses and mules, that they are obliged to employ oxen in drawing all their vehicles of burden.

“ Horse-racing is a sport to which they are utter strangers, nor do gentlemen ride abroad for amusement but very seldom; and then a guide must attend them, lest they should lose their way.

“ People of fashion, and delicate persons, usually travel in litters. And ladies sometimes take short excursions in the country, upon an ass, or a mule.

“ In passing through the streets, the people in general are fond of

riding fast; but in the country they move very deliberately, insomuch that it is not unusual to see even the post-boy sleeping on his mule.

“ Billiards, cards, and dice, particularly the two last, are the chief amusement of every class. Their only athletic exercise is bull-fighting, and fencing with the quarter-staff: the latter is confined to the common people; the former has been often described.”

AMUSEMENTS and MANNERS of the MODERN PARISIANS.

[From the First Volume of a TOUR IN SWITZERLAND, &c. by H. M. WILLIAMS.]

“ IF the morning at Paris is devoted to business, the evening at least belongs to pleasure: over those hours she holds an undivided empire, but is worshipped at innumerable altars, and hailed by ever-varying rituals.

“ During the last winter the amusements of twenty-four theatres, which were opened every night, were every night succeeded by public and private balls, in such numbers, that there were no less than two thousand ball-rooms inscribed on the registers of the police, which keeps its wakeful vigils over every sort of amusement, in all their gradations, from the bright blaze of waxen tapers which displays the charms of nymphs dressed *à la sauvage* or *à la grec*, who grace the splendid ball *de Richlieu*; to the oily lamp which lights up the seventh story, or the vaulted cellar, where the blind fidler’s animating scrape calls the sovereign people to the cotillon of wooden shoes.

“ These two thousand ball-rooms of the capital afford ample proof

that no revolution has taken place in the manners of the French, and that they are still a dancing nation. They have indeed of late fully demonstrated to the world that they are capable of greater things; and that when the energies of their souls are called forth, they can follow Buonaparte across the bridge of Lodi; but when their minds return to their natural position, every barrack has a room appropriated for dancing, and the heroes of Arcole, as well as the *muscadins* of Paris,

‘ All knit hands, and beat the ground
‘ In a light fantastic round.’

“ The fetes of the court, it is asserted by the few persons remaining in France, by whom they were frequented, were but tawdry splendour compared with the classical elegance which prevails at the fetes of our republican contractors. As a specimen of these private balls, I shall trace a short sketch of a dance lately given by one of the furnishers of stores for fleets and armies, in his spacious hotel, where all the furniture,

furniture, in compliance with the present fashion at Paris, is antique; where all that is not Greek is Roman; where stately filken beds, massy sofas, worked tapestry, and gilt ornaments, are thrown aside as rude Gothic magnificence, and every couch resembles that of Pericles, every chair those of Cicero; where every wall is finished in arabesque, like the baths of Titus, and every table, upheld by Castors and Poluxes, is covered with Athenian busts and Etruscan vases; where that modern piece of furniture a clock is concealed beneath the classic bar of Phœbus, and the dancing hours; and every chimney-piece is supported by a sphinx, or a griffin. The dress of his female visitors was in perfect harmony with the furniture of his hotel; for although the Parisian ladies are not suspected of any obstinate attachment to Grecian modes of government, they are most rigid partizans of Grecian modes of dress, adorned like the contemporaries of Aspasia—the loose light drapery, the naked arm, the bare bosom, the sandaled feet, the circling zone, the golden chains, the twisting tresses, all display the most inflexible conformity to the laws of republican costume. The most fashionable hair-dresser of Paris, in order to accommodate himself to the classical taste of his fair customers, is provided with a variety of antique busts as models; and when he waits on a lady, enquires if she chuses to be dressed that day *à la Cleopatre, la Dianne, or la Psyche*? Sometimes the changeful nymph is a vestal, sometimes a Venus; but the last rage has been the *Niobé*: of late fat and lean, gay and grave, old and young, have been all *à la Niobé*; and the many-curl'd periwig, thrown aside by the fashionable class, now decorates the heads of petty shop-keepers.

“The fair Grecians being determined not to injure the contour of fine forms by superfluous incumbrances, no fashionable lady at Paris wears any pockets, and the inconvenience of being without is obviated by sticking her fan in her belt, sliding in a flat purse of morocco leather, only large enough to contain a few louis, at the side of her neck, and giving her snuff-box and her pocket-handkerchief to the care of the gentleman who attends her, and to whom she applies for them whenever she has occasion.

“For a short time during the winter, in defiance of frost and snow, the costume of a few reigning belles was not *à la grec*, but *à la sauvage*. To be dressed *à la sauvage*, was to have all that part of the frame which was not left uncovered clad in a light drapery of flesh colour. The boddice under which no linen was worn (shifts being an article of dress long since rejected at Paris, both by the Greeks and the savages) the boddice was made of knitted silk, clinging exactly to the shape, which it perfectly displayed; the petticoat was on one side twisted up by a light festoon; and the feet, which were either bare or covered with a silk stocking of flesh colour, so woven as to draw upon the toes like a glove upon the fingers, were decorated with diamonds. These gentle savages, however, found themselves so rudely treated whenever they appeared, by the sovereign multitude, that at length the fashions of Otaheite were thrown aside, and Greece remains the standing order of the day.

“But to return to the contractor, and his ball—after several hours had past in dancing cotillons, which the young women of Paris perform with a degree of perfection—a light nymphish grace unseen elsewhere—

and after the walse, which is now never forgotten at a Paris ball, had proved that the steady heads of Niobés were not to be made giddy, the company were led to a supper furnished with eastern magnificence, and decorated with attic taste. After supper the folding doors of the saloon were thrown open to a garden of considerable extent, beautifully illuminated with coloured lamps, and its trees bending with lavish clusters of fruits of every season, and every climate, formed of ice, while fountains poured forth streams of orgeat, lemonade, and liqueurs.

“But while these imitators of Greece and Rome are revelling in Asiatic luxury, you hear them lamenting most pathetically the subversion of the ancient regime; that regime, which would at least have had thus much of justice, that it would have retained these personages in the anti-chambers of the saloons they now occupy; to which anti-chambers they would with a counter-revolution most probably return. One is obliged to offer up an invocation to patience, when condemned to listen to their declamations against that new order of things, to which solely they owe their elevation.

“There is indeed one class of persons, before whose complaints of the revolution, however bitter, the mind humbles itself in sympathetic sorrow. The poor *rentier*, while he sips his Spartan black-broth, which he is forced to procure by parting, in sad gradation, with all the relicks of his former splendour, with watches, rings, furniture, and clothes: he indeed, if he complains, is to be pitied, and if he forbears complaint, is to be revered! But alas, there is so much of tragical detail in the pages of the great book; a thing which has long since been called a great

evil, that we must give it at least a whole chapter to itself.

“At present I shall only observe, that the reign of terror has acted upon this country like some mighty pestilence, which not only sweeps away devoted millions in its fury, but leaves an obnoxious taint upon every object where it has passed. The reign of terror has given a fatal wound to the energies of public spirit; ordinary minds have mistaken the execrable abuses of liberty for an effect of the generous principle itself: the victims of revolutionary government have lifted up their complaining voice; all the emotions of sympathy, and all the feelings of indignation have been called forth; and the partisans of the ancient regime have left no art unpractised, no seduction untried to take advantage of these dispositions in favour of their own system.

“Those who have been too rapidly enriched by the revolution have endeavoured to hide the obscurity of their origin, by mimicking the tones of those who have titles and honours to regret, till aristocracy has descended so low that it will soon perhaps be exploded, like any other fashion, when taken up by the vulgar. Many of the fair wives of titled emigrants or blooming widows of murdered nobles, who have made such second marriages, that we might well apostrophize them in the language of Hamlet:

‘Such an act
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite,
Makes marriage vows
As false as Dicers’ oaths.’

“These very ladies, who have taught their new-made liege-lord to ape their counter-revolutionary follies

illies, will at length be ashamed of their aristocracy, when they find now successfully they are rivalled in those sentiments by their milliners and mantua-makers. A writer of a late political pamphlet has given an admirable reason why our Parisian belles will soon lay aside the tone of eternal lamentations for the overthrow of despotism. 'Seven years,' says he, 'have already elapsed since the epocha of the revolution: seven years is a period of some length in the history of a youthful beauty, and a lady will soon not be able to regret the monarchy under the penalty of passing for old.' I believe every person who has studied the female heart, will agree with this writer, that the republic has a tolerable chance upon this principle of obtaining ere long many fair proselytes.

"The fans, sparkling with spangled *fleur de lys*, will then be broken; the rings, bearing the insignia of royalty, will be melted down; and the *porte-feuilles*, and *bon-bonnieres*, with their sliding-lids, displaying the forbidden images of regal greatness, will no longer be borne about in a sort of triumphal manner, not from a sentiment of sorrow, by those who, attendant on their persons, and basking in their smiles, are privileged to display more than that general regret for their unhappy destiny which humanity feels; but from a sensation of vanity by those, who perhaps never breathed the same atmosphere; never, even at awful distance, gazed upon the original of those pictures which they now affect to cherish as the tender memorials of peculiar favour. These relicks, we may venture to predict, will be offered up in one mighty sacrifice at the shrine of the republic, the moment it is well un-

derstood that to be a republican, is to be young.

"Public balls, as well as concerts, were held last winter at the *Theatre Français*, which, after having been long shut up, was repaired, embellished, and baptized by the Greek name of the *Odeon*; and that no jealousy might exist between the balls and concerts, on account of this classical nomenclature, the balls immediately received the appellation of *thiasés*.

"But the most singular species of amusement which the last winter produced, were subscription-balls, entitled *des bals à la victime*. Such, and so powerful was the rage for pleasure, that a certain number of its votaries, who, during the tyranny of Robespierre, had lost their nearest relations on the scaffold, instituted, not days of such solemn, sad commemoration, as is dear to the superstition of tenderness, when, in melancholy procession, clad in sable, and wreathed with cypress, they might have knelt, a mourning multitude, around the spot where the mutilated bodies of their murdered parents had been thrown by the executioner; and bathed the sod with those bitter tears which filial affection, or agonized love, shed over the broken ties of nature, or of passion—no!—the commemorative rites which these mourners offered to the manes of their massacred relations, were festive balls! To these strange, unhallowed orgies, no one could be admitted who had not lost a father, a mother, a husband, a wife, a brother, or a sister, on the guillotine; but any person with a certificate of their execution in his pocket-book, not only obtained admission, but might dance as long, and as merrily as heart could wish. Had Holbein been present at such

a spectacle, no doubt he would have enriched his death-dance with new images, and led forward each gay nymph by an attendant headless spectre. The indignant cry of public opinion, however, was at length heard above the music of the walse and the cotillon; and the *bal à la victime* exists no longer to bear its powerful testimony to a depravation, not merely of manners, but of the heart.

“ If in the winter, conformably to our Grecian ideas at Paris, concert-rooms became *Odeons*, and the Niobés and the Titus’s danced in a *thiafe*, summer can boast of more than equal honours; since then we never tread but on attic ground, and never suffer ourselves to be pleased but when pleasure presents herself with a classical appellation. Witness ye gardens of Tivoli, ye bowers of Idalia, ye winding walks of Elysium, ye grottos of Venus, ye vales of Tempe, ye groves of Theffaly! witness with what fond alacrity the lovers of antiquity fly in multitudes to your enchanting recesses, where the arching trees are hung with innumerable lamps of varying colours, where the ear is exhilarated with the sounds of music, and the eye is cheered with the movements of the dance; and where every evening the hour of ten serves as a general signal, at which the whole city of Paris seems one vast theatre for the display of fireworks. A stranger who should enter this city at night by the bridge of Neuilly, might suppose that he had reached this scene of great events at some important epocha, which had occasioned a general rejoicing. On his right he would discern the lights of *Bagatelle*, beaming through the *Bois de Boulogne*, and would pass close to the brilliant entrance of Idalia; on his left he would be dazzled by the

illuminations of the Elysium; while, as he advanced, he would discern, above every quarter of the town, the tall sky-rockets darting their vivid flash, and would hear in all directions the light explosions of enchanted palaces, with bright arcades and fairy columns;

‘ The crackling flames appear on high,
‘ And driving sparkles dance along the
‘ sky.’

“ *Bagatelle* alone, the once gay retreat of the comte d’Artois, is suffered, by our Grecian amateurs, to retain its old appellation in favour of the regal images which it brings to memory. What food for the ramblings of the mind along the paths of history, when it contrasts the light French modern graces of *Bagatelle*, with the massy, Gothic gloom of Holyroodhouse! It may be observed, that the persons who are for ever lamenting the subversion of the ancient regime, are not prevented by their regrets from giving all the encouragement in their power to those who convert one palace after another into scenes of public amusement; and that they eagerly purchase for half a crown, the privilege of treading gaily every evening with the plebeian multitude, those magnificent gardens and sumptuous hotels, of which the possessors have, for the most part, as in former proscriptions, paid for their beautiful retreats at Alba, with their lives. But while these lovers of despotism forget their regrets in their pleasures, the philosophic mind wanders often in musing mood along these festive haunts, where the most singular combinations crowd upon reflection; and, amidst the glowing enthusiasm of liberty, mourns those partial evils that have clouded its brightness,

brightness, and abhors those cruel abuses that have sullied its cause!

“ When the multiplied engagements of the evening do not offer leisure for an excursion to Tivoli, or a trip to Idalia, the gay world at least find sufficient time in the interval between the play and the *petit souper*, to lounge for half an hour at one of the fashionable *glaciers*. A glacier is a sort of coffee-house, established in the fine hotels

of emigrants, splendidly illuminated, open to persons of both sexes, and where you pay for your admission by eating ices, for which there is now so extraordinary a demand in Paris, that if the following winter should prove mild, the ice-purveyors will perhaps be forced to send to the department of Mont Blanc, in order to furnish themselves with means of supplying the enormous wants of their customers.”

CLASSICAL AND POLITE CRITICISM.

On the VARIATIONS of ENGLISH PROSE, from the REVOLUTION to the present TIME, by THOMAS WALLACE, A. B. and M. R. I. A.

[From the Sixth Volume of the TRANSACTIONS of the ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.]

“THE progress of language marks the progress of the human mind. They proceed together with equal step from the rudeness of barbarism toward that state beyond which improvement cannot go, in which language exhibits the highest polish of elegance and accuracy, and the mind exerts all its faculties in their full force. So true is this, that there can scarcely be found any period in the history of any people when the state of their language did not accurately correspond with the state of their polity and manners, and when a sagacious observer might not have ascertained, with tolerable exactness, the excellence and refinement of these from the qualities of their literary productions. Hence the investigations of the philologist become useful as they furnish important aids to the researches of the historian, and the speculations of the moralist.

“To this general rule there is, however, one exception. Long before the manners of the Greeks had reached that refinement, or their polity had been matured to that

perfection which constitute a nation highly civilised, their language had become copious, energetic and correct. In the compositions of Homer we find, perhaps, as much strength, harmony, and expression, as in those of any subsequent Greek writer; and yet unquestionably, in Homer's day, Greece had made no very considerable approaches towards excellence in the arts, skill in government, or refinement in manners.

“But if in Greece we find an exception to the rule which marks on the scale of language the improvement of the national mind, in modern Europe we meet abundant illustration of its truth. Here, it will be found, that until settled government, founded on permanent system, succeeded the fluctuations of despotism or anarchy, and instead of the ferocious and whimsical manners of the middle ages, introduced the milder and more rational habits of modern times, until, in a word, the light of philosophy shone in our horizon, and scattered the thick darkness which hung around the human intellect, the

the language of every people in Europe corresponded in coarseness and confusion with their modes of life and of thinking. Of this England herself is perhaps the most striking instance. With a constitution which vibrated long between opposite extremes before it finally settled in the middle point where liberty as well as truth is found, the moral character of her people was vague and changeful. Agitated long by civil contests, and depressed by the barbarous and deteriorating principles of the feudal policy, the human mind could not, and in fact did not, until a very late period, emerge from that deep grossness into which by those causes it had been sunk. The language of England during those times corresponded with her circumstances. Rude and anomalous, at once superfluous and deficient, it was equally a stranger to precision and to grace: fixed by no standard, though it abounded in words, it was yet, because those words were vaguely used, incapable of expressing with accuracy any nice complication of thought. While men were unaccustomed to think with precision on moral topics, the whole class of moral terms must have been of changeful and indeterminate meaning; and while these topics were not the *frequent* subjects of living speech or written discourses, those few but important words which are used, not to designate things, but to exhibit the various positions of the mind in thinking, to shew the relation which it means to establish between two propositions, or the different parts of the same proposition, must have been awkwardly and often improperly used. Such a state of language could have existed only where taste was yet unknown, and the powers

of the human mind yet uncultivated.

“Two causes contributed to raise the English language from this degraded state. First, the Reformation, which by obtruding on the attention moral subjects of the most momentous concern, made it in some measure necessary for men to think with more precision and closeness: secondly, the subsequent disputes between the crown and people on the limits of prerogative and popular right, which continued from the time of Elizabeth to the revolution, and which corroborated into habit that mode of closer and more abstract thinking which the Reformation had introduced. According to the theory we have adopted this change should have induced an improvement in style: it did so; the English language rose rapidly from the low state in which it stood in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth, until, at the accession of William the Third, it had acquired a distinguished degree of excellence. This excellence, however, was but comparative, and appears rather when we consider its former defects, than its subsequent improvements; for, from the time of the revolution to the present day, a numerous succession of fine writers have laboured with success to add to its elegance, copiousness and strength. What they have done, and how far they have raised the English language above its former humble level, will be best known by considering the variations of style which, within that period, it has undergone.

“In order to give a history of these variations it is not necessary to engage in a dissertation on the style of every author of character who has written within the period which we consider; nor indeed
would

would such a work be practicable within the limits of a short essay: it will answer the end at which we aim to point out the general characteristics which have successively distinguished the style of English prose within that time, without engaging in a minute description of the peculiarities of individual writers, except those by whom remarkable variations have been introduced, and whose distinguished excellence has procured for those variations a general adoption. Even this task, however, though less laborious and less prolix than the other, is not without its difficulty. Between the coarse homeliness of Burnet and the elaborate polish of Gibbon; between the loose and uneven composition of Tillotson, in which the ray of genius is so often obscured by the medium through which it passes, and the close precision of Johnson, through which the bright idea shines with steady lustre (if, indeed, it does not from the expression itself derive much of that lustre) the difference is great indeed, and to perceive it requires but little exertion of critical discernment. But other writers have varied essentially the style of English prose, between whose respective merits the difference is neither so great nor so obvious: here lies the difficulty. The difference of opposite colours is easily seen, and not difficult to be described; but of the variety of mixing tints which lie between the two extremes to mark with accuracy the points of transition; to catch the almost evanescent distinctions between collateral shades, and exhibit them with truth and steadiness to the eye, is a work for which talents less common are necessary.

“ Though previous to the revolution the style of English prose

had been greatly improved, it was notwithstanding very far from being faultless. Scarcely any single epithet, indeed, can be found to describe its errors. It was loose, negligent, capricious, and inaccurate: the periods were long and complicated; their parts clumsily connected; circumstances which were necessary to be introduced into a sentence were generally placed injudiciously; and in many instances clauses were appended which should have been formed into distinct sentences. Even of those writers who ranked highest for composition, the greater number abounded in synonymes, a sure mark, not merely of negligent composition, but of loose and inaccurate habits of thought. In the selection of words they were either negligent or unskilful, for, in a multitude of instances, of two words which seemed to court choice, they chose that which, by verging on burlesque, tended to degrade the subject, rather than that which would have suited its dignity. In metaphor they were copious; but their metaphors partook of the general character of their composition: they were often ill selected and frequently ill managed. Even when chance or choice produced a good figure, it was spun out through so many minute circumstances, that judgment was disgusted and attention fatigued. Hence in those writers may be found pages filled with materials, which, under the management of correct taste, might have been raised to sublimity or polished to elegance, but which, in their hands, degenerate into quaintness and puerility. The rules for regulating the use of metaphor they frequently inverted, and instead of recurring to the metaphoric expression when the literal

literal one was mean and vulgar, they, in many instances, are found using trite and vulgar words metaphorically to convey what in the literal expression would not have been destitute of dignity.

“Of unity in their sentences they seem not to have been at all studious. It would be difficult to find any production of that day in every page of which one may not find numerous instances of two, and sometimes three or four, distinct and independent thoughts crowded into one sentence: on the other hand, the instances are, perhaps, not more rare, of clauses naturally and closely connected, as parts of the same whole, being divided into separate periods.

“From this negligence of division, and inattention to minute circumstances, this style has acquired an apparent freedom which in more polished and elaborate composition is in vain looked for. The mind, regardless of accuracy in expression, seems to have been attentive only to ideas——The torrent of thought is poured forth without hesitation or restraint, and rolls with at least a free, if not a clear current. But, on closer examination, what appeared to be freedom of style is often found to be only looseness of expression. What was gained in the easy flowing of the sentence was lost by its want of perspicuity, and when the period which filled the ear with harmonized sounds comes to be considered by the understanding it is perceived to be inflated with superfluous verbiage, or darkened by unnecessary prolixity.

“That he who uses two words to express one idea either does not understand, or does not attend to the meaning of the words he uses,

has often been observed. Whatever truth there may be in the remark, it is certain the writers of this period are frequently chargeable with this practice. Nor were they deficient in precision only, which is always destroyed by the introduction of superfluous words; they, perhaps, not less frequently violated propriety: they not only used words in pairs to express single ideas, but of those words, of which the meaning was not thus propped by subsidiary phrases, the use was, in many instances, manifestly improper, and in still more vague. In the use of corresponding particles, too, the style of 88 was faulty in a great degree. Nor was it erroneous merely in the manner of connecting the component clauses of sentences together; it was equally so in the connection of the sentences themselves. Among the writers of this period it is that we find the practice most prevalent of making *which*, at the beginning of one sentence, a relative to the whole of that which precedes; and surely nothing in style can be more inartificial, nothing more repugnant to precision or to taste.

“Besides those more important defects, there were others which equally violated grace though they did not equally induce obscurity. Such are the frequent use of compound adverbs, *whereupon*, *whereas*, *wherein*, &c. the use of the obsolete pronomial adjectives *mine*, *thine*, before substantives; the formation of the superlative degree by *est* in polysyllable adjectives; and the frequent introduction of colloquial idioms. Of these charges it will not be necessary to give any other proof than a reference to the writings of that day; if examples be wanted, they may be found thick-
ly

ly strewed in every stage of them.

“ Notwithstanding the very general prevalence of those errors in the style of English prose at the period of the revolution, it must not be understood that excellence in composition was at that time nowhere to be met with. Dryden stands a great and illustrious instance of correctness and elegance in prose, as well as of harmony and fire in poetry. His prefaces and his critical essays are written in a manner which, as has been observed even by the fastidious Johnson, would not, even at the present day, after the lapse of more than a century, be thought obsolete, and might, even now, be prescribed as a model of many of the graces of composition. Its easy and natural flow, its gracefulness and rich variety, cannot, after all the improvements which in so long a period have been made in our language be easily exceeded by modern taste and skill in writing. Yet even Dryden himself, with all his merits, affords some instances, though certainly they are but thinly scattered, of most of the faults of which his contemporaries are guilty. In his Essay on Heroic Poetry, for instance, we find such a passage as the following: ‘ for their (the poets) speculations on this subject are wholly poetical; they have only fancy for their guide, and that being *sharper* in an excellent poet than in a heavy phlegmatic gownsmen, will see *farther* in its own empire, and produce *more satisfactory motions* on those *dark and doubtful* pro-blems.’ He is sometimes ungrammatical, and sometimes violates propriety, as when he says ‘ to which I have added some original, *which*, whether *they* are equal or inferior

‘ to my other poems *an* author is the most improper judge, and therefore I leave them wholly to the mercy of the reader.’ But it would be invidious to enumerate examples of this kind in such an author as Dryden, whose beauties, both in prose and poetry, so far out-number his defects, and whose superiority over his contemporaries is too evident to the most ordinary reader to be denied or doubted.

“ If the character of this period for style could be saved by the merits of one or two individuals, Spratt might be adduced with Dryden to vindicate the taste of his age. In his works may be found passages nicely correct and of extreme elegance. In general he avoids synonyms, makes a happy selection of words, and forms them into sentences of much harmony. Though it cannot perhaps be truly said that in the management of his metaphors he is always happy, yet it would be difficult to find in him so many instances of over-wrought, or ill-chosen figures, as in any of his contemporaries equally voluminous. In the connection of his sentences he probably is not so blameless. His history of the Royal Society has been praised for its composition, and that it is still read is a proof that it deserves the praises which have been given to it; but I am not sure that in his less celebrated ‘ Account of the Plot,’ there do not occur passages which better merit the character of fine writing than any which are to be met in his history of the society, or any other of his tracts.

“ Had not Hooker written too early to rank among those writers of whom we have been speaking, he would have afforded ample subject of commendation for purity of lan-

language and precision in style; in other instances, perhaps, some for censure. At present it is enough to observe that by comparing the writings of Hooker with those of the best authors of 88, it will appear that in the intervening century much less improvement had been effected in the style of English prose than has taken place in the interval between the revolution and the present day.

“ With all these faults in style, the writers of this period are to be reckoned among those who have raised most high the literary character of their country. They have, indeed, a claim to higher praise than that of polished composition; they abounded in good sense, and in fine genius, and had an extensive knowledge of the lettered and of the living world. Let not, therefore, the flimsy and superficial, though, perhaps, more accurate writer of modern times, pretend that because his trifles sparkle with more brilliancy and exhibit a smoother surface, they are, therefore, superior to the rich and solid, though less polished, productions of this period: our ancestors wrote for fame as they strove for liberty, with the strong minds of men more attentive to things than words; we, perhaps, in the sickly taste of modern refinement, prefer form to substance, and substitute elegance of expression for sound sense.

“ With Addison and his contemporaries originated the first variation that occurred, subsequent to the revolution, in the composition of English prose. Though the diffuse style still continued to prevail, it was no longer the loose, inaccurate and clumsy style by which the compositions of his predecessors were disgraced. So great, indeed, was the improvement, and so

striking the variation introduced by Addison, that he who compares the productions of this elegant writer with those of the best writers of 88, will find it difficult to avoid surprise, how, with such precedents before him, he could have risen at once to a degree of excellence in style which constitutes him a model for imitation. The forced metaphor, the dragging clause, the harsh cadence, and the abrupt close, are all of them strangers to the works of Addison. In the structure of his sentences, though we may sometimes meet marks of negligence, yet we can seldom find the unity of a sentence violated by ideas crowded together, or the sense obscured by an improper connection of clauses. Though, like his predecessors, he frequently uses two words to express one idea, yet, in this instance, he is less faulty than they; and, among the variations introduced by him, we must reckon a more strict attention to the choice of words, and more precision in the use of them.

“ Of figurative language Addison has always been acknowledged the most happy model. He was, indeed, the first of the English prose writers who were equally excellent in the choice and in the management of their figures. Of those who preceded him, it has been observed that they were frequently unhappy in both instances; that their metaphors either were such as tended rather to degrade their subject than to give it dignity and elevation; or that when they were well chosen, they were spoiled by the manner in which they were conducted, being detained under the pen until their spirit evaporated, or traced until the likeness vanished. Addison avoided both faults: his metaphors are selected with care and

and taste, or rather seem to spring spontaneously from his subject; they are exhibited to the mind but for a moment that the leading traits of similitude may be observed while minute likenesses are disregarded—like those flashes of electric fire which often illumine a summer's night, they shed a vivid, though a transient lustre, over the scene, and please rather by the brightness with which they gild the prospect than the accuracy with which they shew its beauties.

“ Should it be doubted, whether the improvement of style which took place in the time of Addison—that variation which substituted uniform and correct neatness in composition, for what was loose, inaccurate and capricious, be justly attributed to him—the doubt will vanish when it is remembered that in no work prior to his time is an equal degree of accuracy or neatness to be found, and even among those periodical papers to which the most eminent of his contemporary writers contributed, the *Clio* of Addison stands eminently conspicuous. It was, indeed, from the productions of that classic and copious mind that the public seems to have caught the taste for fine writing which operated from that time to the present, and which has given to our language perhaps the greatest degree of elegance and accuracy of which it is susceptible—for if any thing is yet to be added to the improvement of the English style, it must be more nerve and muscle, not a nicer modification of form or feature.

“ ——— festantem lævia, nervi
“ Deficiunt animique :

“ While Addison was communicating to English prose a degree of correctness with which it had

been, till his time unacquainted, Swift was exemplifying its precision and giving a standard for its purity. Swift was the first writer who attempted to express his meaning without subsidiary words and corroborating phrases. He nearly laid aside the use of synonyms in which even Addison had a little indulged, and without being very solicitous about the structure or harmony of his periods, seemed to devote all his attention to illustrate the force of individual words. Swift hewed the stones, and fitted the materials for those who built after him; Addison left the neatest and most finished models of ornamental architecture.

“ Of the character which is here given of these two writers it is unnecessary to give proof by quoting passages from their works, for two reasons; the one is, that their works are in the hands of every body; the other, that the qualities which we attribute to their style are so obvious that it were superfluous to illustrate them.

“ Besides those first reformers of the style of 1688, there were others, contemporary with them, who contributed to promote the work which they did not begin. Bolingbroke and Shaftesbury, like Addison, were elegant and correct, and seem from him to have derived their correctness and elegance. Of this, so far as it concerns Shaftesbury, there is a most remarkable proof. His *Traкт*, entitled ‘An Enquiry concerning Virtue,’ was in the hands of the public in 1699, in a state very different indeed from that in which his lordship published it in the year 1726. It partook of all the faults which were prevalent in the style of that day, but particularly in the length of its periods, and the inartificial

tificial connection of them. In the edition of 1726 those errors were in a great measure corrected; the sentences are broken down, and molded with much elegance into others less prolix; and sharing in some degree all the beauties of Addison's style, except those which perhaps his lordship could not copy, its ease and simplicity. Indeed Shaftesbury, in the form in which we now have him, appears to be more attentive than Addison to the harmony of his cadence, and the regular construction of his sentences; and certainly if he has less simplicity has more strength. Bolingbroke, too, participating in correctness with Addison, has some topics of peculiar praise; he has more force than Addison—and—what may appear strange, when we consider how much more vehement and copious he is, has more precision. The nature of the subjects on which Bolingbroke and Shaftesbury wrote naturally tended to make them more attentive to precision than Addison. These subjects were principally abstract morality and metaphysics—subjects of which no knowledge can be attained but by close and steady thinking, or communicated but by words of definite and constant meaning. The language of Addison, however elegant in itself, or however admirably adapted by its easy flow to those familiar topics which are generally the subjects of diurnal essays, was too weak for the weight of abstract moral disquisition, and too vague for the niceties of metaphysical distinction. It was fitted for him whose object was to catch what floated on the surface of life; but it could not serve him who was to enter into the depths of the human mind, to watch the progress of intellectual operation, and em-

body to the vulgar eye those ever fleeting forms under which the passions vary.

“It might afford much matter of curious speculation to the philologist, to enquire whether it was this aptitude in the language of Addison to those light topics of writing in which he excelled that directed his choice of subjects, or whether his peculiar cast of style was formed by his choice of such topics. Probably both operated, or rather both were effects of the same cause. A man's cast of thought gives a character to his style, and where choice is free, the subject for composition is determined by the complexion of the mind. But whatever might have been the cause of Addison's excellence in point of style, or that of his compeers Bolingbroke and Shaftesbury, it is certain that for some time previous to the revolution there had been causes in operation which necessarily tended to produce a general improvement in the style of English prose. Some of those have been already hinted above; there are others that deserve mention. Not only had the religious and political disputes which had called forth and in some measure sharpened the intellect of the nation, introduced a positive improvement in composition—they did more; they sowed the seeds of still farther and more important improvements, by diffusing a taste, and in some measure creating a necessity for study. Classical learning had been revived by the reformation. Instead of the barbarisms of monkish Latin, the public had gotten a taste, not only of the fine writings of ancient Rome, but of the compositions of the poets and historians of Greece, who had been so long buried beneath the rubbish of popish ignorance. Literary con-

tests,

tests, created by political differences, diffused still more widely a knowledge of those best models of composition—for on a question of government or liberty, to whom could reference be so safely or naturally made as to those who were supposed to have known best the theory of the one and the practice of the other? In fact, classical learning was perhaps never more cultivated in England than for some time previous to the revolution, and in such circumstances it was impossible that style should not have improved in its most essential qualities.

“ It has been already observed that the style of Dryden was in almost every point of view much superior to that of the writers of his day. So far then as he exhibited to the public better models of prose composition, so far must he have contributed to improve the style of that and the succeeding period. But exclusive of this excellence in his writings, the nature of the subjects of which he treated in many of his prose works contributed still more to improve the taste of his countrymen in composition. Many of his prefaces are professedly critical dissertations on various kinds of writing, and in these he communicated to the public, even to those of them who were not the learned, such true principles of taste, and sound rules of judgment, as must necessarily have accelerated their approach to that accuracy and elegance which English prose so shortly afterward began to display.

“ There was a still more immediate cause of improvement in the style both of his prose and poetry. The polish and refinement of the court of Charles II. of which the dissoluteness was the grave of the morality of the nation, was perhaps the parent of much of that elegance

which characterised Addison, and those authors who cultivated our language in the succeeding reigns. The public taste was improved by ingrafting the light beauties of French literature on the solid stock of English learning; and then by a happy concurrence of circumstances our language came to unite copiousness and strength with grace and elegance.

“ So wide was the variation of the style of Addison and his contemporaries from that of the period of 1788, that no subsequent variation was so great or so obvious. His sound judgment and fine taste raised the language in which he wrote, at one effort, as much above its former level as the continued improvements of succeeding writers raised it above that at which he left it. Improvement, however, it did receive, and among those who contributed to that improvement the amiable Goldsmith holds, perhaps, the highest place. Possessing all the qualities which constitute a fine writer, intellect, erudition, and above all, taste in composition, distinguished equally by the mild fertility of his imagination, and the correct copiousness of his language, he seems to have carried the improvements of Addison's style almost as far as they could be carried. But even in this its highest state of excellence it was still the style of Addison, distinguished by nothing but a greater degree of those qualities for which the writings of Addison were remarkable. As it would, therefore, be improper, perhaps, to call those improvements variations in style, it will be permitted in an essay of this nature to pass them over without more particular notice, and come at once to those changes which have been introduced by Dr. Johnson—the colossus of English literature—the mul-

multiplicity and excellence of whose writings have raised up such an host of imitators, of friends and of enemies.

“Johnson varied the style of English prose in three instances—in the form of its phrases, in the construction of sentences, and in diction. To describe accurately these variations were to give an essay on his style and writings; and this has been already so ably done by a member of this society that it would be unsafe and unnecessary again to attempt it. The nature of this essay, however, requires that on this subject something should be said, not to point out his beauties or defects, but merely to mark the variations which he has introduced.

“Of the changes in phraseology introduced by Johnson the principal is the substitution of the substantive expressing the quality in the abstract for the adjective expressing it in concrete, or, the verbal substantive for the verb itself. Thus when he says that ‘none of the axioms which recommend the ancient sages to veneration seems to have required less extent of knowledge or less perspicacity of penetration than the remark of Bias, οἱ πλεῖστες κακοί,’ he substitutes *extent* for *extensive*, and *perspicacity* for *acute*: and when he makes Dicaculus say that ‘every tongue was diligent in prevention or revenge,’ he makes him say what in the language of other men would have been ‘diligent to prevent or revenge.’

“By the frequent use of this phraseology Johnson has given a degree of strength and solidity to his sentences which he could have given them, perhaps, by no other means. The advantages of it have been pointed out in the essay above

alluded to; the cases in which it may properly be used, and the instances in which Johnson has used it improperly, are there mentioned, and to mention them again would be but to repeat what has already been eloquently said.

“In the construction of his sentences he has many peculiarities. One of these is the habit of placing the oblique case at the beginning, and introducing between it and the word by which it is governed some qualifying circumstance. Instances abound: ‘Of two objects tempting at a distance on contrary sides, it is impossible to approach one but by receding from the other.’—‘Many conclusions did I form, and many experiments did I try, &c.’—‘From the hope of enjoying affluence by methods more compendious than those of labour, and more generally practicable than those of genius, proceeds the common inclination to experiment and hazard,’ &c. &c.

“Of this practice the principal effect seems to be that of strongly impressing the mind by exhibiting first to its view the principal object of the sentence. In grave compositions it gives a tone of dignity and strength which admirably corresponds with the nature of the subject; and with respect to sound, its advantages are equally important, as by affording a liberty of transposition it enables the writer to arrange his clauses in the most harmonious manner. The disadvantages of this practice are, that it gives a formality to composition which is not adapted to the easy familiarity of the lighter kinds of writing, and, by leading too frequently to transposition, may sometimes induce obscurity.

“It may be reckoned among his peculiarities of this kind, that he

crowds together, generally at the end of his sentences, a number of phrases similarly constructed. Perhaps there is no mode of expression of which he gives so many examples. ‘He who is unfurnished with any arts that might amuse his leisure, is condemned to wear out a tasteless life in calamities which few will hear, and which none will pity.’—‘A careless glance on a favourite author is generally sufficient to supply the first hint or seminal idea, which, enlarged by the gradual accretion of matter stored in the mind, is, by the warmth of fancy, easily expanded into flowers, and sometimes ripened into fruit.’—‘to whom we sunk into humble companions without choice or influence, expected only to echo their opinions, facilitate their desires, and accompany their rambles.’—‘When the trader pretends anxiety about the payment of his bills, and the beauty remarks how frightfully she looks, then is the lucky moment to talk of riches, or of charms, of the death of lovers, or the honour of a merchant.’

“There is, probably, no mode of constructing a sentence better calculated than this for introducing, without confusion or obscurity, a great number of adjunct ideas. To a mind stored like that of Johnson with much of the best learning of ancient and modern times, and with that knowledge which only an attentive observation of life can bestow; to a sagacity like his, which saw almost intuitively through a chain of consequences, and to a comprehensive mind, such as he possessed, which took in at a glance a great number of collateral circumstances, this structure of a sentence was a necessary instrument

of communication; it gave simplicity to what was complex, and unity to what was manifold. But let the writer who has not Johnson’s stock of ideas, his sagacity or his comprehension, beware of imitating. When trivial circumstances are enumerated in this pompous phrase, or words not of distinct meaning exhibited in long-sounding triads, good sense and good taste are disgusted: the dwarf in giant’s armour is more contemptible than in his native littleness.

“But however the style of Johnson may be characterised, or however English prose composition may have been improved, by these peculiarities of construction, it is by his nice selection and correct use of words that he is principally distinguished, and the English language principally benefited. The student who, in translating Virgil into other Latin, complained of the difficulty of his task, ‘*quia optimum quodque verbum Virgilius usurpavit*,’ because Virgil had pre-occupied the words best fitted to express his meaning, paid to the Latin poet a compliment which might with equal truth be paid to the English moralist. It would be difficult to convey in so many other words the precise import of any sentence which he has written. There are few if any words synonymous in any language: Johnson, who could distinguish the most minute shades of difference in the meaning of terms, always chose that which belonged exclusively to the idea he would express; and where the language afforded no word that would express his thought with precision, he resorted to a Latin word, and giving it an English dress and the stamp of his own authority, adopted it into the language.

“For the frequency of these adoptions

ptions Johnson has been blamed; and when an English word could be found commensurate in its meaning to the idea he would convey, and not debased by vulgar use, he was, no doubt, blameable in resorting to another language. That he has sometimes justly incurred this censure it were vain to deny: but it will be found, perhaps, on examination, that he did not often resort to exotic words, when he could have found English words of equal force and equal dignity. He did not generally, with the jealous policy of a conqueror, raise foreigners to favour to the exclusion of native worth; but in the true spirit of a patriot, sought abroad for a supply of those wants which he found to prevail at home.

“The English is, perhaps, the only language sprung from the Gothic stock into which Greek and Latin words can easily be adopted, and it is to this facility of adoption that it owes its superior strength and richness. Johnson, therefore, when he adopts from those languages words more appropriate to his meaning than the English language could furnish, does only that which had been done by others before him, only carries farther an improvement which he did not begin, and adds to those stores which the industry of others had begun to accumulate. This consideration however will not always bear him out blameless; some words he has adopted, for the adoption of which he cannot plead either necessity or use, for he could have found at home words of precisely the same import and of not less dignity. But it is contended that he has not often thus erred; that on the whole he has enriched the English language, and that,

therefore, he deserves not merely impunity but praise.

“Besides these distinguishing features in the style of Johnson, by which he has varied the style of English prose, there is another equally prominent, which it shall suffice barely to mention—the frequent personification of virtues and vices, of habits and of actions.

“Subsequent to Johnson there does not seem to have occurred any variation in the style of English prose, notwithstanding the immense numbers of modern writers under whose labours the press has groaned. Of these the greater number have no peculiar character in composition; others have imitated, some with more and some with less success, the style of Johnson; and some, as a Burke and a Reynolds, have risen in some instances, perhaps, above him. Were we now considering the abstract merits of the authors we mention, it would be unpardonable indeed not to bestow on the vivid energy of Burke, and the mild and chaste elegance of sir Joshua, a large share of attention and panegyric. But such is not the object of this essay: we must therefore pass over these, as we have passed over Goldsmith and others, in silence, because, though the excellence of their writings is singularly great, that excellence does not consist in any variations which they have introduced into style, but in the height to which they have carried those principles of composition which had been cultivated, though less successfully, by others before them.

“In treating of the various styles which have successively appeared from the revolution to the present time, I have purposely omitted some which may be thought from

their singularity to have deserved notice. Such, for instance, is that of Mr. Sterne. This I have passed over without remark, because, in the first instance, it was merely the style of an individual, and has never been generally adopted by English prose writers; and, in the second

place, because it seems to have been the emanation of an eccentric mind, conveying its thoughts in language as capricious, and, perhaps, affected, as the sentiments which suggested them, and as loose as the moral principles by which they were regulated."

REMARKS ON PASTORAL POETRY, and its APPROPRIATE DICTION, IMAGERY, and INCIDENTS.

[FROM DR. DRAKE'S LITERARY HOURS.]

IN no species of poetry has imitation been carried on with greater servility than in what is termed the eclogue; yet it might readily be supposed that he who was alive to the beauties of rural imagery; who possessed a just taste in selecting the more striking and picturesque features of the objects around him, would find in the inexhaustible stores of nature ample materials for decoration, while incidents of sufficient simplicity and interest, neither too coarse on the one hand, nor too refined on the other, adapted to the country, and tinged with national manners and customs, might with no great difficulty be drawn from fact, or arranged by the fancy of the poet. Such combinations, however, under the epithet of pastoral, have not frequently occurred, owing, I conceive, to the mistaken idea that one peculiar form, style and manner, a tissue of hackneyed scenery and sentiment, cannot with propriety be deviated from. Under such a preposterous conception genius must expire, a languid monotony pervade every effort, and the incongruity of the imagery and incident

excite nothing but contempt. Theocritus, the father of pastoral poetry, has done little more than paint the rich and romantic landscape of Sicily, the language and occupations of its rustic inhabitants; a beautiful and original picture, and drawn from the very bosom of simplicity and truth; and had succeeding poets copied him in this respect, and, instead of absurdly introducing the costume and scenery of Sicily, given a faithful representation of their own climate and rural character, our pastorals would not be the insipid things we are now, in general, obliged to consider them, but accurate imitations of nature herself, sketched with a free and liberal pencil, and glowing with appropriate charms.

"Unfortunately, however, for those few authors who possess some originality in pastoral composition, the professed critics in this department, with the exception of one or two, have exclusively and perversely dwelt and commented upon mere copyists, to the utter neglect of poets who might justly aspire to contest the palm of excellence with the Grecian. In most of our dissertations

dissertations on pastoral poetry, after due encomium on the merits of the Sicilian bard, few authors, save Virgil, Spenser, Pope, Gay, and Phillips are noticed, all, except the second, translators, imitators, or parodists, rather than original writers in this branch of poetry. If rural life no longer present us with shepherds singing and piping for a bowl or a crook, why persist, in violation of all probability, to introduce such characters? If pastoral cannot exist without them, let us cease to compose it; for to Theocritus these personages were objects of hourly observation, and the peasants of Sicily a kind of *improvisatori*. I am persuaded, however, that simplicity in diction and sentiment, a happy choice of rural imagery, such incidents and circumstances as may even now occur in the country, with interlocutors equally removed from vulgarity and considerable refinement, are all that are essential to success. Upon this plan the celebrated Gessner has written his *Idyllia*, compositions

which have secured him immortality, and placed him on a level with the Grecian. By many indeed, and upon no trifling grounds, he is preferred, having with much felicity assumed a medium between the rusticity of Theocritus, and the too refined and luxuriant imagination of Bion and Moschus, preserving at the same time the natural painting of the Sicilian, with the pathetic touches and exquisite sensibility of the contemporary bards.

“ One of the most harmonious and beautifully plaintive passages perhaps in the whole compass of Grecian poetry, may be drawn from the “ Epitaph on Bion” by Moschus; the comparison between vegetative and human life, which, though in some measure foreign to the purport of this paper, I cannot avoid indulging myself and my readers in quoting, with the addition of a couple of versions, and one or two of the most happy imitations; they cannot fail of being acceptable to feeling and to taste.

Αἰ, αἰ, τὰι μάλαχαι μὲν ἔπ' ἂν κατὰ καπνὸν ὀλῶνται,
 Ἡ τὰ χλωρὰ σελίνα, τὸ τ' εὐθαλὲς ἔλκον ἀνῆθεν,
 Ὅσπερ ὅν αὖ ζῶντι, καὶ εἰς ἔτος ἄλλο φροντί.
 Ἀμύες δ' οἱ μεγάλοι καὶ καρτεροὶ ἢ σοφοὶ ἀνδ' εἰς,
 Ὅπποτε πρῶτα θανώμεν, ἀνακτοὶ ἐν χθονὶ κοιλά
 Ἐυδομέες εὖ μάλα μακρὸν ἀτερμονα νηγρετὸν ὕπνον.

‘ Though fade crisp anise, and the parsley’s green,
 ‘ And vivid mallows from the garden scene,
 ‘ The balmy breath of spring their life renews,
 ‘ And bids them flourish in their former hues!
 ‘ But we, the great, the valiant, and the wise,
 ‘ When once the seal of death has clos’d our eyes,
 ‘ Lost in the hollow tomb obscure and deep,
 ‘ Slumber, to wake no more, one long unbroken sleep!

‘ POLWHELE.’

‘ The meanest herb we trample in the field,
 ‘ Or in the garden nurture, when its leaf
 ‘ At winter’s touch is blasted, and its place

' Forgotten, soon its vernal buds renews,
 ' And from short slumber wakes to life again.
 ' Man wakes no more ! Man, valiant, glorious, wife,
 ' When death once chills him, sinks in sleep profound,
 ' A long, unconscious, never ending sleep.

' GISBORNE.'

" The same sentiment may be found in Catullus, Horace, Albinovanus, Spenser, &c. but none have equalled doctors Jortin and Beattie, in imitating, and even improving on this pensive idea.

' Hei mihi ! lege ratâ sol occidit atque refurgit,
 ' Lunaque mutata reparat dispendia formæ :
 ' Sidera, purpurei telis extincta diei,
 ' Rursus nocte vigent : humiles telluris alumni,
 ' Graminis herba virens, et florum picta propago,
 ' Quos crudelis hyems lethali tabe peredit ;
 ' Cum Zephyri vox blanda vocat, rediitque sereni
 ' Temperies anni, redivivo è cespite surgunt.
 ' Nos, domini rerum ! nos, magna et pulchra minati !
 ' Cum breve ver vitæ robustaque transit æstas,
 ' Deficimus : neque nos ordo revolubilis auras
 ' Reddit in ætherias, tumuli nec claustra resolvit.

' JORTIN.'

' Ah why thus abandon'd to darkness and woe,
 ' Why thus, lonely Philomel, flows thy sad strain ?
 ' For spring shall return, and a lover bestow,
 ' And thy bosom no trace of misfortune retain.
 ' Yet, if pity inspire thee, ah cease not thy lay ;
 ' Mourn, sweetest complainer, man calls thee to mourn :
 ' O soothe him, whose pleasures like thine pass away—
 ' Full quickly they pass—but they never return.
 ' Now gliding remote, on the verge of the sky,
 ' The moon half extinguish'd her crescent displays ;
 ' But lately I mark'd, when majestic on high
 ' She shone, and the planets were lost in her blaze.
 ' Roll on, thou fair orb, and with gladness pursue
 ' The path that conducts thee to splendour again.—
 ' But man's faded glory no change shall renew.
 ' Ah fool ! to exult in a glory so vain !
 ' 'Tis night, and the landscape is lovely no more ;
 ' I mourn, but, ye woodlands ; I mourn not for you ;
 ' For morn is approaching, your charms to restore,
 ' Perfum'd with fresh fragrance and glitt'ring with dew.
 ' Nor yet for the ravage of winter I mourn,
 ' Kind nature the embryo blossom will save.
 ' But when shall spring visit the mouldering urn !
 ' O when shall it dawn on the night of the grave !

' BEATTIE.'

" The

"The beginning of the quotation from Jortin, and the two first stanzas from Dr. Beattie, are beautiful additions to the original idea. The lines of Beattie indeed flow with the most melancholy and musical expression, steal into the heart itself, and excite a train of pleasing though gloomy association.

"Closing, however, this long digression, let us return to our subject, and here we may observe, that some time before the age of Spenser, a model of pastoral simplicity was given us in a beautiful poem entitled "Harpalus," and which is introduced by Dr. Percy into his "Reliques of ancient English Poetry." Had Spenser attended more to the unaffected ease and natural expression of this fine old pastoral, he would not, I presume, have interwoven theology with his eclogues, nor chosen such a barbarous and vulgar jargon to convey the sentiments of his shepherds in. Few poets exceed Spenser in the brilliancy of his imagination, and there is a tender melancholy in his compositions which endears him to the reader; but elegant simplicity, so necessary in bucolic poetry, was no characteristic of the author of the "Fairy Queen." In every requisite for this province of his divine art, he has been much excelled by Drayton, whose "Nymphidia" may be considered as one of the best specimens we have of the pastoral eclogue. The present age seems to have forgotten this once popular poet; an edition indeed has been published of his "Heroical Epistles," but various other portions of his works, and more especially his "Nymphidia," merit republication.

"After the example of Tasso and Guarini, whose "Aminta" and

"Pastor Fido" were highly distinguished in the literary world, Fletcher wrote his "Faithful Shepherdess," a piece that rivals, and, perhaps, excels the boasted productions of the Italian muse. Equally possessing the elegant simplicity which characterises the "Aminta," it has at the same time a richer vein of wild and romantic imagery, and disdains those affected prettinesses which deform the drama of Guarini. This Arcadian comedy of Fletcher's was held in high estimation by Milton; its frequent allusion, and with the finest effect, to the popular superstitions, caught the congenial spirit of our enthusiastic bard. The "Sad Shepherd" of Jonson likewise, Browne's "Britannia's Pastorals," and Warner's "Albion's England," may be mentioned as containing much pastoral description of the most genuine kind. Of the singular production of Warner, there is, I believe, no modern edition, yet few among our elder poets more deserve the attention of the lover of nature and rural simplicity. Some well-chosen extracts from this work are to be found in the collections of Percy and Headley, and his "Argentile and Curan" has been the mean of enriching our language with an admirable drama from the pen of Mason. Scott too, in describing his favourite village of Amwell, 'where sleeps our bard by fame 'forgotten,' has offered a due tribute to his memory. Numerous passages estimable for their simple and pathetic beauty might be quoted from his volume; the following will convince the reader, that harmony of versification also, and a terseness and felicity of diction, are among his excellences.

‘ She casting down her bashful eyes,
 ‘ Stood senseless then a space,
 ‘ Yet what her tongueless love adjourn’d
 ‘ Was extant in her face.
 ‘ With that she dasht her on the lips,
 ‘ So dyed double red:
 ‘ Hard was the heart that gave the blow,
 ‘ Soft were those lips that bled.

‘ When in the holy-land I pray’d,
 ‘ Even at the holy grave,
 ‘ Forgive me God! a sigh for sin,
 ‘ And three for love I gave.

‘ Each spear that shall but cross thy helme,
 ‘ Hath force to craze my heart:
 ‘ But if thou bleed, of that thy blood
 ‘ My fainting soul hath part.
 ‘ With thee I live, with thee I die,
 ‘ With thee I lose or gain.

‘ Methinks I see how churlish looks
 ‘ Estrange thy cheerful face,
 ‘ Methinks thy gestures, talk, and gait,
 ‘ Have chang’d their wonted grace;
 ‘ Methinks thy sometime nimble limbs
 ‘ With armour now are lame:
 ‘ Methinks I see how scars deform
 ‘ Where swords before did maim:
 ‘ I see thee faint with summer’s heat,
 ‘ And droop with winter’s cold.

‘ ALBION’S ENGLAND.’

‘ That pleasing little poem, “The Fishermen” of Theocritus, probably first suggested to Sannazarius the idea of writing piscatory eclogues, who has been followed with much success by Phineas Fletcher and Brown. Whatever may be thought of the employment, as suited to the eclogue, of those who live on the sea-shore and subsist by catching the produce of the deep, it will readily be allowed that our rivers at least fertilise the most rich and romantic parts of our island, and that they display to the fisher lingering upon their banks the

most lovely scenery, such as mingling with the circumstances of his amusement, and the detail of appropriate incident, would furnish very delightful pictures, and in the genuine style of bucolic poetry. Fletcher and Brown have in this manner rendered their eclogues truly interesting, and even Isaac Walton, though no poet, has in his “Complete Angler” introduced some inimitably drawn pastoral scenes; what can be more exquisite than the following description?

‘ Turn out of the way, a little,
 ‘ good scholar, towards yonder high
 ‘ honey-

honey-suckle hedge; there we'll sit and sing, whilst this shower falls so gently upon the teeming earth, and gives yet a sweeter smell to the lovely flowers that adorn these verdant meadows. Look, under the broad beech-tree, I sat down, when I was last this way a-fishing, and the birds in the adjoining grove seemed to have a friendly contention with an echo, whose dead voice seemed to live in a hollow tree, near to the brow of that primrose hill; there I sat viewing the silver streams glide silently towards their center, the tempestuous sea; yet sometimes opposed by rugged roots and pebble stones, which broke their waves and turned them into foam; and sometimes I beguiled time by viewing the harmless lambs, some sleeping securely in the cool shade, whilst others sported themselves in the chearful sun; and saw others craving comfort from the swollen udders of their bleating dams. As I thus sat, these and other sights had so fully possessed my soul with content, that I thought, as the poet has happily expressed it,

‘I was for that time lifted above earth.

‘As I left this place and entered into the next field, a second pleasure entertained me; ’twas a handsome milk-maid, that had not yet attained so much age and wisdom as to load her mind with any fears of many things that will never be, as too many men too often do; but she cast away all care, and sang like a nightingale.’

“In the pastoral song and ballad the moderns, and particularly the Scotch and English, have greatly excelled; Rowe’s “Despairing Shepherd” is the sweetest poem of

the kind we have in England, and Shenstone’s ballad in four parts, though not equal in merit to the former, has yet long and deservedly been a favourite with the public. In artless expression of passion, however, in truth of colouring, and *naïveté* of diction, nothing can rival the Scotch pastoral songs; they originated in a country abounding in a rich assemblage of rural images; ‘smooth and lofty hills,’ says Dr. Beattie, speaking of the southern provinces of Scotland, ‘covered with verdure; clear streams winding through long and beautiful vallies; trees produced without culture, here straggling or single, and there crowding into little groves and bowers; with other circumstances peculiar to the districts I allude to, render them fit for pasturage, and favourable to romantic leisure and tender passions. Several of the old Scotch songs take their names from the rivulets, villages, and hills, adjoining to the Tweed near Melrose; a region distinguished by many charming varieties of rural scenery, and which, whether we consider the face of the country, or the genius of the people, may properly enough be termed the Arcadia of Scotland. And all these songs are sweetly and powerfully expressive of love and tenderness, and other emotions suited to the tranquillity of pastoral life.’ “Robene and Makyn,” “Etric Banks,” “Eubuchts Marion,” and several other Scotch pieces, are striking proofs of the doctor’s assertion.

“To rouse the imagination by the charms of novelty, several of our poets have transferred the eclogue to the vallies of Persia and the deserts of Arabia, to breathe the odours of Yemen, or revel mid the groves

groves of Circassia. The life of the wandering Arab abounds with events which strike the fancy, and when clothed in the metaphorical and exuberant language of the east, cannot fail to interest our curiosity and excite our feelings. Their independence, hospitality, and love of poetry, are beautiful features of their character, and form a strong contrast with the more luxurious and servile existence of the Persian. In Arabia itself nothing can be more opposed than the two districts which are known by the epithets of *petræa* and *felix*; a dreary and boundless waste of sand, without shade, shelter, or water, scorched by the burning rays of the sun, and intersected by sharp and naked mountains, while, instead of refreshing breezes, breathe the most deadly vapours and whirlwinds, and which rasing the sandy ocean, threaten to overwhelm the affrighted caravan, are descriptive of the one part, while shady groves, green pastures, streams of pure water, fruits of the most delicious flavour, and air of the most balmy fragrance, characterise the other. From the banks of the Tigris, from the deserts of Arabia, from the shaded plains of Georgia and Circassia, has

our inimitable Collins drawn his scenery and characters, and no eclogues of ancient or modern times, in pathetic beauty, in richness and wildness of description, in simplicity of sentiment and manners, can justly be esteemed superior. His "*Hassan, or the Camel-Driver*," is, I verily believe, one of the most tenderly sublime, most sweetly-descriptive poems in the cabinet of the Muses. The "*Solyman*" of Sir William Jones, and the "*Oriental Eclogues*" of Scott of Amwell, have also considerable merit; the former is an exquisite specimen of the Arabian eclogue, and the "*Serim*" and "*Li-Po*" of the latter have many picturesque touches, and much pleasing moral.

"A poet of fine imagination, and great pathetic powers, has lately presented us with "*Botany-Bay Eclogues*," a subject fruitful in novelty both of scenery and character; nor has he failed strongly to interest our feelings. In "*Elinor*," the first of his four eclogues, he has more particularly availed himself of the peculiar features of the country; the following passage vividly paints the state of this yet savage land.

- 'Welcome ye marshy heaths! ye pathless woods!
- 'Where the rude native rests his wearied frame
- 'Beneath the sheltering shade; where, when the storm,
- 'As rough and bleak it rolls along the sky,
- 'Benumbs his naked limbs, he flies to seek
- 'The dripping shelter. Welcome ye wild plains
- 'Unbroken by the plough, undelved by hand
- 'Of patient rustic; where for lowing herds,
- 'And for the music of the bleating flocks,
- 'Alone is heard the kangaroo's sad note,
- 'Deepening in distance.

'SOUTHEY.

"Mrs. West too, in imitation of Shenstone, has given us some elegant productions; one, in which the

the superstition and imagery of the Scottish highlands are introduced, has the merit of originality.

“If what has been now observed should induce the unprejudiced reader to re-peruse the authors alluded to, he will probably be inclined to admit that, in pastoral poetry, Virgil, Spenser, Pope, Gay, and Phillips, must yield the palm to Tasso, Warner, Drayton, and the two Fletchers, to Rowe, Ramsay, Shenstone, Gessner, and Collins; yet most of our critics in this department have considered the former as the only genuine disciples of Theocritus, and have scarce deigned to mention any of the latter. Some indeed have noticed the Italians and the courtly Fontenelle, but none, except Blair, though treating professedly upon this subject, have applauded Gessner, and as to Warner and Drayton, save a few observations with regard to the latter from the elegant pen of Dr. Aikin, they have almost suffered oblivion. Virgil, excluding his first bucolic, is a mere, though a very pleasing, imitator; and whatever may be thought of Spenser, Pope has certainly nothing but his musical versification to recommend him. The purport of Gay seems to have been parody and burlesque, and Phillips, and I may here also add Lytelton, though superior perhaps to Pope, have little or no originality. It is no wonder, there-

fore, that modern pastoral poetry should appear so despicable contrasted with the ancient, when our best and most original writers are unappealed to; when to quote Pope, Gay, and Phillips, Warner, Drayton, Collins, and Gessner, are neglected. These four authors assuredly rescue modern pastoral and eclogue from the charge of insipidity. Not servilely treading in the footsteps of Theocritus and Virgil, they have chalked out, and embellished with the most beautiful simplicity, paths of their own; their flowers are congenial to the soil, and display their tints with a brilliancy and fragrance which no sickly exotic can ever hope to emulate. To this remark the oriental eclogue may be opposed, but let it be observed, that the manners still exist, and have all the freshness of living nature; the shepherds of Arabia are what they were a thousand years ago, and a well-drawn picture of their pastoral customs and country must be highly relished by the lovers of simple and independent life. In Warner and Drayton our own country manners, without exaggeration or much embellishment, are naturally and correctly given, and in Gessner, the domestic affections, flowing from the bosom of more refined sensibility, and very picturesque description, are clothed in language of the utmost simplicity.”

PHILOSOPHICAL PAPERS.

INVESTIGATION of the ORIGIN of BASALTES.

[From the third VOLUME of TRAVELS into the TWO SICILIES, and some Parts of the APPENINES, by the Abbe LAZZARO SPALLANZANI.]

“**L**ITERARY disputes and differences of opinion frequently arise from want of previously fixing the state of the controversy; that is, from not defining in precise and clear terms the thing in question. Before we inquire what is the origin of basaltes, that is to say, whether they are the result of the action of fire or water, it will be proper to decide what we mean by the term; or rather what the ancients understood by this word, which is the name they gave to a certain kind of stones. It is now generally known, because it has been repeated by a hundred writers, though perhaps by the greater part without due consideration, that the word basaltes is used by Pliny and Strabo to denominate an opaque and solid stone, of the hardness, and nearly of the colour, of iron, commonly configured in prisms, and originally brought from Ethiopia; of which stone the Egyptians made statues, sarcophagi, mortars, and various utensils. This premised, it remains to inquire whether this stone was of volcanic origin or not, by repairing to the places where it was found, and attentively examining

the country to discover whether it bears the characteristics of volcanization. This labour, however, has not, to my knowledge, been hitherto undertaken by any one; but M. Dolomieu, to whom lithology and the history of volcanos are so much indebted, has discovered, during his stay at Rome, an equivalent, in some measure, with respect to the solution of this question. Among the many noble monuments in that superb capital which are instructive not only to the admirers of the arts, but to the contemplators of nature, are a great number of statues, sarcophagi, and mortars brought from Egypt, which have all the characters attributed to basaltes, and likewise preserve the name. These he has studied with the greatest attention, and declares that the stone of which they are formed manifests no sign of the action of fire. Among other Egyptian monuments, he observed some of a green basaltes, which change colour, and assume a brown tinge, similar to that of bronze, on being exposed to the slightest heat. All those that have been burned have acquired this colour; which proves, as he very judiciously observes,

serves, that the green basaltes have never suffered the action of fire.

“ The Egyptian stones, therefore, to which the ancients gave the appellation of basaltes, have been produced by nature in the humid way. These observations perfectly agree with those of Bergmann on the trapps produced in the same way; and which have, both externally and internally, the same characteristics with the basaltes.

“ Werner, taking the term basaltes in a wider sense, and understanding by it all those columnar stones which, by their prismatic configuration, resemble the Egyptian basaltes, supposes both to have the same origin, and adduces, as a proof of that origin, the basaltes of the hill of Scheibenberg, which are the effect of a precipitation by means of water; and concludes that ‘ all basaltes are formed in the humid way.’

“ Though I am willing to bestow the praise due to his discovery, I cannot admit his conclusion; for though many basaltes, taking that term in the sense of this author and other naturalists, may derive their origin from water, many others are certainly the product of fire.

“ I shall not repeat what various volcanists have written on this subject, but merely refer the reader to what I have already said relative to the basaltine lavas of Vulcano and Felicuda. With respect to the former island, I have remarked, in chap. XIII. that I found within its crater a range of articulated prisms, with unequal sides and angles, which, in part, composed one whole with a mass of lava; and, in part, were detached from it. I have also there described the qualities and nature of these prisms.

In chap. XVII. I have particularly described the litoral lavas of Felicuda, which, near the water, are prismatic.

“ It is therefore evident, that, in these two situations, the origin of the basaltes there found cannot be what it has been assumed, generally, by Werner and other Germans, but that it is truly volcanic. It consequently appears that Nature obtains the same effect by two different ways. In the fossil kingdom, one of her grand operations is crystallization; which, though it be most frequently effected in the humid way, is sometimes produced in the dry; as we see, among other instances, in iron, which Nature crystallizes within the earth, both by the means of water and of fire, in which latter way the beautiful specular iron of Stromboli is produced. Nor are there wanting other instances, of the crystallization of the same metal by the action of fire. And did other metals exist in the entrails of volcanos, and the necessary circumstances concur to their crystallization, it is indubitable that this may be effected by fire as well as by water. Thus we see that, by taking certain precautions, metallic substances assume a regular and symmetrical disposition within the crucible. The same is true of basaltes, the prismatic configuration of which, though not strictly a crystallization, has the most exact resemblance to it. Observation, likewise, teaches us that the same combination of earths, according to different circumstances, forms prismatic basaltes, sometimes in the humid, and sometimes in the dry way. The stone called trapp, found in the mountains of Sweden, is configured in prisms, though those mountains are of aqueous origin; and the horn-

horn-stone, which is so analogous to the trapp, has the same configuration at Felicuda, notwithstanding it is a true lava. In the same island, likewise, other basaltiform lavas have for their base shoerl in mass, and those of the crater of Vulcano, the petrosilex; which two stones, according to the observations of M. Dolomieu, form some of the Egyptian basaltes, which are a work of the waters. These two agents, fire and water, are not, in fact, so different in their action as we might at first be inclined to imagine. The prismatic figure in the humid way arises in the soft earth by the evaporation of the water; in consequence of which the parts dry, contract their volume, and split into polygonal pieces. The same phenomenon may be remarked in margaceous earths, imbued with water, and exposed to the ventilation of the air; and I have frequently seen the mud of rivers, when dried in the sun, in summer, to make pottery-ware, divide, when it became dry, into small polyedrous tablets. Similar configurations are produced in different lavas by the congelation and contraction that take place by the privation of the fire which held them in a state of fluidity.

“ It appears to me, therefore, that the dispute relative to the origin of basaltes is at an end; nor would there be any difference of opinion if, instead of generalizing ideas and fabricating systems, naturalists would make an impartial use of their own observations and those of others. Some volcanists, perceiving that the generation of various basaltes is evidently igneous, have immediately inferred that all must have the same origin. In consequence of this principle,

they have drawn lines or zones, in different parts of the globe, indicative of extinct volcanos, which they have inferred from finding basaltes there; and thus portrayed a picture of prodigious dimensions, representing the ruins caused in the world by subterranean conflagrations. Other naturalists, on the contrary, being convinced that certain basaltes are the produce of water, have assigned to all the same origin. From the facts now adduced, it is, however, sufficiently evident that both these hypotheses are erroneous. The basaltes, taking the term generally, when examined detached, do not bear exclusively any decisive marks of their origin. Local circumstances alone can determine to which of the two principles it is to be ascribed; to discover which, we must attentively examine whether the places where these figured stones are found exhibit any indubitable signs of volcanization. Yet even these are frequently not sufficient, as there are many hills and mountains which owe their origin to both the great agents of nature, fire and water, in which case it will be necessary to redouble our attention, and fix it on the substances originating from each; to determine, by the relations these have to the basaltes, from which of the two the latter derive their formation. By diligently employing these means, we shall be certain, without fear of error, to elucidate and advance the inquiries relative to basaltes, and be enabled accurately to determine which of them are to be ascribed to the action of water, and which to that of fire.

“ But here a second question occurs, not less interesting than the first, relative to the cause why certain

tain lavas, differing from innumerable others, become basaltiform; since, if this configuration depended on congelation, it must be found in all lavas when they had ceased to flow. The first writer, to my knowledge, who has adverted to this, is M. de Luc, who, in the second volume of his Travels, is of opinion that they have taken this regular figure in the sea, by the sudden condensation which took place on their flowing into it in a liquid state; other secondary circumstances, however, concurring, such as a greater homogeneity, and a certain attraction of their parts.

“Of the same opinion is M. Dolomieu; though he does not deny that even porous lavas may sometimes, likewise, take the form of prisms. The former of these opinions is little less than hypothetical, while the latter is supported by facts too important to be cursorily stated. M. Dolomieu observes that all the currents of the lavas of Etna, the periods of which are preserved in history, have constantly experienced two effects in their congelation. Those which have cooled in the air, have divided, in consequence of the contraction they have suffered by the loss of their caloric (heat), into irregular masses; while all the others, which have precipitated into the sea, have, on their sudden congelation, contracted in a regular form, and divided into prismatic columns, which form they have only taken in the parts in contact with the water of the sea. Of this he met with evident proofs along the shore which extends from Catania to Castello di Jaci; and the famous lava of 1669, though unapt to the prismatic form, from being spongy and little

in quantity, yet in some parts exhibits a kind of rude imperfect prisms.

“Among the objects to which I was attentive in my volcanic travels through the two Sicilies, the prismatic lavas were certainly not the last. While making the circuit of the Eolian islands, of Etna and of Ischia, I constantly observed carefully the conformation of the stony currents which fall into the sea. I have remarked, when treating of Ischia, that this configuration is frequently prismatic, and that the prisms are constantly formed in those parts of the currents which immerge into the water, and reach to a few feet above the level. This observation of mine certainly accords admirably with those of M. Dolomieu; the situation of these prisms clearly showing that they were formed at the time of the immersion of the lava into the sea, which, when it flowed, rose to where they begin to appear. But, though I agree with him in this, I cannot in the remainder of my observations. Alicuda, as well as Felicuda, presents us with numerous currents and rocks that descend into the sea; and they are likewise found at Saline, Lipari, Stromboli, Panaria, Basiluzzo, and Vulcano; but these rocks and currents, which together extend over a space of more than sixty miles, do not afford the slightest indication of prisms.

“As I went by sea from Messina to Catania, and returned to Messina from Catania, I had an opportunity twice to examine, at my leisure, that tract of shore, which, for the space of nearly three-and-twenty miles, is volcanic. One third of it, beginning at Catania, and proceeding to Castello di Jaci, consists of prisms more or less

less characterised, and such as they have been described by M. Dolomieu; but the other two thirds, though equally composed of lavas with the former, and for the most part falling perpendicularly into the sea, have no such figure; and only present, here and there, irregular fissures and angular pieces, such as are, generally, observable in all lavas, which separate more or less on their congelation.

“ In my circuit by sea round the shores of Ischia, I was particularly attentive, as I was everywhere else, to the conformation of the lavas; and here there seemed a great probability of finding them prismatic, from the abundance of them which in different directions and angles fall into the sea: but I have already observed, when treating of the island, and I now repeat it, that I did not find one with a regular form.

“ At Naples, the prismatic lavas of the currents of Vesuvius, under the park of Portici, have been much spoken of. When I made my observations on this burning mountain, I had not time to visit these lavas. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I learn they have been examined by a person so well experienced in matters of this nature as the chevalier Gioeni undoubtedly is. But the celebrated prisms disappeared in the presence of so accurate an observer. The following is the account he gives; which is of considerable importance to our present subject:—‘ I

‘ wished to examine the basaltes

‘ which were pointed out to me as

‘ to be found on the sea-shore, under the royal park of Portici;

‘ but they proved to be only a

‘ compact lava, with perpendicular

‘ and extremely irregular fissures,

‘ forming quadrangular, and some-

‘ times trapezoidal pilasters, which

‘ have been employed in buildings.

‘ Similar fissures are likewise observed in tufas, and earths of different kinds, and can never mislead any person accustomed to them, and acquainted with their true causes.’

“ By this faithful relation of facts, I flatter myself, I have clearly shown that it cannot be supported as a general hypothesis, that flowing lavas take a prismatic configuration from the sudden coagulation they suffer on falling into the sea.

“ It may, perhaps, be objected, that these prisms once existed in the lavas I observed, but that the irresistible violence of the waves, in a long series of years, has corroded and destroyed them.

“ Every person acquainted with the subject must immediately perceive how little solidity there is in this objection. I admit that the violence of the sea may, in some lavas, have totally destroyed these prisms; but that it can have had that effect on all, and through so extensive a space, is utterly improbable. Nor is it conceivable that Felicuda, among the Eolian isles, should still preserve its prisms perfect, while the rest of those islands have entirely lost theirs, notwithstanding they are all equally exposed to the shocks of the waves.

“ I cannot here omit another remark. It is certain that more than one of these islands were not formed by one eruption, but by successive ejections of lavas accumulating on each other; and in some deep fissures, occasioned by the sea, this successive formation is discoverable by the eye, as we may perceive five or six different strata of lava one above the other. The internal strata, in very remote periods,

ods, having flowed into the sea, as the external flowed afterwards; it is evident that, if the latter, on touching the water, became prismatic, the same change must have taken place, also, in the former; which being defended from the injuries of the sea, by the external strata, must still preserve their prismatic configuration, of which, however, no traces remain. We must, therefore, conclude that innumerable lavas may fall into the sea, without having their external appearance in the least changed by the sudden congelation which then takes place.

“ That the prismatic configuration of lavas is not always the effect of their immersion in the waters of the sea, likewise appears from many of them taking the same form in the air; of which we have a distinguished example in the crater of Vulcano. Here, certainly, we cannot suppose any intervention of the waters of the sea. Similar observations have been made on Mount Etna by the Chevalier Gioeni. ‘I have observed,’ says he, in the work before cited, ‘basaltic columns, at the summit of Etna, and nearly on a level with the base of its vast crater, where there is certainly no probability of the sea ever having reached; and I have frequently found polyhedrous basaltes perfectly characterised in excavations made by men in the centre of lavas, which have issued from the sides of Mount Etna, in periods much posterior to the retiring of the sea.’

“ I should, however, appear deficient in candour, did I not mention that M. Dolomieu admits that lavas may sometimes, in the air, assume the prismatic form, if they fall into clefts and fissures where they sud-

denly cool, of which he adduces an example in the islands of Ponza.

“ I shall only remark, that I do not perceive the absolute necessity of the fissures in this case; since we frequently find lavas with this configuration in perfectly open places; as I have seen in the great mouth of Vulcano. And with this opinion the observations of Gioeni on Etna certainly accord; for, had he remarked the concurrence of such a circumstance, he, undoubtedly, would have mentioned it.

“ What conclusion, then, ought we to deduce from all these facts and observations?

“ First: that many basaltiform lavas have assumed this organisation on coagulating within the sea.

“ Secondly: that others have taken the same form, merely in cooling in the open air.

“ Thirdly: that innumerable other lavas have not taken this figure, either in the sea or in the air.

“ It appears, at first view, that these differences depend on the different nature of the lavas themselves. This opinion, at least, is rendered probable by what we observe in earths penetrated with water, which, in drying, take, more or less, prismatic forms, as has been observed frequently in the argillaceous kinds. I have seen, when a turbid torrent has been introduced into a ditch through an argillaceous marle, the latter, in drying, divide into polyhedrous pieces; but when the water passed through chalk, or calcareous marle, the greater part of the pieces were amorphous. When we however observe lavas with requisite attention, this conformation in them seems to be effected differently.

“ It has already been said, that several of the prismatic lavas of

Felicuda have for their base shoerl in mafs; but it is true that other congenerous lavas of the fame island, which form as it were walls perpendicular to the fea, are fmoth over their whole fuperficies. A fimilar fmothnefs is obfervable in fome of thofe of Mount Etna, on the fhore between Melfina and Catania, which have for their bafe the horn-ftone; though others extremely refembling them, between Jaci Reale and Catania, are formed in prifms.

“ Compactnefs and folidity are, likewise, not a neceffary condition in lavas, to this appropriate cryftallifation. This has already been remarked by M. Dolomieu; and I have obferved that many amorphous lavas on the fhores of feveral of the Eolian iflands are more compact than the prifmatic lavas of Felicuda.

“ What then can be the intrinsic circumftance of the lava which determines it thus to cleave in the prifmatic form? I confeffs I am ignorant: and who can fay that we do not feek it in vain within the lava, fince it may be extrinsic and adventitious? Such, certainly, appears to be the opinion of M. de Luc; and, more exprefsly, that of M. Dolomieu, who, to explain the phenomenon of volcanic prifms, has recourfe to a fudden congelation, and inftantaneous contraction of lavas.

“ The facts which we have adduced relative to lavas, both prifmatic and not prifmatic, it has been feen, do not always accord with thofe related by the French naturalift. But even on this fupposition, which is incontestable, may we not retain the fame principle of explanation, which, to fay the truth, appears to be fufficient, with fome requifite modifi-

cations? Thefe I will endeavour to fuggelt, illustrating my conjecture by the two cafes above adduced; the one, that of the lavas which take the form of prifms merely from the contact of the atmosphere, as in Vulcano and near the fummit of Etna; the other, that of the lavas which refufe to take fuch a form even within the fea, as at Ifchia, in fome parts of the bay of Etna, and in all the Eolian iflands except Felicuda.

As to the former, may not a fudden coagulation and contraction have taken place in fome lavas from the mere influence of the atmosphere, though the lava was not included in any cleft or fiffure? It is fufficient that it be fuddenly deprived of the caloric (heat) by which it is penetrated, and which rendered it rarefied and fluid. To this deprivation a lava of little thicknefs will be very liable; fince a body lofes its heat the fooner, the lefs its thicknefs and density. This fudden contraction may alfo be produced by the circumftances of the atmosphere; as fhould a ftrong wind of a very cold temperature, blow at the time, the melted lavas in our crucibles will be found to give a greater weight to this latter conjecture. If they are taken from the furnace, and caufed to paff through a heat gradually lefs; their furface, as they cool, will only fplinter into a few cracks, of little depth, and ufually irregular; but, when they are immediately, in the winter time, carried into the cold air, the fiffures, befides being deeper, will frequently be difpofed in fuch a manner, as to form fmall polyhedral prifms, which may eafily be detached from the reft of the lava.

“ With refpect to thofe lavas which do not affume a prifmatic form

erm, though they fall into the sea, is certain that, to take that conformation, their mass must have a strong degree of effervescence and dilatation, and that it must be deeply penetrated with the igneous fluid, otherwise the contraction necessary to produce prisms cannot take place. But many currents which descend from the summit of burning mountains to the sea, must have lost their effervescence with their heat in so long a course, and scarcely retain sufficient to continue their motion downwards, which, perhaps, would cease, were it not for the impelling gravity of the lava, which frequently falls into the sea perpendicularly.

“ Such is the hypothesis by which I would explain the cause why some lavas have assumed a prismatic conformation without any concurrence of the sea-water, and others exhibit no appearance of it in places where they have immersed into the sea. I nevertheless leave every one to form his own opinion; and should an explanation of these important facts be discovered, preferable to mine, which I consider as only conjectural, I shall receive the communication of it with sincere gratitude, and adopt it with pleasure.”

GEOLOGICAL FACTS, corroborative of the MOSAIC ACCOUNT of the DELUGE, with an INQUIRY into the ORIGIN, PROGRESS, and still PERMANENT CONSEQUENCES of that CATASTROPHE, by RICHARD KIRWAN, ESQ. LL. D. F.R.S. and M.R.I.A.

From the sixth Volume of the TRANSACTIONS of the ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.]

1st. ACCORDING to Don Ulloa, shells were found on a mountain in Peru at the height of 4220 feet, 2 Buff. Epoque, 268. Now I have already shewn*, that no mountains higher than 8500 feet were formed since the creation of fish, or, in other words, that fish did not exist until the original ocean had subsided to the height of eight thousand five hundred feet above its present level. Therefore the shells found at more elevated stations were left there by a subsequent inundation. Now an inundation that reached such heights could not

be partial, but must have extended over the whole globe.

“ 2dly, The bones of elephants and of rhinoceri, and even the intire carcase of a rhinoceros, have been found in the lower parts of Siberia. As these animals could not live in so cold a country, they must have been brought thither by an inundation from warmer and very distant climates, betwixt which and Siberia mountains above nine thousand feet high intervene. It may be replied that Siberia, as we have already shewn, was not originally as cold as it is at present;

* In a former essay.

which is true, for probably its original heat was the same as that of many islands in the same latitude at this day, but still it was too cold for elephants and rhinoceri, and between the climates which they might have then inhabited and the places they are now found in too many mountains interceded to suppose them brought thither by any other means but a general inundation. Besides, Siberia must have attained its present temperature at the time these animals were transported, else they must have all long ago putrified.

“ 3dly, Shells known to belong to shores under climates very distant from each other are in sundry places found mixed promiscuously with each other; one sort of them, therefore, must have been transported by an inundation; the promiscuous mixture can be accounted for on no other supposition.

“ These appear to me the most unequivocal geologic proofs of a general deluge. To other facts generally adduced to prove it, another origin may be ascribed; thus the bones of elephants found in Italy, France, Germany, and England, might be the remains of some brought to Italy by Pyrrhus or the Carthaginians, or of those employed by the Romans themselves; some are said to have been brought to England by Claudius. 4 Phil. Trans. Abr. 2d part, 242. When these bones, however, are accompanied with marine remains, their origin is no longer ambiguous. Thus also the bones and teeth of whales, found near Maestricht, are not decisively of diluvian origin, as whales have often been brought down as low as lat. 48° . 34 Roz. 201. Nay sometimes they strike on the coast of Italy. 1 Targioni Tozzetti, 386.

“ Yet, to explain the least ambiguous of these phænomena, without having recourse to an universal deluge, various hypotheses have been framed.

“ Some have imagined that the axis of the earth was originally parallel to that of the ecliptic, which would produce a perpetual spring in every latitude, and consequently that elephants might exist in all of them. But the ablest astronomers having demonstrated the impossibility of this parallelism, it is unnecessary to examine its consequences; it only deserves notice that the obliquity of the equator is rather diminishing than increasing. See La Lande in 44 Roz. 212. Besides, why are these bones accompanied by marine remains? Others, from this nutation of the earth's axis, have supposed that the poles are continually shifting, and consequently that they might have originally been where the equator now is, and the equator where the poles now are; thus Siberia might have, in its turn, been under the equator. But as the nutation of the earth's axis is retrogressive every nine years, and never exceeds ten degrees, this hypothesis is equally rejected by astronomers. 44 Roz. 210. 2 Bergum. Erde Kugel, 305. The pyramids of Egypt demonstrate that the poles have remained unaltered these three thousand years.

“ The 3d hypothesis is that of Mr. Buffon, to which the unfortunate Bailly has done the honour of acceding; according to him the earth, having been originally in a state of fusion, and for many years red hot, at last cooled down to the degree that rendered it habitable. This hypothesis he was led to imagine from the necessity of admitting that the globe was, at least to a certain distance beneath

its

its surface, originally in a soft state; the solution of its solid parts in water he thought impossible, falsely imagining that the whole globe must have been in a state of solution, whereas the figure of the earth requires the liquidity of it only a few miles beneath its surface. Epoques, 10 and 35. If he had trod the path of experiments he would have found both the hardness and transparency, of what he calls his primitive glass, and thinks the primitive substance of the globe, namely quartz, to be altered in a strong heat with a loss of 3 per cent. of its weight, and that so far from having been a glass, it is absolutely infusible. The loss of weight, he must have seen, could be ascribed to nothing else but the loss of its watery particles, and that therefore it must have been originally formed in water; he would have found that some feldspars lose 40 per cent. and others at least 2 per cent. by heat; he would have perceived that mica, which he thinks only an exfoliation of quartz, to be in its composition essentially different. He certainly found their crystallisation inexplicable, for he does not even attempt to explain it.

“ But waving this, and a multitude of other insuperable difficulties in his hypothesis, and advert-
ing only to the solution he thinks his theory affords, of the phenomenon of the existence of the bones of elephants, and the carcase of a rhinoceros in Siberia, I say it is defective even in that respect. For allowing his supposition that Siberia was at any time of a temperature so suited to the constitution of these animals that they might live in it, yet the remains lately found in that country cannot be supposed to belong to animals that ever lived in it:

“ 1st, Because though they are found at the distance of several hundred miles from the sea, yet they are surrounded by genuine marine vegetables, which shews that they were brought thither together with those vegetables.

“ 2dly, Because they are generally found in accumulated heaps, and it is not to be imagined that while alive they sought a common burial place no more than they at present do in India.

“ 3dly, Because the rhinoceros was found intire and unputrified, whereas if the country was warm when he perished, this could not have happened.

“ 4thly, Because in no very distant latitude, namely that of Greenland, the bones of whales, and not of elephants, are found on the mountains, consequently that latitude must have been in that ancient period sufficiently cold to maintain whales, as it is at this day; and that cold we know to be very considerable, and incompatible with the proximity of a climate suited to elephants. 17 N. Comment. Petropol. 576. 1 Act. Petrop. 55. Renov. 73. Therefore the animals whose remains are now found in Siberia could not have lived in it.

“ The 4th hypothesis is that of Mr. Edward King, but much amplified and enlarged by Mr. de Luc. This justly celebrated philosopher is of opinion that the actual continents were, before the deluge, the bottom or bed of the ancient ocean, and that the deluge consisted in the submersion of the ancient continents, which consequently form the bottom or bed of our actual oceans, consequently our actual mountains were all formed in the antediluvian ocean, and thus shells might be left on their highest summits.

“ In this hypothesis the ancient continents must have existed in those tracts now covered by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; if so, I do not see how the elephants could have been brought into Siberia, or a whole rhinoceros found in it: for Siberia being then the bottom of some ocean, the sea must have moved from it to cover the sinking continents, instead of moving towards it, to strew over it their spoils.—If it be said that these animals were carried into the sea before the flood, then, assuredly, the rhinoceros should have been devoured, and only his bones left.

“ To say nothing of the incompatibility of this system with the principal geologic phenomena, mentioned in my former essay, and of the destruction of at least all the graminivorous fish that must have followed from their transfer to a soil not suited to them, it is evidently inconsistent with the Mosaic account of this catastrophe, which account these philosophers however admit.

“ Moses ascribes the deluge to two principal causes, a continual rain for forty days, and the eruption of the waters of the great abyss. Now to what purpose a rain of forty days to overwhelm a continent that was to be immersed under a whole ocean? He tells us the waters increased on the continents a certain number of days, rested thereon another period of days, and then returned. Do not these expressions imply a permanent ground on which they increased and rested, and from which they afterwards retreated? As the retreat followed the advance, is it not clear that they retreated from the same spaces on which they had before advanced and rested?

“ Mr. de Luc replies, that in the 13th verse of the 6th chapter of

Genesis, it is said the earth should be destroyed, and that Mr. Michaelis so translates it. However it is plain, from what has been just mentioned, that Moses did not understand such a destruction as should cause it to disappear totally and forever; he tells us that the waters stood 15 cubits over the highest mountains; now as he has no where mentioned the antediluvian mountains, but has the postdiluvian, it is plain that it is to these his narration relates, and these he tells us were at the time of the deluge covered with water, and uncovered when the waters diminished; he never distinguished the postdiluvian from the antediluvian, and therefore must have considered them as the same.

“ Nor did Noah himself believe the ancient continents destroyed, for he took the appearance of an olive branch to be a sign of the diminution of the flood. This he certainly believed to have grown on the ancient continent, and could not expect it to have shot up from the bottom of the sea.—Mr. de Luc tells us that this olive grew on an antediluvian island, and that these islands, being part of the antediluvian ocean, were not flooded—it is plain, however, Noah did not think so, else he would not judge the appearance of the olive to be a sign of the diminution of the waters. — Where is it mentioned or what renders it necessary to infer that islands existed before the flood? If islands did exist, and were to escape the flood, so might their inhabitants also, contrary to the express words of the text.

“ It would surely be much more convenient for Noah, his family and animals, to have taken refuge in one of them, than to remain pent up in the ark.

“ The

“ The dove, Moses tells us, returned the first time she was let out of the ark; finding no place whereon to rest her foot; she consequently could not discover the island, whereas the raven never returned, plainly because he found carcases whereon to feed, therefore these carcases were not swallowed up, as Mr. de Luc would have it. Moses tells us that at the cessation of the flood the fountains of the deep were stopped or shut up; therefore, in his apprehension, instead of the ancient continents sinking into the deep, the waters of the abyss flowed from their sources upon that continent, and again returned; from all which it follows that this hypothesis is as indefensible as the foregoing.

“ Passing over the systems of Burnet, Woodward, and Whiston, which have been repeatedly refuted, I recur to the account of this great revolution given by Moses himself, taken in its plain literal sense, as the only one that appears perfectly consistent with all the phenomena now known, of which I shall find occasion to mention many; he plainly ascribes it to a supernatural cause, namely the express intention of God to punish mankind for their crimes. We must therefore consider the deluge as a miraculous effusion of water, both from the clouds and from the great abyss; if the waters, situated partly within and partly without the caverns of the globe, were once sufficient to cover even the highest mountains, as I have shewn in a former essay, they must have been sufficient to do so a second time when miraculously educed out of those caverns.

“ Early geologists, not attending to these facts, thought all the waters of the ocean insufficient; it

was supposed that its mean depth did not exceed a quarter of a mile, and that only half of the surface of the globe was covered by it; on these *data* Keil computed that twenty-eight oceans would be requisite to cover the whole earth to the height of four miles, which he judged to be that of the highest mountains, a quantity at that time considered as extravagant and incredible, but a further progress in mathematical and physical knowledge has since shewn the different seas and oceans to contain at least forty-eight times more water than they were supposed to do.

“ Mr. De la Place, calculating their average depth, not from a few vague and partial soundings, for such they have ever been, (the polar regions having been never sounded, particularly the Antarctic) but from a strict application of the theory of tides to the height to which they are known to rise in the main ocean, demonstrates that a depth, reaching only to half a league, or even two or three leagues, is incompatible with the Newtonian theory, as no depth under four leagues could reconcile it with the phenomena—The vindication of the Mosaic history does not require near so much. The extent of the sea is known to be far greater than Keil supposed, that of the earth scarcely passing $\frac{1}{3}$ of the surface of the globe.

“ The possibility and reality of the deluge being thus established, I shall next endeavour to trace its origin, progress, and still permanent consequences. That it originated in and proceeded from the great southern ocean below the equator, and thence rushed on the northern hemisphere, I take to be a natural inference from the following facts:

“ 1st. The southern ocean is the greatest collection of waters on the face of the globe.

“ 2d. In the northern latitudes beyond 45° and 55° we find the animal spoils of the southern countries, and the marine exuviae of the southern seas, but in the southern latitudes we find no remains of animals, vegetables or shells belonging to the northern seas, but those only that belong to the neighbouring seas. Thus in Siberia, to return to the already frequently mentioned phenomenon, we find the remains of elephants and rhinoceri accompanied by marine vegetables, and also with shells that do not belong to the northern ocean. 1 *Epoques*, 418. They must therefore have been conveyed thither by the more distant Indian sea overflowing these parts; as the elephants very naturally crowded together on the approach of the inundation, they were conveyed in flocks, and hence their bones are found in accumulated heaps, as should be expected. But in Greenland, which is still more distant, only the remains of whales are found on the mountains. Crantz *Histoire Generale de Voy.* vol. xix. 105. So in the southern latitudes, as at Talcaguana in Chili, latitude 36° S. the shells found on the tops of the hills are those of the neighbouring sea. 2 *Ulloa Voy.* p. 197. So those found on the hills between Suez and Cairo are the same as those now found in the red sea. *Shaw's Voyages*, vol. ii.

“ 3dly, The traces of a violent shock or impression from the south are as yet perceptible in many countries. This Mr. Patrin attests as to the mountains of Dauria on the south-east limits of Siberia; he tells us that the more eastern extremities of the mountains appear to be broken off by the impetuosity of

an ancient ocean rushing from east to west, that the fragments carried to the west in some measure protected the more western. 38 *Roz.* 230, 238. And that in general the mountains of this country were so disordered (by the shock), that the miners are obliged to work at hazard. *Ibid.* 226. Steller makes the same remarks on the mountains of Kamtschatka. 51 *Phil. Transf.* part ii. p. 479. Storr, Hœpfner, and Saussure, inform us that the inundation that invaded Switzerland proceeded from the south, but its impression was modified by another event which I shall presently mention. 1 *Helvet. Magaz.* 173, 175. 4 *Helvet. Magaz.* 307. Ladius tells us that the mountains of the Hartz suggest the same inference. Hartz, 95.

“ 4thly, The very shape of the continents, which are all sharpened towards the south, where washed by the southern ocean, indicate that so forcible an impression was made on them as nothing but the mountains could resist, as the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Cormorin, the southern extremity of New Holland, and that of Patagonia. *Foster's Observations*, p. 11, 12.

“ To these geological proofs perhaps I may be permitted to add the tradition of the orthodox Hindus, that the globe was divided into two hemispheres, and that the southern was the habitation of dæmons that warred upon the gods. 3 *Asiatic Researches*, 51 and 52. This war is commonly thought to be an allegorical description of the flood, and hence the olive branch, denoting a diminution of the flood, became a symbol of peace.

“ Did not Noah reside on the borders of the southern ocean, otherwise he could not see that the great abyss was opened? and did

not an inundation from the south-east drive the ark north-west to the mountains of Armenia? These conjectures are at least consistent with the most probable notions of the primitive habitation of man, which I take to be near the sources of the Ganges (as Josephus expressly mentions), the Bourampooter and the Indus, from which, as the temperature grew colder, mankind descended to the plains of India.

“ This unparalleled revolution, Moses informs us, was introduced by a continual rain for forty days. By this the surface of the earth must have been loosened to a considerable depth; its effects may even have been in many instances destructive; thus in August 1740 several eminences were swept away, nay the whole mountain of Lidshære, in the province of Wermland in Sweden, was rent asunder by a heavy fall of rain for only one night. 27 Schwed. Abhand. 93. This loosening and opening of the earth was in many places where the marine inundation stagnated an useful operation to the soil subsequently to be formed, as by these means shells and other marine exuviae were introduced into it, which rendered it more fertile. By this rain also the salt water was diluted, and its pernicious effects both to soil and fresh water fish in great measure prevented. The destruction of animals served the same purposes, and might, in many instances, be necessary to fertilise a soil produced by the decomposition of primary mountains; from the animals thus destroyed the phosphoric acid found in many ores may have originated.

“ But the completion of this catastrophe was undoubtedly effected, as Moses also states, by the invasion of the waters of the great abyss,

most probably, as I have said, that immense tract of ocean stretching from the Philippine islands, or rather from the Indian continent on the one side to Terra-Firma on the other, and thence to the southern pole, and again from Buenos Ayres to New Holland, and thence to the pole. Tracing its course on the eastern part of the globe, we shall see it impelled northwards with resistless impetuosity against the continent which at that time probably united Asia and America. This appears to have been torn up and swept away (except the islands that still remain) as far north as latitude 40°; its further progress appears to have been somewhat checked by the lofty mountains of China and Tartary, and those on the opposite American coast; here then it began to dilate itself over the collateral countries; the part checked by the Tartarian mountains forming, by sweeping away the soil, the desert of Coby, while the interior or middle torrent pressed forward to the pole, but the interior surge being still more restricted by the contiguous, numerous, and elevated mountains of eastern Siberia and America, must at last have arisen to a height and pressure which overbore all resistance, dashing to pieces the heads of those mountains, as Patrin and Steller remark, and bearing over them the vegetable and animal spoils of the more southern, ravaged or torn-up continents, to the far-extended and inclined plains of western Siberia, where its free expansion allowed it to deposit them. Hence the origin of the bones and tusks of elephants and rhinoceri found in the plains, or inconsiderable sandy or marly eminences in the north-western parts of Siberia, as Mr. Pallas rightly judges.

“ If now, returning to the south,
we

we contemplate the effects of this overwhelming invasion on the more southern regions of India and Arabia, we shall, where the coasts were undefended by mountains, discover it excavating the gulphs of Nankin, Tonquin and Siam, the vast bay of Bengal and the Arabic and red seas. That the southern capes, promontories and headlands, were extenuated to their present shape by the deluge, and not by tides or the currents still observed in those seas, may be inferred from the inefficacy of those feeble powers to produce any change in them for many past centuries.

“The chief force of the inundation seems to have been directed northwards in the meridians of from 110 to 200 east of London. In the more western tracts it appears to have been weaker; the plains of India I suspect to have been less ravaged, or perhaps their subsequent fertility may have been occasioned by the many rivers by which that happy country is watered. Not so those of Arabia; their solid basis, resisting the inundation, was obliged to yield its looser surface, and remains even now a sandy desert, while the interior more mountainous tracts, intercepting, and thus collecting, the washed-off soil, are, to this day, celebrated for their fertility. 2 Niebuhr, 45 and 320. Irish edition. To a similar transportation of the ancient vegetable soil, the vast sandy deserts of Africa, and the barrenness of most of the plains of Persia, may be attributed.

“The progress of the Siberian inundation once more claims our attention; that it must have been here for some time stationary may be inferred from its confinement between the Altaishan elevation

on the south, and the Ouralian mountains on the west, and the circumpolar mountains on the side of Greenland. Hence the excavations observed on the northern parts of the former, and the abrupt declivities on the eastern flanks of the latter, while the western discover none. New reinforcements from the south-east must at length have surmounted all obstacles; but the subsequent surges could not have conveyed such a quantity of shells or marine productions as the first, and hence, though many are found on the more northern plains, scarce any are found on the great Altaishan elevation.

“The mass of waters now collected and spread over the Arctic regions, must have descended partly southwards over the deserts of Tartary, into countries with which we are too little acquainted to trace its ravages: but from the opposition it must have met in these mountainous tracts, and the repercussion of their craggy sides, eddies must have been formed to which the Caspian, Euxine, and other lakes, may have owed their origin. Part also must have extended itself over the vast tracts west of the Ourals, and there expanded more freely over the plains of Russia and Poland down to latitude 52°, where it must have met with and be opposed by the inundation originating in the western parts of the pacific ocean, this side the Cape of Good Hope, and thence impelled northwards and westwards in the same manner as the eastern inundation already described, but with much less force, and sweeping the continents of South America (if then emerged) and of Africa, conveying to Spain, Italy and France, and perhaps still farther north, elephants and other animals and vegetables hitherto supposed

posed partly of Indian and partly of American origin.

“ That the course here assigned is not imaginary appears from the shells, vegetables, and animal remains of those remote climates, still found in Europe, and from the discovery both of the European and the American promiscuously mixed with each other at Fez. 1 Bergman *Erde Kugel*, 252, 249.

“ So also in Germany, Flanders, and England, the spoils of the northern climates, and those of the southern also, are equally found; thus the teeth of arctic bears and bones of whales, as well as those of animals of more southern origin, have been discovered in those parts.

“ The effect of the encounter of such enormous masses of water, rushing in opposite directions, must have been stupendous: it was such as appears to have shaken and shattered some of the solid vaults that supported the subjacent strata of the globe. To this concussion I ascribe the formation of the bed of the Atlantic from latitude 20° south up to the north pole. The bare inspection of a map is sufficient to show that this vast space was hollowed by the impression of water; the protuberance from Cape Frio to the river of the Amazons, or la Plata in South America, corresponding with the incavation on the African side from the river of Congo to Cape Palmas; and the African protuberance from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape Palmas, answering to the immense cavity between New York and Cape St. Roque. The depression of such a vast tract of land cannot appear improbable when we consider the shock it must have received, and the enormous load with which it was charged. Nor is such de-

pression and absorption unexampled, since we have had frequent instances of mountains swallowed up, and some very lately in Calabria.

“ The wreck of so considerable an integrant part of the globe must of necessity have convulsed the adjacent still subsisting continents previously connected with it, rent their stony strata, burst the still more solid masses of their mountains, and thus in some cases formed, and in others prepared, the insular state to which these fractured tracts were reduced; to this event therefore I think may be ascribed the bold steep and abrupt western coasts of Ireland, Scotland and Norway, and the numerous isles that border them, as well as many of those of the West Indies. The Britannic islands seem to have acquired their insular state at a later period, though it was probably prepared by this event; but the basaltic masses on the Scotch and Irish coasts and those of Feroc appear to me to have been rent into pillars by this concussion.

“ During this elemental conflict, and the crash and ruin of the submerged continent, many of its component parts must have been reduced to atoms, and dispersed through the swelling waves that usurped its place. The more liquid bitumens must by the agitation have intimately mixed with them. They must also have absorbed the fixed air contained in the bowels of the sunk continent; and further, by this vast continental depression, whose derelinquished space was occupied by water, the level of the whole diluvial ocean must have been sunk, and the summits of the highest mountains must then have emerged. In this state of things it is natural to suppose that if iron abounded in the submerged continent,

ment, as it does at this day in the northern countries of Sweden, Norway and Lapland adjacent to it, its particles may have been kept in solution by the fixed air, and the argillaceous, siliceous and carbonaceous particles may have been long suspended. These muddy waters mixing with those impregnated with bitumen, the following combinations must have taken place: 1^o. If carbonic matter was also contained in the water, this uniting to the bitumen must have run into masses no longer suspensible in water, and formed strata of coal. 2^{do}. The calces of iron by the contact of bitumen were in great measure gradually reduced, and together with the argillaceous and siliceous precipitated on the summits of several of the mountains not yet emerged, and thus formed basaltic masses, that during desiccation split into columns; in other places they covered the carbonaceous masses already deposited, and by absorbing much of their bitumen rendered them less inflammable, and hence the connexion which the sagacious Werner observed between basalts and coal. The fixed or oxygen air, erupting from many of them, formed those cavities, which being filled by the subsequent infiltration of such of their ingredients as were superfluous to their basaltic state, formed chalcedonies, zeoliths, olivins, basaltines, spars, &c. Hence most of the mountains of Sweden that afford iron, afford also bitumen. Hence also the asphalt round with trap, and under basalts, and in balls of chalcedony found in trap.

“ This I take to be the last scene of this dreadful catastrophe, and hence no shells are found in these basalts, they having been previously deposited, though some other lighter marine vegetable remains

have sometimes been found in them; some argillaceous or sandstone strata may also have been deposited at this period.

“ On this account however of the formation of the basalts which crown the summits of several lofty peaks, I lay no more stress than it can justly bear; I deliver it barely as an hypothesis more plausible than many others.

“ It has been objected to the Mosaic account that the countries near Ararat are too cold to bear olive trees. Tournefort, who first made this objection, should recollect, that at this early period the Caspian and Euxine seas were joined, as he himself has well proved. This circumstance surely fitted a country lying in the 38th degree of latitude to produce olives (which now grow in much higher latitudes), at present chilled only by its distance from the sea.

“ A more plausible objection arises from the difficulty of collecting and feeding all the various species of animals now known, some of which can exist only in the hottest, and others only in the coldest climates; it does not however appear to me necessary to suppose that any others were collected in the ark but those most necessary for the use of man, and those only of the graminivorous or granivorous classes, the others were most probably of subsequent creation. The universality of the expressions, Gen. chap. vi. ver. 19. ‘ Of every living thing, of all flesh, two of every sort shalt thou bring into the ark,’ seem to me to imply no more than the same general expressions do in Gen. chap. i. ver. 30. ‘ And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, have I given every green herb for meat;’ where it is certain that only graminivorous

nivorous animals are meant. At this early period ravenous animals were not only not necessary, but would have been even destructive to those who had just obtained existence, and probably not in great numbers. They only became necessary when the graminivorous had multiplied to so great a degree that their carcasses would have spread infection. Hence they appear to me to have been of posterior creation; and to this also I attribute the existence of those that are peculiar to America and the torrid and frigid zones.

“The atmosphere itself must have been exceedingly altered by the consequences of the flood. Soon after the creation of vegetables, and in proportion as they grew and multiplied, vast quantities of oxygen must have been thrown off by them into the then existing atmosphere without any proportional counter-acting diminution from the respiration or putrifaction of animals, as these were created only in pairs, and multiplied more slowly; hence it must have been much purer than at present; and to this circumstance perhaps the longevity of the ante-

diluvians may in great measure be attributed. After the flood the state of things was perfectly reversed, the surface of the earth was covered with dead and putrifying land animals and fish, which copiously absorbed the oxygenous part of the atmosphere and supplied only mephitic and fixed air; thus the atmosphere was probably brought to its actual state, containing little more than one-fourth of pure air and nearly three-fourths of mephitic. Hence the constitution of men must have been weakened, and the lives of their enfeebled posterity gradually reduced to their present standard. To avoid these exhalations it is probable that the human race continued for a long time to inhabit the more elevated mountainous tracts. Domestic disturbances in Noah’s family, briefly mentioned in holy writ, probably induced him to move with such of his descendants as were most attached to him to the regions he inhabited before the flood, in the vicinity of China, and hence the early origin of the Chinese monarchy.”

OBSERVATIONS ON the PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY of
NORTH AFRICA, by JAMES RENNEL, Esq. F.R.S.

[From GEOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS of Mr. PARK’S JOURNEY, in
the PROCEEDINGS of the AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, 1798.]

“**T**O our view, North Africa appears to be composed of three distinct parts, or members. The first and smallest is a fertile region along the Mediterranean, lying opposite to Spain, France, and Italy (commonly distinguished by the name of Barbary); and which,

could we suppose the western basin of the Mediterranean to have once been dry land (bating a lake or recipient for the surrounding rivers), might be regarded as a part of Europe; as possessing much more of the European than the African character.

“The

“The second part is what may be deemed the body of North Africa, comprised between Cape Verd and the Red Sea, on the east and west; and having the Great Desert (or Sahara) and its members, on the north; the Ethiopic ocean and South Africa, on the opposite side. The prominent feature of this immense region is a vast belt of elevated land of great breadth, often swelling into lofty mountains, and running generally from west to east, about the tenth degree of latitude. Its western extremity seems to be Cape Verd; the mountains of Abyssinia, the eastern. To the north, its ramifications are neither numerous nor extensive, if we except the elevated tract which turns the Nile to the northward beyond Abyssinia. Towards the south, no particulars are known, save that a multitude of rivers, some of them very large, descend from that side and join the Atlantic and Ethiopic seas, from the Rio Grande on the west to Cape Lopez on the east; proving incontestably that by far the greatest proportion of rain water falls on that side during the periodical season of the S. W. winds; which corresponds in all its circumstances with the same monsoon in India*.

“To the north of this belt, with the exception of the Egyptian Nile, the waters conform generally to the direction of the high land; passing at no great distance (comparatively) from its base to the right and

left; as if the surface of the Sahara had a general dip to the southward†. These rivers moreover receive all their supplies from the south; no streams of any bulk being collected in the desert.

“In order to produce this effect, there must necessarily be a vast hollow in the interior of Africa, between the high land of Nubia on the east, and Manding on the west; and of which the mountains and desert form the other two sides. Nor is this state of things unexampled in the other continents. In Asia, the hollow, to whose waters the Caspian and Aral serve as recipients, is no less extensive than the one just mentioned; reckoning from the sources of the Wolga to those of the Oxus (which latter has ever communicated with the Caspian, either throughout the year or during a part of it); the difference is, that in Asia a greater portion of the hollow is filled up with water than in Africa.

“The third part is of course the Great Desert (or Sahara) and its members; consisting of the lesser deserts of Bornou, Bilma, Barca, Sort, &c. This may be considered as an ocean of sand‡, presenting a surface equal in extent to about one half of Europe, and having its gulfs and bays; as also its islands fertile in groves and pastures, and in many instances containing a great population subject to order and regular government. The great body or western division of this

* A ridge stretches to the south through the middle of South Africa, and forms an impenetrable barrier between the two coasts. M. Correa de Serra informs me, that the Portuguese in Congo and Angola have never been able to penetrate to the coast of the Indian Ocean.

“Mr. Bruce learned (vol. iii. p. 668.) that a high chain of mountains from 6° runs southward through the middle of Africa. He supposes the gold of Sofala to be drawn from these mountains. (P. 669.)

† Circumstances have shewn, that it declines to the eastward also.”

‡ ‘A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky!’ THOMSON.

ocean, comprised between Fezzan and the Atlantic, is no less than fifty caravan journies across from north to south; or from 750 to 800 German miles; and double that extent in length: without doubt the largest desert in the world. This division contains but a scanty portion of islands (or oases), and those also of small extent; but the eastern division has many, and some of them very large. Fezzan, Gadamis, Taboo, Ghanat, Agadez, Augela, Berdoa, are amongst the principal ones: besides which there are a vast number of small ones. In effect this is the part of Africa alluded to by Strabo *, when he says from Cneius Piso, that Africa may be compared to a leopard's skin. I conceive the reason why the oases are more common here than in the west, is, that the stratum of sand is shallower from its surface to that of the earth which it covers; in other words, that the water contained in that earth is nearer to the surface; as in most of the oases it springs up spontaneously †. Can any part of the cause be assigned to the prevalent easterly winds, which, by driving the finer particles of sand to leeward, may have heaped it up to a higher level in the Sahara than elsewhere?

“The springs no doubt have

produced the oases themselves, by enabling useful vegetables to flourish, and consequently population to be established. That the Desert has a dip towards the east as well as the south, seems to be proved by the course of the Niger also. Moreover the highest points of North Africa, that is to say, the mountains of Mandinga and Atlas, are situated very far to the west.

“The Desert for the most part abounds with salt. But we hear of salt mines only in the part contiguous to Nigritia, from whence salt is drawn for the use of those countries as well as of the Moorish states adjoining; there being no salt in the negro countries south of the Niger ‡. There are salt lakes also in the eastern part of the Desert.

“The great ridge of mountains and its branches are very productive in gold; but more particularly in the quarters opposite to Manding and Bambouk on the west, and Wangara on the east. It may perhaps admit of a doubt, whether the gold is brought down at the present time by the numerous fountains that form the heads of the Niger and Senegal rivers; or whether it has been deposited in the lower parts of their beds at an earlier period of the world; and that the search, instead of being facilitated by the periodical floods,

“* Page 130.”

“† Water is found at the depth of a few feet in Fezzan (African Assoc. Q. p. 96. O. p. 146.) The same is said by Pliny, concerning this quarter of Africa; lib. v. c. 5. But farther to the N. W. on the edge of the desert, and in the country of Wadreag in particular, (Shaw, p. 135.) wells are dug to an amazing depth, and water mixed with fine sand springs up suddenly, and sometimes fatally to the workmen. The Doctor tells us that the people call this abyss of sand and water ‘the sea below ground.’ Exactly the same state of things exists in the country round London, where the sand has in several cases nearly filled up the wells. (See Phil. Trans. for 1797.) The famous well lately dug by earl Spencer (at Wimbledon), of more than 560 feet in depth, has several hundred feet of sand in it.”

“‡ This quality of the African Desert was familiarly known to Herodotus. (Melpom. c. 181, et seq.) He knew also that there was salt in abundance in the northern parts. But, as the inhabitants in that quarter can furnish themselves with salt of a better quality from the sea, the mines are not wrought.”

is on the contrary only to be pursued with effect when the waters are low.

"Tombuctoo is reckoned the mart of the Mandinga gold, from whence it is distributed over the northern quarters of Africa by the merchants of Tunis, Tripoly, Fezzan, and Morocco: all of whom resort to Tombuctoo. Most of it no doubt afterwards finds its way into Europe. It may be remarked also, that the gold coast of Guinea (so called doubtless from its being the place of traffic for gold dust) is situated nearly opposite to Manding: but whether the gold brought thither has been washed out of the mountains by the northern or southern streams, I know not: it may be both *. Degombah, another country said to be very productive in gold †, must by its situation lie directly opposite to the gold coast: for it lies immediately to the east of Kong (the Gonjah of Mr. Beaufoy and the Conche of d'Anville ‡).

The people of Fezzan trade to Kong.

"The triangular hilly tract above commemorated (p. 71 of the 'Illustrations'), which projects northward from the highest part of the belt, and contains Manding, Bambouk, &c. is also abundant in gold; particularly in the quarter towards Bambouk, where it is found in mines; and that chiefly in the middle level §. (See also p. 71.)

"Wangara appears to have been in its time nearly as rich as Manding in this metal. The Arabs name it *belad al tebr*, or the 'country of gold ||.' Edrifi, Ibn Al-Wardi, and Leo, bear testimony to its riches. They say that the gold is found in the sands after the periodical inundation of the Niger (which is general over the country) is abated ¶. Leo alone ** says, that the gold is found in the southern quarter of the kingdom; which appears very probable, as the mountains lie on that side: so that it may be con-

"* Some writers have said, that there are gold mines in the neighbourhood of Mina on the gold coast; others, that the gold is rolled down by the rivers to that neighbourhood. Both may be true. But, on the other hand, it is said that the gold of Wangara is also brought for sale to the southern coast.

"It is difficult to conceive any other adequate cause, than the exchange of the gold of the inland countries, for the introduction of so vast a quantity of kowry shells, which are carried from Europe to the coast of Guinea, and pass for small money in the countries along the Niger from Bambara to Kassinna, both inclusive.

"I am informed from authority, that about 100 tons of kowries are annually shipped from England alone to Guinea. These are originally imported from the Maldivé island into Bengal; and from Bengal into England. In Bengal 2400 more or less are equal to a shilling: and yet, notwithstanding the incredible smallness of the denomination, some article in the market may be purchased for a single kowry. But in the inland parts of Africa they are about ten times as dear, varying from 220 to 280. Mr. Beaufoy was told, that in Kassinna they were at the rate of about 250. And Mr. Park reports, that they are about the same price at Sego: but cheaper at Tombuctoo, which is about the centre of the kowry country: dearer towards Manding, which is the western extremity of it. Hence they are probably carried in the first instance to Tombuctoo, the gold market; and thence distributed to the east and west. Their circulation seems to be confined between Bornou and Manding. In Bornou they have a coinage of base metal."

"† African Assoc. Q. p. 176. O. p. 264."

"‡ Mr. Park says, that Kong signifies mountain in the Mandinga language; which language is in use from the frontier of Bambara to the western sea.

"§ Labat, vol. iv. ch. 2.

"|| Bakui, and Herbelot; article Vankara."

"¶ See Edrifi in particular, pages 11 and 12."

"** Page 254.

ded, that the gold sand has not been brought there by the Niger, but by smaller rivers that descend immediately from these mountains. That a part of Wangara is bounded by mountains, we learn from Edrissi: for the lake on which Reguibil stands has mountains hanging over its southern shore *.

“It is supposed that most of the countries bordering on these mountains share in the riches contained within them, by means of the rivers †. But considering how amazingly productive in gold the streams of this region are, it is wonderful that Pliny should not mention the Niger, as one of the rivers that flows down golden sands: for although he speaks of the Tagus and others in different quarters, no African river is mentioned ‡. And that Herodotus knew that the Carthaginians bartered their goods for gold, with the Africans on the sea-coast beyond the pillars of Hercules: which was contrived without the parties seeing each other ||.

“The common boundary of the Moors and Negroes in Africa forms a striking feature, as well in the moral as the political and physical geography of this continent. The Moors descendants of Arabs, intermixed with the various colonists of Africa from the earliest to the latest times, overspread the habitable parts of the Desert, and the oases within it, and have pushed their conquests and establishments southward;

pressing on the Negro aborigines, who have in several instances retired to the southward of the great rivers; but in others preserve their footing on the side towards the Desert; according to the strength or openness of the situation. It is probable, however, that the Negroes, who are an agricultural people, never possessed any considerable portion of the Desert, which is so much better suited to the pastoral life of the Moors. It appears as if matters had not undergone much change in this respect since the days of Herodotus, who fixes the boundary of the Libyans and Ethiopians, in other words, of the Moors and Negroes, near the borders of the Niger; and he apparently pointed to the quarter in which Kaffina or Ghana are now situated §.

“The Negroes in the western quarter of the continent are of two distinct races, of which the least numerous are named Foulahs or Foolahs. These, although they partake much of the Negro form and complexion, have neither their jetty colour, thick lips, nor crisped hair. They have also a language distinct from the Mandinga, which is the prevailing one in this quarter.

“The original country of the Foulahs is said to be a tract of no great extent along the eastern branch of the Senegal river; situated between Manding and Kasso; Bam-bouk and Kaarta: and which bears the name of Foola-doo, or the

* Edrissi, page 12.”

† Mr. Bruce, vol. iii. p. 647, says the same of the mountains of Dyre and Tegla, which are a continuation of the great belt, towards Abyssinia.”

‡ Pliny, lib. xxxiii. c. 4.”

|| Melpomene, c. 196. Dr. Shaw (p. 502) speaks of the same mode of traffic at present between the Moors and Negroes; whence the place of traffic ought to be very far removed from the Mediterranean. There is a similar story related by Cadamossa of the exchange of salt for gold in Melli; and by Dr. Wadstrom on the windward coast of Guinea.”

§ See Euterpe, c. 32; and Melpomene, c. 197.

country of the Foulahs. But whether this be really the case, or whether they might not have come from the country within Sierra Leone (called also the Foulah country), may be a question; of which, more in the sequel. The Foulahs occupy at least as sovereigns several provinces or kingdoms, interspersed throughout the tract comprehended between the mountainous border of the country of Sierra Leone on the west, and that of Tombuctoo on the east; as also a large tract on the lower part of the Senegal river; and these provinces are insulated from each other in a very remarkable manner. Their religion is Mahomedanism, but with a great mixture of paganism; and with less intolerance than is practised by the Moors.

“The principal of the Foulah states is that within Sierra Leone; and of which Teemboo is the capital. The next in order appears to be that bordering on the south of the Senegal river, and on the Jaloffs: this is properly named Siratik. Others of less note are Bondou, with Fouta-Torra adjacent to it, lying between the rivers Gambia and Falemé; Foola-doo and Brooko along the upper part of the Senegal river; Wassila beyond the upper part of the Niger; and Massina lower down on the same river, and joining to Tombuctoo on the west.

“The Moors have not in any instance established themselves on the south of the great rivers. They have advanced farthest to the south in the western quarter of Africa; so that the common boundary of

the two races passes, in respect to the parallels on the globe, with a considerable degree of obliquity to the north, in its way from the river Senegal towards Nubia and the Nile. Mr. Park arranges the Moorish states, which form the frontier towards Nigritia, together with the Negro states opposed to them on the south, in the line of his progress, in the following order:

“The small Moorish state of Gedumah, situated on the north bank of the Senegal river, and the last that touches on it*, is opposed to the small Negro kingdom of Kajaaga on the south. This latter occupies the extremity of the navigable course of the Senegal, terminated in this place by the cataract of F'low.

“From this point the Negro and Foulah states occupy both banks of the Senegal river to its source; and beyond that both banks of the Niger (or Joliba) likewise, to the lake Dinnie, situated beyond the term of Mr. Park's expedition. This space is divided unequally between Kaartson, a hilly strong country, but of small extent; and which has the Moors of Jassnoo on the north; Kaarta, a considerable state, which has Ludamar for its opposite (a country held by Ali, a Moorish prince, who is loaded with infamy on the score of maltreatment of the only two Europeans who appear to have entered his country in latter times); Bambara, of still more consideration, having the Moorish kingdom of Beeroo to the north; and Massina, a Foulah state, bordering also on the south of Beeroo.

* * The Moors appear to be masters of the northern bank of the Senegal, through the greatest part of its navigable course; the Foulahs of the southern bank.”

* Here Mr. Park's personal knowledge ends; but he learnt that Tombuctoo and Houssa, which succeed in order to Massina, and occupy both sides of the Niger, are Moorish states, though with greatest proportion of Negro subjects; so that the river may be considered as the boundary of the two races in this quarter*.

"Of the countries between Houssa and Kassina we are ignorant. The Desert seems to approach very near the river (Niger) in that quarter, whence a Moorish population may be inferred. South of the river we hear of Kaffaba, Gago, and other Negro countries; but without any distinct notices of position; and beyond these Melli.

"Kassina and Bornou, two great empires on the north of the river, appear to divide the largest portion of the remaining space to the borders of Nubia; and extend a great way to the north; this region being composed of desert and habitable country intermixed; but perhaps containing the largest proportion of the latter. In both these empires, the sovereigns are Mahomedans, but the bulk of their subjects are said to adhere to their ancient worship; that is to say, the lower orders are almost universally Negroes†.

"From what has appeared, perhaps the boundary of Nigritia, as it respects the Negro population,

may be expressed generally, and with a few exceptions, as follows: beginning from the west, the extent upwards of the navigable course of the Senegal river generally,—thence a line drawn to Silla; from Silla to Tombuctoo, Houssa, and Berissa, along the river Niger; and thence through Afouda, Kanem, and Kuku, to Dongola on the Nile.

"Leo‡ enumerates twelve states or kingdoms of Nigritia: but amongst these he includes Gualata, a tract only 300 miles south of the river Nun: as also Cano (Ganat), adjacent to Fezzan; and Nubia, Kassina, Bornou, and Tombuctoo, are included of course||.

"The kingdom of the Foulahs, before-mentioned, situated between the upper part of the Gambia river and the coast of Sierra Leone, and along the Rio Grande, has also a Mahomedan sovereign, but the bulk of the people appear to be of the ancient religion. It has been already said, that although they are a black people, they are less black than the Negroes generally, and have neither crisped hair nor thick lips; as also that they have a language distinct from the Mandinga. From these circumstances, added to that of situation, they appear clearly to be the Leucæthiopes of Ptolemy and Pliny. The former places them in the situation occupied by the Foulahs; that is, in the parallel of nine degrees north; having to the

* The emperor of Morocco is said to have held at one period the sovereignty of some of the countries on the northern banks of the Senegal and Niger rivers. Labat, vol. iii. p. 339, speaks of incursions made by his troops."

† African Assoc. Q. p. 126. O. p. 191."

‡ Page 4."

|| The Arabs and Moors call Nigritia by the general name of Soudan. By Belad Soudan, or the country of Soudan, Abulfeda includes all the known part of Africa, south of the Great Desert and Egypt. With him Soudan is the southern quarter of the globe. D'Herbelot also allows it a wide range. Affnoo is another term for Nigritia, in use among the natives themselves. (See also Proceedings Afric. Assoc. Q. p. 164. O. p. 246.)"

north the mountains of Ryffadius, which separate the courses of the Stachir and Nia rivers (Gambia and Rio Grande), and which therefore answer to the continuation of the great belt of high land in our geography; in which there is moreover another point of agreement, the Caphas of Ptolemy being the Caffaba of the map *.

“ Ptolemy by the name evidently meant to describe a people less black than the generality of the Ethiopians; and hence it may be gathered that this nation had been traded with, and that some notices respecting it had been communicated to him. It may also be remarked, that the navigation of Hanno terminated on this coast; probably at Sherbro’ river, or sound. And as this was also the term of the knowledge of Ptolemy, it may be justly suspected that this part of the coast was described from Carthaginian materials †.

“ Those who have perused the journal of Messrs. Watt and Winterbottom, through the Foulah country in 1794, and recollect how flattering a picture they give of the urbanity and hospitality of the

Foulahs, will be gratified on finding that this nation was known and distinguished from the rest of the Ethiopians at a remote period of antiquity ‡.

“ The contrast between the Moorish and Negro characters is as great as that between the nature of their respective countries; or between their form and complexion. The Moors appear to possess the vices of the Arabs without their virtues; and to avail themselves of an intolerant religion, to oppress strangers: whilst the Negroes, and especially the Mandingas, unable to comprehend a doctrine that substitutes opinion or belief for the social duties, are content to remain in their humble state of ignorance. The hospitality shewn by these good people to Mr. Park, a destitute and forlorn stranger, raises them very high in the scale of humanity: and I know of no fitter title to confer on them than that of the Hindoos of Africa: at the same time by no means intending to degrade the Mahomedans of India by a comparison with the African Moors.”

* * The Soluentii of Ptolemy may also be meant for the Solimani of Mr. Park.”

“ † And it may also have been the scene of traffic mentioned in page 155; as Dr. Wadstrom speaks of such a custom in this quarter at the present day.”

“ ‡ Pliny (lib. v. c. 8.) also speaks of the Leucathiopes, but seems to place them on this side of Nigritia. May it not be that certain tribes of Foulahs were then established, as at present, along the Senegal river?

A Short MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTION of the MOUNTAIN of GIBRALTAR, by MAJOR IMRIE.

[From the fourth Volume of the TRANSACTIONS of the ROYAL SOCIETY of EDINBURGH.]

“THE mountain of Gibraltar is situated in $36^{\circ} 9'$ north latitude, and in $5^{\circ} 17'$ east longitude from Greenwich. It is the promontory which, with that of Ceuta upon the opposite coast of Barbary, forms the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar from the Mediterranean; and Europa Point, which is the part of the mountain that advances most towards Africa, is generally regarded as the most southern promontory in Europe. The form of this mountain is oblong; its summit a sharp craggy ridge; its direction is nearly from north to south; and its greatest length, in that direction, falls very little short of three miles. Its breadth varies with the indentations of the shore, but it no where exceeds three quarters of a mile. The line of its ridge is undulated, and the two extremes are somewhat higher than its centre.

“The summit of the Sugar Loaf, which is the point of its greatest elevation towards the south, is 1430 feet; the Rock Mortar, which is the highest point to the north, is 1350; and the Signal House, which is nearly the central point between these two, is 1276 feet above the level of the sea. The western side of the mountain is a series of rugged slopes, interspersed with abrupt precipices. Its northern extremity is perfectly perpendicular, except

towards the north-west, where what are called the Lines intervene, and a narrow passage of flat ground that leads to the isthmus, and is entirely covered with fortification. The eastern side of the mountain mostly consists of a range of precipices; but a bank of sand, rising from the Mediterranean in a rapid acclivity, covers a third of its perpendicular height. Its southern extremity falls, in a rapid slope, from the summit of the Sugar Loaf, into a rocky flat, of considerable extent, called Windmill Hill. This flat forms half an oval, and is bounded by a range of precipices, at the southern base of which a second rocky flat takes place, similar in form and extent to Windmill Hill; and also, like it, surrounded by a precipice, the southern extremity of which is washed by the sea, and forms Europa Point. Upon the western side, this peninsular mountain is bounded by the bay of Gibraltar, which is in length nearly eight miles and a half, and in breadth upwards of five miles. In this bay the tide frequently rises four feet. Upon the north the mountain is attached to Spain by a low sandy isthmus, the greatest elevation of which, above the level of the sea, does not exceed 10 feet, and its breadth, at the base of the rock, is not more than three quarters of a mile. This isthmus separates

parates the Mediterranean, on the east, from the bay of Gibraltar on the west.

“ This mountain is much more curious in its botanical, than in its mineralogical productions. In respect to the first, it connects, in some degree, the flora of Africa with that of Europe. In respect to the latter, it produces little variety; perhaps a few substances and phænomena that are rare, but none that are peculiar.

“ The principal mass of the mountain rock consists of a grey, dense (what is generally called primary) marble; the different beds of which are to be examined in a face of 1350 feet of perpendicular height, which it presents to Spain in a conical form. These beds, or strata, are of various thickness, from 20 to upwards of 40 feet, dipping in a direction from east to west, nearly at an angle of 35 degrees. In some parts of the solid mass of this rock, I have found testaceous bodies entirely transmuted into the constituent matter of the rock, and their interior hollows filled up with calcareous spar; but these do not occur often in its composition, and its beds are not separated by any intermediate strata.

“ In all parts of the globe, where this species of rock constitutes large districts, it is found to be cavernous. The caves of Gibraltar are many, and some of them of great extent. That which most deserves attention and examination is called St. Michael's Cave, which is situated upon the southern part of the mountain, almost equally distant from the Signal Tower and the Sugar Loaf. Its entrance is 1000 feet above the level of the sea: this entrance is formed by a rapid slope of earth, which has fallen into it at

various periods, and which leads to a spacious hall, incrusted with spar, and apparently supported in the centre by a large massy stalactitical pillar. To this succeeds a long series of caves of difficult access. The passages from the one to the other of these are over precipices, which can only be passed by the assistance of ropes and scaling ladders. I have, myself, passed over many of these to the depth of 300 feet from the upper cave; but at that depth the smoke of our torches became so disagreeable, that we were obliged to give up our pursuit, and leave caves still under us unexamined. In these cavernous recesses, the formation and process of stalactites is to be traced, from the flimsy quilt-like cone, suspended from the roof, to the robust trunk of a pillar, three feet in diameter, which rises from the floor, and seems intended by nature to support the roof from which it originated.

“ The variety of form, which this matter takes in its different situations and directions, renders this subterraneous scenery strikingly grotesque, and in some places beautifully picturesque. The stalactites of these caves, when near the surface of the mountain, are of a brownish yellow colour; but, as we descended towards the lower caves, we found them begin to lose their darkness of colour, which by degrees shaded off to a whitish yellow.

“ The only inhabitants of these caves are bats, some of which are of a large size. The soil, in general, upon the mountain of Gibraltar, is but thinly sown; and in many parts that thin covering has been washed off by the heavy autumnal rains, which have left the super-

superficies of the rock, for a considerable extent, bare and open to inspection. In those situations, an observing eye may trace the effects of the flow, but constant, decomposition of the rock, caused by its exposure to the air, and the corrosion of sea-salts, which, in the heavy gales of easterly winds, are deposited with the spray on every part of the mountain. Those uncovered parts of the mountain rock also expose to the eye a phenomenon worthy of some attention, as it tends clearly to demonstrate, that, however high the surface of this rock may now be elevated above the level of the sea, it has once been the bed of agitated waters. This phenomenon is to be observed in many parts of the rock, and is constantly found in the beds of torrents. It consists of pot-like holes, of various sizes, hollowed out of the solid rock, and formed apparently by the attrition of gravel or pebbles, set in motion by the rapidity of rivers, or currents in the sea. One of those, which had been recently laid open, I examined with attention. I found it to be five feet deep, and three feet in diameter; the edge of its mouth rounded off as if by art, and its sides and bottom retaining a considerable degree of polish. From its mouth, for three and a half feet down, it was filled with a red argillaceous earth, thinly mixed with minute parts of transparent quartz crystals; the remaining foot and a half, to the bottom, contained an aggregate of water-worn stones, which were from the size of a goose's egg to that of a small walnut, and consisted of red jaspers, yellowish white flints, white quartz, and bluish white agates, firmly combined by a yellowish

brown stalactitical calcareous spar. In this breccia I could not discover any fragment of the mountain rock, or any other calcareous matter, except the cement with which it was combined. This pot is 940 feet above the level of the sea.

“ Upon the west side of the mountain, towards its base, some strata occur, which are heterogenous to the mountain rock: the first, or highest, forms the segment of a circle; its convex side is towards the mountain, and it slopes also in that direction. This stratum consists of a number of thin beds; the outward one, being the thinnest, is in a state of decomposition, and is mouldering down into a blackish brown or ferruginous coloured earth. The beds, inferior to this, progressively increase in breadth to 17 inches, where the stratification rests upon a rock of an argillaceous nature.

“ This last bed, which is 17 inches thick, consists of quartz of a blackish blue colour, in the septa or cracks of which are found fine quartz crystals, colourless, and perfectly transparent. These crystals are composed of eighteen planes, disposed in hexangular columns, terminated at both extremities by hexangular pyramids. The largest of those that I have seen does not exceed two-eighths of an inch in length: they, in general, adhere to the rock by the sides of the column, but are detached without difficulty. Their great degree of transparency has obtained them the name of Gibraltar diamonds.

“ At no great distance from where these crystals are found, upon the same slope of the mountain, but rather nearer to the level of the sea, a stratum of argillaceous matter has been laid open, divided into

many thin beds, the broadest of which does not exceed a foot in thickness. Its general colour is of a whitish grey, with a small mixture of yellow, and it is divided transversely by straight septa or cracks, both sides of which are covered with dendritical figures, of a yellowish brown colour, beautifully representing the objects of landscape. At the western base of the mountain, on a level with the sea by which it is washed, a very extensive stratum occurs, of the same nature as the last described, bearing from north to south, parallel with, and dipping towards, the mountain nearly at an angle of 40 degrees.

“ In some parts of the western slope of the mountain, towards the south, are found nests of a dark red shivery clay, in which are imbedded flints of a dirty sap-green colour: of those no regular stratum is to be perceived; many of them are unshapely masses; but they, in general, tend to the rhomboidal form, and are from three to four inches long, by two or three broad, and an inch and a-half thick. They are not incrustated as the flints found in chalk, nor have they the appearance of having been worn by attrition.

“ Upon different parts of the mountain, towards its base, are found large quantities of sand, composed of different materials, and assuming various appearances as to colour. The largest bank of this arenaceous matter is upon the western side of the mountain, and consists of small particles of crystallised quartz, colourless, and perfectly transparent *per se*, but of an ochreous colour in the mass, on account of a red argillaceous earth which adheres to them. The sand of this

bank is perfectly loose and uncombined: one half of it has been levelled into an extensive parade, its surface having been combined by the lime and rubbish from the ruins of the town. The southern extremity of the bank is still to be seen in its natural state, and forms the burying-ground of the garrison.

“ Upon the east side of the mountain is found another of these banks, of considerable extent, and, as I mentioned before, rising from the Mediterranean in a rapid acclivity, and reaching to one-third of its entire elevation. This bank is composed of small particles of crystallised quartz, of testaceous bodies rounded by attrition, and of a few minute particles of the calcareous rock; the whole has a whitish grey colour. The rain-water, which falls from the bare mountain rock above the sand, brings along with it calcareous matter, which is deposited upon the bank, and combines its surface into a crust, which in some places is so much indurated as to bear the pressure of the foot.

“ In other parts of the mountain, where this sand is surrounded by the calcareous rock, and covered in and protected from the action of the air, and corrosion of the sea-salts, it is found in a perfect indurated state, combined by stalactitical spar, and forming a minute breccia. A quarry of this arenaceous stone has been opened upon the south-east quarter of the mountain, and is made use of, with great propriety, to line the embrasures of some of the new works belonging to the garrison. Its inaptitude to fly off in splinters, when struck by a ball, gives, in such situations, additional safety to the defenders of the place.

“ The

“ The western side of the mountain’s base, around Rofia Bay, and the new Mole, is a rock composed of an aggregate of small fragments of every fossil that has been here described, with the addition of two different species of marble that are probably adventitious, as their native beds have not been found in the mountain. The one of those is black, and the other of an olive green colour. The whole of this mixture produces a most beautiful breccia, and is firmly combined by a calcareous cement of a yellow, verging towards an orange colour. It is susceptible of a high polish, except where fragments of the argillaceous strata occur; these can be easily smoothed down, but cannot be brought to a perfect polish. The fragments in this breccia are angular, and none of them have the appearance of being water-worn.

“ It only now remains for me to mention what are generally called the fossil bones, found in the rock of Gibraltar. These have been much talked of, and by some looked upon as a phænomenon beyond the power of explanation. The general idea, which exists concerning them, is, that they are found in a petrified state, and inclosed in the solid calcareous rock; but these are mistakes, which could only arise from inaccurate observation and false description.

“ In the perpendicular fissures of the rock, and in some of the caverns of the mountain (all of which afford evident proofs of their former communication with the surface), a calcareous concretion is found, of a reddish brown, ferruginous colour, with an earthy fracture, and considerable induration, inclosing the bones of various ani-

mals, some of which have the appearance of being human. These bones are of various sizes, and lie in all directions, intermixed with shells of snails, fragments of the calcareous rock, and particles of spar; all of which materials are still to be seen in their natural uncombined states, partially scattered over the surface of the mountain. These having been swept, by heavy rains at different periods, from the surface into the situations above described, and having remained for a long series of years in those places of rest, exposed to the permeating action of water, have become enveloped in, and cemented by, the calcareous matter which it deposits.

“ The bones, in this composition, have not the smallest appearance of being petrified; and if they have undergone any change, it is more like that of calcination than that of petrification, as the most solid parts of them generally admit of being cut and scraped down with the same ease as chalk.

“ Bones combined in such concretions are not peculiar to Gibraltar: they are found in such large quantities in the country of Dalmatia, and upon its coasts in the islands of Cherso, and Osero, that some naturalists have been induced to go so far as to assert, that there has been a regular stratum of such matter in that country, and that its present broken and interrupted appearance has been caused by earthquakes, or other convulsions, experienced in that part of the globe. But, of late years, a traveller (Abbé Alberto Fortis), has given a minute description of the concretion in which the bones are found in that country: and by
his

his account it appears, that with regard to situation, composition and colour, it is perfectly similar to that found at Gibraltar. By his description it also appears, that the two mountain rocks of Gibraltar and Dalmatia consist of the same species of calcareous stone; from which it is to be presumed, that the concretions in both have been formed in the same manner and about the same periods.

“ Perhaps if the fissures and caves of the rock of Dalmatia were still more minutely examined, their former communications with the surface might yet be traced, as in those described above; and, in that case, there would be at least a strong probability, that the materials of the concretions of that country have been brought together by the same accidental cause, which, in my opinion, has collected those found in the caverns of Gibraltar. I have traced, in Gibraltar, this concretion, from the lowest part of a deep perpendicular fissure, up to the surface of the mountain. As it approached to the surface, the concretion became less firmly combined, and, when it had no covering of the calcareous rock, a small degree of adhesion only remained, which was evidently produced by the argillaceous earth, in its composition, having been moistened by rain and baked by the sun.

“ The depth, at which these materials had been penetrated by that proportion of stalactitical matter, capable of giving to the concretion its greatest adhesion and solidity, I found to vary according to its situation and to the quantity of matter to be combined. In fissures, narrow and contracted, I found the concretion possessing a great degree

of hardness at six feet from the surface; but in other situations more extended, and where a larger quantity of the materials had been accumulated, I found it had not gained its greatest degree of adhesion at double that depth. In one of the caves, where the mass of concretion is of considerable size, I perceived it to be divided into different beds, each bed being covered with a crust of the stalactitical spar, from one inch to an inch and a half in thickness, which seems to indicate, that the materials have been carried in at various periods, and that those periods have been very remote from each other.

“ At Rosia Bay, upon the west side of Gibraltar, this concretion is found in what has evidently been a cavern, originally formed by huge unshapely masses of the rock, which have tumbled in together. The fissure, or cavern, formed by the disruption and subsidence of those masses, has been entirely filled up with the concretion, and is now exposed to full view by the outward mass having dropped down, in consequence of the encroachments of the sea. It is to this spot that strangers are generally led to examine the phenomenon; and the composition having here attained to its greatest degree of hardness and solidity, the hasty observer, seeing the bones inclosed in what has so little the appearance of having been a vacuity, examines no further, but immediately adopts the idea of their being incased in the solid rock. The communication from this former chasm, to the surface from which it has received the materials of the concretion, is still to be traced in the face of the rock, but its opening is at present covered by the base of the line wall

wall of the garrison. Here bones are found that are apparently human; and those of them that appear to be of the legs, arms, and vertebræ of the back, are scattered among others of various kinds and sizes, even down to the smallest bones of small birds. I found here the complete jaw-bone of a sheep; it contained its full complement of teeth, the enamel of which was perfect, and its whiteness and lustre in no degree impaired. In the hollow parts of some of the large bones was contained a minute crystallisation of pure and colourless calcareous spar; but, in most, the interior part consisted of a sparry crust of a reddish colour, scarcely in any degree transparent.

“ At the northern extremity of the mountain, the concretion is generally found in perpendicular fissures. The miners there, employed upon the fortifications, in excavating one of those fissures, found, at a great depth from the surface, two skulls, which were supposed to be human; but, to me, one of them, if not both, appeared to be too small for the human species. The bone of each was perfectly firm and solid; from which it is to be presumed, that they were in a state of maturity before they were inclosed in the concretion. Had they appertained to very young children, perhaps the bone would have been more porous, and of a less firm texture. The probability is, that they belonged to a species of monkey, which still continues to inhabit, in considerable numbers, those parts of the rock which are to us inaccessible.

“ This concretion varies, in its composition, according to the situation in which it is found. At the

extremity of Prince's Lines, high in the rock which looks towards Spain, it is found to consist only of a reddish calcareous earth, and the bones of small birds cemented thereby. The rock around this spot is inhabited by a number of hawks, that, in the breeding season, nestle here, and rear their young; the bones in this concretion are probably the remains of the food of those birds. At the base of the rock, below King's Lines, the concretion consists of pebbles of the prevailing calcareous rock. In this concretion, at a very considerable depth under the surface, was found the under part of a glass bottle, uncommonly shaped, and of great thickness; the colour of the glass was of a dark green.

“ In many parts of the rock I have found concretions, in which there are no bones of any kind; and on the elevated parts of the mountain, where the slopes are rapid, I have found a breccia (if I may so call it), entirely consisting of snail-shells, combined in a mass of opaque stalactitical spar of a yellowish brown colour. The various progressive augmentations of this matter were to be traced in various shades of the same colour, which, like the zones of the antique alabaster, curve round, and follow the form of the shell. The purer matter of this spar has penetrated the shells, and in their interior hollows has formed a lining of small crystals; generally colourless and perfectly transparent.

“ I have bestowed more time in endeavouring to describe the composition, and the real situation, of this concretion of bones, than the subject, in the estimation of many, will

will seem to deserve, and indeed more than it deserves in my own opinion; but where an erroneous opinion has obtained a footing, in

consequence of inaccurate observations and partial description, it is the duty of every new observer to endeavour to correct it.

ANTIQUITIES.

ESSAY ON THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ILIAD *, by Professor HEYNE, of
Gottingen, Aulic Counsellor to His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, &c.

[From the fourth Volume of the TRANSACTIONS of the ROYAL SOCIETY
of EDINBURGH.]

“FOR nine years had the war between the Greeks and Trojans been carried on. The former now lay encamped in the neighbourhood of Troy, when the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon occasioned a division in the army. “ Agamemnon, to convince Achilles that, even without his assistance, victory might be obtained, causes the army to march out of the camp, and advance towards the city. Hitherto the Trojans had kept close within their walls, following the advice of their old men †, who saw plainly, that, if a siege should actually take place, the Greeks could make little impression on the town: for the first rudiments of the arts of attack were then hardly known. Encouraged, however, it should seem, by intelligence of the division in the Grecian army, the Trojans quitted the city, and met the Greeks in the field;—a new gratification to the proud spirit

* The present essay follows out the train of ideas, suggested in a paper read before the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen, *De acie Homericâ, et oppugnatione a Trojanis factâ*, in the year 1783, published in the sixth volume of their Transactions. All the disquisitions, there introduced, respecting the origin of military tactics, the manner of drawing up an army, and giving battle, and the art of fortifying and attacking a post, as described in the Iliad, are here omitted; many topics, on the other hand, are now corrected and enlarged. That essay was my first on the topography of the Iliad; a subject involved in so much difficulty. I allowed myself then to be misled by respect for Pope and Wood, so far as to renounce my own ideas, and to mould, according to the representations of these gentlemen, the views I had drawn from Homer himself. I soon found, however, that I had trusted to bad guides, and at once resolved, laying aside all secondary aids, to attempt, from the descriptions given in the poem itself, a sketch of the topography of the Iliad, such as Homer exhibits it. This essay I now present to the public. I had for a long time thrown it aside, when its coincidence with the information collected by M. Chevalier on the subject, induced me to revise it, and now inclines me to submit it, for further investigation, to the friends of the poet. Amendment after this will be an easy task.”

“† Iliad, XV. 721, &c. The sage Polydamas, afterwards, likewise, when the design of an attack upon the camp seemed likely to misgive, gave his advice rather to retire again within the city, and take refuge, as formerly, behind the walls. But the rash Hector would not consent (XVIII. 266. &c.). Unquestionably the long siege must have proved extremely harassing. The provisions, as well as the treasure, of Priam were exhausted, as Hector himself urges. (Ibid. 238.) H.

of Achilles, that now, for the first time, when it was known he was not with the army, the Trojans should venture out into the plain.*.

"The two armies met. Four principal battles are described in the Iliad. The first (the subject of our present investigation), on the plain between the camp and the city (Il. IV. 422. VI. 306.);—the second, when the Greeks were driven back to their camp (Iliad, VIII. 55—213):—the third, which extends not only to the flight of the Grecians into their camp, but likewise to the storming of the camp itself by the Trojans, who break in and set fire to a ship, till at length they are repulsed, and pursued almost to the city by Patroclus. Here Patroclus falls; and the Greeks put to flight are once more driven back to their camp. (Iliad, XI—XVIII.) In the fourth battle, Achilles beats back the Trojans again to the city, and crowns his victory by the fall of Hector.

"No lively idea can be formed, either of these battles, or of the storming of the camp, without some general conception of the environs of Troy.

"From Mount Ida, run two hilly ridges from the east down to the sea, where two promontories bound a jutting beach. The promontory on the north is Rhœteum; that on the south Sigeum. Within these two ridges lies a plain, sloping down to the shore, and inclosed within their semicircular

compass. (Strabo, XVIII. p. 892. B.) In this plain run two rivers: on the north side the Simoïs; on the south the Scamander, called also the Xanthus. The latter now discharges itself into the sea to the south, below Sigeum, but formerly, before approaching the shore, it must have united with the Simoïs, so that both rivers had a common outlet into the sea, above or to the north of Sigeum. This *embouchure* was surrounded with many marshes, and hence was called *Stomalimné*; a name which occurs but once in Homer, in an interpolated passage. (Iliad, VI. 4.) The exact situation is laid down by Strabo (XIII. p. 890. A. Pliny, V. 20. 33.†).

"The Grecian fleet was drawn on shore at a place between the two promontories. The distance betwixt the two, according to Strabo (p. 890. B. 891. A.), was 60 stadia (about two German or nine English miles), in a direct course by sea. The curvature of the land, however, would increase the distance in keeping along the shore‡.

"It is generally supposed, that the Grecian camp extended from cape to cape. This notion involves very considerable difficulty. Had it done so, the camp must have reached beyond the Simoïs, and the marshes on both sides of it; a circumstance by no means probable, particularly as the stream is so apt to overflow; and not the smallest trace occurs in Homer, either of the river running through the camp,

* "Once only Hector had ventured beyond the Scæan gate, as far as the beech tree; but on that occasion he with difficulty escaped from Achilles."

† "Of all these places, the charts of Pope and Wood give very different views; that of M. Chevalier, however, accords exactly with what is said by Strabo and Pliny."

‡ "D'Anville, in his description of the Hellespont, (*Memoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, tom. XXIV. p. 329.) allows only half the distance; M. Chevalier does the same (ch. VIII.), on the authority of the passage in Pliny (v. 33.), where the distance is reckoned from *Æanteum*. Still, however, it is a contested point, what part of the coast must properly be regarded as Rhœteum. (Il. IX. 252. &c.) H.

or of the left wing being stationed beyond the river. When Homer, therefore, says, that the ships occupied the whole shore * between the two promontories, he probably speaks in a poetical style, to convey a magnificent idea; and it is more likely that the camp only stretched on both sides towards the promontories Rhœteum and Sigeum, and that on the north-east it extended to the Simoïs.

“ Within this space were the ships of the Greeks hawled up on the land, at a considerable distance from the shore, with their sterns towards the land, and arranged in several rows †. The rows, however, must have been drawn backwards according to the oblique direction of the whole camp from the north towards Sigeum. Behind the foremost row of the ships the troops were encamped, so that the ships themselves must have served for a kind of rampart, as is plain from a comparison of different passages ‡. In the rear of the left wing must have been the marshes called *Stomalimné*. Strabo assigns particular names to several parts of

the coast, though he has not put them down in geographical order ‖. As only one part of the coast bears the name of *Station of the fleet*, it may perhaps be inferred from this, that the Grecian camp occupied only a part of the beach.

“ The ships stood in the order in which they had been drawn ashore. The vessels of Protefiläus, accordingly, occupied the foremost place; and next to them were the ships of Ajax, the son of Telamon. (Iliad, XIII. 681. XV. 706, &c.) Ajax was stationed towards Rhœteum, consequently on the left wing of the camp; Achilles, with his Myrmidons, on the right towards Sigeum §. In regard to the two extremities there is no doubt; but the arrangement in the intermediate space cannot be so exactly ascertained; unless, perhaps, thus far: Near to Ajax, and farther to the right, lay Idomeneus, with the Cretans (Iliad, X. 112.); beside him Nestor, with his Pylians; then followed Menestheus, with the Athenians; next to him was Ulysses; near to whom were stationed the Argives, Myceneans, and Lacedæ-

“ * ILIAD, XIV. 35. ————— καὶ πλῆσαν ἀπ’ αὐτῆς

Ἡϊόνος στόμα μακρὸν, ὅσον συνέεργαζον ἄκραι.

“ He does not expressly name either Sigeum or Rhœteum; on the contrary, he always places the camp on the Hellespont, in the more extensive signification of that term, as meaning the northern part of the Ægean Sea.”

“ † The ships are therefore said to have stood *πρόκεισσαι*, (XIV. 35.) parallel and behind one another, like the steps of a ladder. This is the meaning we learn from Herodotus, (VII. 188.)”

“ ‡ Iliad, XV. 653, &c. 408. 426. XIV. 34.”

“ ‖ Strabo (XIII. 890. A.). ‘ After Rhœteum follows Sigeum, a town in ruins, then the station of the fleet, (το Ναυσταθμὸν), and the harbour of the Greeks, (ὁ Ἀχαιῶν λιμὴν,) and the Grecian camp (το Ἀχαιῶν στρατόπεδον,) and *Stomalimné*, and the mouth of the Scamander (viz. of the Scamander united with the Simoïs), then the promontory of Sigeum.’ Compare Mela, I. 19. Pliny, V. 30. 33.”

“ § Iliad, XI. ad init. It is true that in XVII. 432. it is said, that the horses of Achilles would not return without Patroclus to the Hellespont, ἀψ’ ἐπὶ νῆας ἐπὶ πλατὺν Ἑλλήσποντον. But this whole northern arm of the Ægean Sea, before the entrance of the strait, is more than once called the Hellespont. (Iliad, XVIII. 150. XXIV. 346. Odyssey, XXIV. 82. also Iliad, VII. 86. XII. 30. XV. 233. XXIII. 2.) And hence must be derived the explanation of the epithets *πλατὺς* and *ἀπείρων*, which do not seem well applied to the proper Hellespont; though, indeed, *broad* and *narrow* are relative terms.”

monians;

monians; after these came several other corps; and lastly, on the right wing were the Myrmidons, with whom, it should seem, the other Thessalian tribes (the troops of Protefilæus excepted) were united.

“ By this arrangement, the following passages appear both to be cleared up themselves, and to throw light on others in their turn. The post of Ajax is all along the most important. Towards this wing the main assault upon the camp takes place. To that side also the battles tend. When Nestor conducts the wounded Machaon into his own tent, Achilles is at such a distance that he sees only his back, and cannot distinctly recognise his person (XI. 596. 610. et seq.). Patroclus, dispatched by Achilles to make inquiry, in returning from Nestor passes the place where the ships of Ulysses are lying (XI. 805.). Just at this spot he finds Eurypylus, who was coming back from the engagement at the left wing wounded, and was going, it would appear, to the right wing, where probably his Thessalians were stationed. Machaon, though a Thessalian, was conducted by Nestor into his tent, probably because he was too much exhausted to be able to reach the right wing. The ships of Ulysses lay in the centre, so that, from thence, the shout, which called the troops to arms, could be heard on both

wings *. To this the form of the camp, which, from its position, extended more in depth than in length, probably contributed. Hard by these ships of Ulysses, and consequently behind the foremost row, was the place for holding the public assemblies, and for the altars for the sacrifices. (Iliad, XI. 806-7.) One of these, it should seem, was the altar of Jupiter Panomphæus †.

“ The order of the ships in the catalogue (Iliad, II.) appears to have some connection with this arrangement in the camp, so that the Bœotians, and those after them, as far on as the Salaminians, under Ajax, belonged to the left wing. The Argives, and those next in order, as far as the Cretans, Rhodians, and other islanders, composed the centre. The Thessalians, with the Myrmidons, formed the right wing.

“ The succession and order of the troops, when afterwards drawn up in the field of battle, is somewhat different. Agamemnon runs through the midst of the battle; and after passing some, who are not named, he comes to Idomeneus with the Cretans, to Ajax and the Salaminians, to Nestor with his Pylians, to the Athenians under Menestheus, to Ulysses, and lastly to Diomedes ‡.

“ Agamemnon it appears went from the left to the right wing. Ulysses was at such a distance from the spot where the Trojans were pressing on to the assault,

* Iliad, XI. 5. These verses are likewise inserted, though rather awkwardly; lib. VIII. 222. et seq.

† Iliad, VIII. 249. 250. Ovid. Met. XI. 197. Apollo stands on the Trojan shore, *Dextera Sigei, Rhœtei læva profundi.*

‘ *Ara Panomphæo vetus est sacra Tonanti.*’

“ What notion the editors have had of this passage, it is not easy to divine. At all events, a point must be put after *profundi*, and that line must be understood as a complete sentence.”

“ ‡ Iliad, IV. 231, &c. The leaders and the corps are by no means all particularised by name. Thus, it appears from lib. XI. 808. II. 736. that the Thessalians, commanded by Eurypylus, were there.”

that he as yet knew nothing of their approach. (IV. 331.) In the battle itself all order is lost; and the combatants, individuals as well as squadrons, are confusedly mixed with one another. (IV. 457, &c.)

“ The ground in this neighbourhood must have experienced alterations by the overflowing of the rivers, as well as by the operation of the Simois at its mouth. Homer himself intimates this, when he takes notice, that not a trace of the wall of the Grecian camp was remaining. (Iliad, XII. ad init.) Herodotus also quotes the shore of Troy as an instance of such changes (lib. II. 10.). And should we even incline to reject the testimony of Strabo (lib. XIII. p. 890. A.), the fact may be regarded as certain. Whether the alterations of the ground, however, have been so great as Wood supposes, is a different question *.

“ Before the camp, as already mentioned, a plain, gradually rising, stretched towards Troy, diversified, it would seem, with several little eminences †. That the two rivers, Simois and Scamander, inclosed this plain, and that farther down they united with each other,

Homer expressly testifies ‡; but he furnishes us with no further or more accurate information ||. The field of battle lies in the neighbourhood of the Scamander §, and is called likewise the Scamandrian plain ¶, though it also receives, at least in the more immediate vicinity of the city, the epithet of Trojan **. More precisely still it is said, (Iliad, VI. 1, &c.) ‘ the battle raged between Simois and Xanthus.’ The latter must have been nearest the Grecian camp; for when the Trojans had advanced very nigh the rampart, and lay a night in the field before it, they are said to be between the camp and the Scamander. (Iliad, VIII. 556.) At the Scamander †† Hector holds a council of war; and when the Trojans are compelled to retire from before the camp, the wounded Hector is laid down at the side of the Scamander. (Iliad, XIV. 433.) When, again, Patroclus drives the Trojans finally from the camp, he cuts off the retreat of a part of the fugitives to the city, forces them back towards the camp, and falls on them betwixt the station of the ships, the river, and the city ‡‡. Achilles, in advancing from the

“ * M. Chevalier answers this question.”

“ † Of this kind was one immediately in front of the camp, the *θρωσμός πεδίοιο* (Iliad, X. 160. XI. 56). It lay just before the place for crossing the Scamander, in going from the camp, on the road towards Troy; for in the last battle the Trojans had taken post *ἐπὶ θρωσμῷ πεδίοιο* (XX. 3.), and from thence they came, in the course of their flight, to the passage of the Xanthus, *πέραν Ξάνθου*. (XXI. 2.) In so far the delineation, on M. Chevalier’s map, is erroneous.” H.

“ ‡ Iliad, V. 713. et seq. Vid. Strabo, XIII. p. 890. A. 892.” C.

“ || Strabo says: ‘ A little way before New Ilium the streams unite.’ It is doubtful, however, whether by this expression he means between Ilium and the sea, or on the inland side of the town.

“ § Iliad, V. 36. VII. 329. XI. 493-9.”

“ ¶ Iliad, II. 465. 467.”

“ ** Iliad, X. 11. XXIII. 464. Strabo, p. 892. C.

“ †† For this must be the *ποταμῷ ἐπὶ δινύεντι*, of Iliad, VIII. 490.

“ ‡‡ ————— Μεσηγυρῶ

“ *Νηῶν καὶ ποταμῷ καὶ τειχεὺς ὑψηλοῖο*. Iliad, XVI. 397.

“ Here it is difficult to form a distinct idea of the topographical situation, unless we understand it thus: first, between the ships and the river; and farther on, between the river and the town.”

camp to the Xanthus, drives a part of the flying enemy into the river; the rest escape to the town. (Iliad, XXI. 1. et seq.) Here it seems to be plainly intimated, that, on the way between the camp and the city, the river must be passed. And this is confirmed by several passages in the last book, where Priam, in going from the city to the Grecian camp, after passing the tomb of Ilus, arrives at the river—undoubtedly the Scamander. Here he waters his horses. (Iliad, XXIV. 349.) In returning, he comes again to the same spot (v. 692.); and here there was a place for crossing the river *. Homer guides us no farther.

“ I formerly thought it probable that Homer meant only a near approach of the two rivers, not an entire confluence of their streams; but this opinion I have long since abandoned. The scholiasts, and even Eustathius, give us no aid here; they rather mislead; they themselves had probably no ocular knowledge of the place. The scholia, however, on Iliad, II. 465. say, ‘ the Scamander comes from

‘ Ida, divides in the midst the plain that stretches to the shore, and discharges itself, on the left hand into the sea.’ But how is this to be understood? If the left hand *from Troy* is spoken of, the present mouth, to the southward of Sigeum must be intended; and on that supposition this mouth would be of considerable antiquity. If the commentator, however, means on the left hand going *from the shore* to Mount Ida, it is then the united stream of the Scamander and Simois that is said to fall into the sea at this place †.

“ Even in Strabo’s time the site of Old Ilium was unknown, and was a subject of dispute; but he marks out distinctly a *new* Ilium. Alexandria Troas was a different place from both, and lay more to the southward. New Ilium was twelve stadia (three-eighths of a German mile, somewhat less than two English miles) from the Grecian harbour. Thirty stadia (almost German mile, or about four English miles and a half) higher up eastward from New Ilium, and nearer Mount Ida, was situate Ol

“ * ‘Αλλ’ ὅτε δὴ πόντον ἔξον εὐρέεος ποταμοῖο.

————— 692.

“ It is here that M. Chevalier’s observations on the spot, and his delineation upon the map, give us so much light. The Scamander, as it came near the shore, directing its course obliquely over the plain, approached the Simois, and ran into it, exactly as described in Strabo. At present the Scamander is conducted into a canal, and discharges itself into the sea below Sigeum. This is one important observation made by M. Chevalier. There is another, also, relating to the sources of the Scamander. Still it is a perplexing circumstance, that, neither in the advancing, nor in the retreat, of the armies, is any express mention made of so important a circumstance as crossing the river. Almost all the passages, except perhaps the last, rather imply that the rivers run on each side.” H.

“ † I doubt whether any of the poets, Quintus of Smyrna, Tryphiodorus, or Calpurnius, had an accurate knowledge of this neighbourhood. Tryphiodorus, for instance, says, (lin. 316.)

“ Ἰαχε καὶ Εὐάνθη ποταμῶν κοινλούμενον ὕδαρ,

“ Καὶ στόμα κελύγει Σιμοεῖσιον.

‘ Loud roar’d the Xanthus, and the mouth of the Simois;’ so they were not then united at the mouth. A little after, (lin. 319.) ‘ They were dragging the wooden horse, but were retarded, the way being intersected by rivers, and very uneven.’

“ Ὅδός δ’ ἐβαρύνετο μακρῇ,

“ Σχιζομένη ποταμῶσιν, καὶ ἃ πεδίοισιν ὁμοίῃ.”

Ilium, on a spot where then stood a village named Ilium *.

“ The road from the city of Troy to the sea-shore ran from the Scæan gate, past a beech tree, to the tomb of Ilus, on which stood a pillar †. Another monument was called Batieia, or the tomb of the Amazon Myrinna, an insulated hillock, where the Trojans took post in the first battle. (Iliad, II. 811—5.) Upon another tomb, that of Elyetes, sat Polites, as a scout on behalf of the Trojans. (Iliad, II. 993.) The Scamander could not be far from the hillock where the tomb of Ilus was. (XXIV. 349. 350. Compare 692. 693.) Nearer the city, on the south-west side, and just under the walls, the watch-tower must have stood, where the deities resorted ‡. Next to it was the wild fig-tree ||, and the sources of the Scamander; and then the place where clothes were commonly washed. Before the city,

on the north side, was Callicoloné (καλλὴ κολώνη), a pleasant hill upon the Simois, five stadia in circumference, and ten stadia from the village Ilium §.

“ That it should still be possible after such a lapse of time, to recognise all these places, is not to be expected; but there is one of them which we should think could even yet be traced, and which, if discovered, would furnish at once the most certain direction for all the rest, and even for the site of ancient Troy itself;—that is, the sources of the Scamander, so accurately and circumstantially described by Homer, (XXII. 147. et seq.), the one of them a warm and smoking fountain, the other, even in the middle of summer, of an icy coldness. Yet even here there is a very great chasm in our topographical knowledge. At the place where (according to Demetrius of Scepsis, whom Strabo follows) the Sca-

“ * Strabo, XIII. p. 889. Ὁυ γὰρ (ILUS) ἐνταῦθα ἵδρυσε τὴν πόλιν ὃς νῦν ἔστιν (New Ilium) ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν τί τριάκοντα [σταδία] ἀνωτέρω πρὸς ἑᾶ, καὶ πρὸς τὴν Ἰδην, καὶ τὴν Δαρδανίαν, (as this old habitation of Dardanus lay still deeper in the mountains, II. XX. 216, 217. northward from Old Ilium. Strabo, XIII. p. 891. D.) κατὰ τὴν νῦν καλεσμένην Ἰλίσ κώμην. Compare p. 891. A. 892. D. When Homer says of Ilium ἐν πεδίῳ πεπόλιστο, this is said in respect to Dardania, which lay among the mountains. Troy, however, actually stood at the foot of the hill, at the entrance of the valley or the plain.”

“ † Iliad, XI. 166, 371. Here Hector had his post, on the night when he encamped before the Grecian camp. (X. 415.) Here Paris stood behind the pillar, when he wounded Diomedes with an arrow. (XI. 372.) Just by the beech Apollo stood near the city, and the place must likewise have commanded a view of the country. (XXI. 549.)”

“ ‡ Σκοπιὰ. (XX. 136.)

“ || Εἰνεὸς. (XXII. 146. XI. 167.) Quite close upon the walls, and at the place where they were so low that the Greeks had once attempted to force their way into the city from that quarter. (VI. 433—9.)”

“ § According to Strabo, (p. 802. D.) who borrowed this information from Demetrius of Scepsis. The Venetian scholiast A. upon Iliad, XX. 3, quotes the passage respecting Callicoloné, as if taken from the latter; but he mistakes this hillock for the θρῆσμός πεδίοιο on the Scamander. He adds also, ‘ Here it was that Paris saw the three goddesses.’ At v. 53. the observation is repeated, more justly indeed, but in a mutilated form. In all other respects, the places hitherto mentioned are determined by M. Chevalier with great plausibility and distinctness. I find upon the map, which I had not an opportunity of seeing till too late, the hill Callicoloné more rightly laid down, than, from the words of the Memoir, I had supposed; (see p. [145]) and I retract what I there advanced. The passages respecting Callicoloné (XX. 55. 151.) are not, as I imagined, contradictory.”

mander had its rise, one spring only was to be met with; and Wood,

with Strabo in his hand, sought and found this spring, and this alone *.

DISSERTATION ON SEMIRAMIS, the Origin of MECCA, &c. from the HINDU SACRED BOOKS, by Lieutenant FRANCIS WILFORD.

[From the fourth Volume of the ASIATIC RESEARCHES.]

“ **I**N the Scanda-purana and Vifva-sara-pracasa, or Declaration of what is most excellent in the world, we find the following legends, which have an evident relation to the origin of Semiramis, the Syrian dove, Ninus, and the building of Niniveh, Hierapolis, and Mecca, &c.

“ Maha-deva and his consort Parvati, with a view to do good to mankind, quitted their divine abode on Cailasa, and proceeding towards the north, alighted on the summit of the Nishada mountains, where they found the Devatas ready to receive them, with a numerous retinue of celestial nymphs, and heavenly quiriſters. Maha-deva was so struck with the beauty of some of the Apſaras, and his looks were so expressive of his internal raptures, that Parvati, unable to conceal her indignation, uttered the most virulent reproaches against him. Conscious of the impropriety of his behaviour, Maha-deva used every endeavour to pacify her; he humbled himself; he praised her, and addressed her by the flattering appellation of Maha-bhaga; but to no purpose. She fled into Cusha-

duip, on the mountains of Vahnivyapta, and seating herself in the hollow trunk of a Sami-tree, performed Tapasya (or austere devotion) for the space of nine years, when fire springing from her, pervaded with rapid violence the whole range of mountains, in so much, that men and animals were terrified, and fled with the utmost precipitation. Devi, unwilling that her devotion should prove a cause of distress to the animal creation, recalled the sacred flame, and confined it in the Sami-tree. She made the hollow of that tree her place of abode and dalliance; and hence she is called Sami-Rama, or she who dallies in the Sami-tree.

“ The fugitives returning, performed the Puja in adoration of her with songs in her praise. The flame confined in the Sami-tree still remains in it; and the Devatas are highly delighted with the fire, which is lighted from the Arani (or cubic wood of that tree). The Arani is the mother of fire, and is produced from the Sami-tree. From that time, this sacred tree gives an increase of virtue, and bestows wealth and corn. In the month of Aswina

“ * Strabo, p. 898-9. Wood, p. 323-4. (98. of the German translation). And yet Mr. Wood did meet with a hot spring, but in a place where he was not looking for the Scamander. (p. 329.) M. Chevalier was more fortunate in this respect. He searched for and discovered the sources of the Scamander precisely at the hot spring; and thus cleared up the whole matter in doubt.”

Cooar, the tenth of the first fifteen days of the moon is kept holy, and Puja is made to Sami-Rama and to the Sami-tree; and those who perform it obtain the object of their desires. This sacred rite I have hitherto kept concealed from the world, says Maha-deva, but now I make it known for the good of mankind; and whosoever performs it, will be victorious over his enemies for the space of one year.

“During these transactions, Visweswara-Maha-deva, or Capi-pati that is to say, Maha-deva, the lord of the world and sovereign of Capi (or Benares), visited the country of Kurushotama, in Utcola-defa or Orissa; which he was surprised to find overspread with long grass, and without inhabitants. He resolved to destroy the long grass, and for this purpose, assuming the diminutive shape of a dove, with an angry countenance, commenced the performance of Tapasya; his consort Devi also transformed herself into a bird of the same species; and from that time they were known to mankind, and worshipped under the titles of Capoteswara and Capotesi, or Iswara and Isi, in the shape of a dove. They set fire to the Cussha, or long grass, and the country became like Vinayavan (near Muttra), and was soon filled with inhabitants. The spot where they performed their Tapasya, is called to this day Capota-st'hali, or the place of the dove. It is a celebrated place of worship, and, as I am informed, about five coss from Jagannat'ha.

“Almost the whole universe was likewise at this time overspread with long grass; and to destroy it, Maha-deva, with his consort, resolved to travel round the world. They accordingly proceeded into Cussha-duip, which they found

thinly inhabited by a few Mlech'has, or impure tribes, and the Yavanas, who concealed their booty in the grass, which covered the country.

“Maha-deva took compassion on them, and considering their sufferings in this inhospitable country as a sort of Tapasya, he resolved to bestow Mochha, or eternal bliss, on them: for this purpose he assumed the character and countenance of Mochheswara or Iswara, who bestows Mochha; and directed his consort Capotesi, who is also called Maha-bhaga, to go to Vahni-st'han, on the borders of Cussha-duipa; there to make Tapasya, in order to destroy the long grass. Accordingly she went into Vahni-st'han; and that she might effect it without trouble to herself, she assumed another form: from which circumstance she was named Anayasa. In this character she seated herself on a beautiful hill, and there made Tapasya for many days. At last fire sprung from her devotion, and its presiding power standing before her, she directed him to destroy the Cussha; when the hills were soon in a blaze, and the Yavanas and other Mlech'has obtaining Mochha, were re-united to the supreme being, without labour or effect on their part; that is to say, they were involved in the general conflagration and destroyed.

“When the grass was consumed, Anayasa ordered the clouds to gather and pour their waters on the land, which was soon overflowed. The waters then retired, and the four great tribes came into Cussha-duip, where they soon formed a powerful nation, and became rich and happy. After the conflagration, all sorts of metals and precious stones were found throughout the country. The countenance of

Anayasa-devi is that of fire; and a most divine form it is.

“The inhabitants soon after deviating from the paths of rectitude, became like the Mlech’has: and the Yavanas re-entered Cussha-duip, plundering and laying waste the whole country. The four tribes applied to Anayasa, offered praises to her, and requested she would protect them against the Yavanas, and dwell among them. Maha-bhaga assented, and the spot which she chose for her abode is called Maha-bhaga-st’han, or the place of Maha-bhaga.

“In the mean time Maha-deva was at Mocsha-st’han, or Mocshesa, bestowing Mocsha on all who came to worship there. It is a most holy place; and there Maha-deva laid aside the countenance and shape of Capoteswara, and assumed that of Mocshewara.

“Among the first votaries of Maha-deva, who repaired to Mocsha-st’han, was Virasena, the son of Guhyaca. He had been making Tapasya for a long time, in honour of Maha-deva, who at last appeared to him, and made him king over St’havaras, or the immoveable part of the creation. Hence he was called St’havara-pati; and the hills, trees, plants, and grasses of every kind were ordered to obey him. His native country was near the sea; and he began his reign with repressing the wicked, and insisting on all his subjects walking in the paths of justice and rectitude. In order to make his sovereignty acknowledged throughout the world, he put himself at the head of a numerous army; and directing his course towards the north, he arrived at Mocsha-st’han, where he performed the Puja in honour of Mocsheswara, according to the rites prescribed in the sacred books.

From Mocshesa he advanced towards the Agni-parvatas, or fire mountains, in Vahnist’han; but they refused to meet him with presents, and to pay tribute to him. Incensed at their insolence, St’havar-pati resolved to destroy them. The officers on the part of Sami-Rama, the sovereign of Vahnist’han, assembled all their troops, and met the army of St’havar-pati; but after a bloody conflict, they were put to flight.

“Sami-Rama, amazed, inquired who this new conqueror was: and soon reflected that he could never have prevailed against her, without a boon from Maha-deva, obtained by the means of what is called Ugra-Tapasya, or a Tapasya performed with fervor, earnestness of desire, and anger. She had a conference with St’havar-pati; and as he was, through his Tapasya, become a son of Maha-deva, she told him she considered him in that light, and would allow him to command over all the hills, trees, and plants in Vahni-st’han. The hills then humbled themselves before St’havar-pati, and paid tribute to him.

“The origin of Ninus is thus related in the same sacred books. One day, as Maha-deva was rambling over the earth naked, and with a large club in his hand, he chanced to pass near the spot where several Munis were performing their devotions. Maha-deva laughed at them, insulted them in the most provoking and indecent terms; and lest his expressions should not be forcible enough, he accompanied the whole with significant signs and gestures. The offended Munis cursed him, and the Linga or Phallus fell to the ground. Maha-deva in this state of mutilation, travelled over the world, bewailing his misfortune.

fortune. His confort too, hearing of this accident, gave herself up to grief, and ran after him in a state of distraction, repeating mournful songs. This is what the Greek mythologists called the 'Wanderings of Damater,' and the 'Lamentations of Bacchus.'

"The world being thus deprived of its vivifying principle, generation and vegetation were at a stand; gods and men were alarmed; but having discovered the cause of it, they all went in search of the sacred Linga; and at last found it grown to an immense size, and endowed with life and motion.

"Having worshipped the sacred pledge, they cut it, with hatchets, into one-and-thirty pieces, which, polypus-like, soon became perfect Lingas. The Devatas left one-and-twenty of them on earth; carried nine into heaven, and removed one into the infernal regions, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the three worlds. One of these Lingas was erected on the banks of the Cumud-vati, or Euphrates, under the name of Baleswara-Linga, or the Linga of Iswara the Infant, who seems to answer to the Jupiter Puer of the western mythologists. To satisfy Devi, and restore all things to their former situation, Maha-deva was born again in the character of Baleswara, or Iswara the Infant. Baleswara, who fosters and preserves all, though a child, was of uncommon strength; he had a beautiful countenance; his manners were most engaging; and his only wish was to please every body, in which he succeeded effectually; but his subjects waited with impatience till he came to the age of maturity, that he might bless them with an heir to his virtues. Baleswara, to please them, threw off his childlike appearance, and

suddenly became a man, under the title of Lileswara, or Iswara, who gives pleasure and delight. He then began to reign over gods and men, with the strictest adherence to justice and equity: his subjects were happy, and the women beheld with extasy his noble and manly appearance. With the view of doing good to mankind, he put himself at the head of a powerful army, and conquered many distant countries, destroying the wicked, and all oppressors. He had the happiness of his subjects, and of mankind in general, so much at heart, that he entirely neglected every other pursuit. His indifference for the female sex alarmed his subjects: he endeavoured to please them; but his embraces were fruitless. This is termed Asc'halana in Sanscrit; and the place where this happened was in consequence denominated Asc'halanast'han. The Asparas, or celestial nymphs, tried in vain the effect of their charms. At last Sami-Rama came to Asc'halanast'han, and retiring into a solitary place in its vicinity, chanted her own metamorphoses and those of Lileswara, who happening to pass by, was so delighted with the sweetness of her voice, that he went to her and inquired who she was. She related to him how they went together into Utcoladesa in the characters of the Capoteswara and Capotesi; adding, you appeared then as Mocshe-swara, and I became Anayasa; you are now Lileswara, and I am Sami-Rama, but I shall be soon Lileswara. Lileswara, being under the influence of Maya, or worldly illusion, did not recollect any of these transactions; but suspecting that the person he was speaking to might be a manifestation of Parvati, he thought it adviseable to marry

her; and having obtained her consent, he seized her hand, and led her to the performance of the nuptial ceremony, to the universal satisfaction of his subjects. Gods and men met to solemnize this happy union; and the celestial nymphs and heavenly quiriſters graced it with their preſence. Thus Sami-Rama and Lileſwara commenced their reign, to the general ſatisfaction of mankind, who were happy under their virtuous adminiſtration.

“ From that period the three worlds began to know and worſhip Lileſwara, who, after he had conquered the univerſe, returned into Cuſha-duipa. Lileſwara having married Sami-Rama, lived conſtantly with her, and followed her wherever ſhe choſe to go: in whatever purſuits and paſtimes ſhe delighted, in theſe alone he took pleaſure: thus they travelled over hills and through foreſts to diſtant countries; but at laſt returned to Cuſha-duip: and Sami-Rama ſeeing a delightful grove near the Hradancita (or deep water), with a ſmall river of the ſame name, expreſſed a wiſh that he would fix the place of their reſidence in this beautiful ſpot, there to ſpend their days in pleaſure.

“ This place became famous afterwards, under the name of Lilaſt’han, or the place of delight. The water of the Hradancita is very limpid, and abounds with Camala-flowers, or red Lots.

“ Sami-Rama is obviously the Semiramis of the weſtern mythology, whoſe appellation is derived from the Sanſcrit Sami-Rameſi, or Iſi (Iſis) dallying in the Sami, or Fir-tree. The title of Sami-Rameſi is not to be found in the Puranas; but it is more grammatical than the other; and it is abſolutely

neceſſary to ſuppoſe the word Iſi or Eſi in compoſition, in order to make it intelligible.

“ Diodorus Siculus informs us that ſhe was born at Aſcalon: the Puranas, that her firſt appearance in Syria was at Aſc’halana-ſt’han, or the place where Lileſa or Ninus had Aſc’halana.

“ The defeat of Semiramis by Staurobates, is recorded in the Puranas with ſtill more extravagant circumſtances; for Staurobates is obviously St’havara-pati, or Sthawara-pati, as it is more generally pronounced.

“ The places of worſhip mentioned in the above legends are Mocſheſa or Mocſha-ſt’han, Aſc’hala-ſt’han or Aſc’halana-ſt’han, two places of the name of Lilaſt’han or Lileſa-ſt’han, Anayaſa-devi-ſt’han and Maha-bhaga-ſt’han.

“ The Brahmens in the weſtern parts of India inſiſt that Mocſha-ſt’han is the preſent town of Mecca. The word Mocſha is always pronounced in the vulgar dialects either Moca or Muſta; and the author of the Dabiſtan ſays, its ancient name was Maca; we find it called Maco Kaba, by Ptolemy, or Moca the great or illuſtrious. Guy Patin mentions a medal of Antoninus Pius with this legend, ‘MOK. IEP. AXY. ATTO.’ Which he very properly tranſlates *Moca ſacra, inviolabilis, ſuis utens legibus*. ‘Moca’ the holy, the inviolable, and uſing ‘her own laws.’ This, in my humble opinion, is applicable only to Mecca, or Mocſha ſt’han, which the Puranas deſcribe as a moſt holy place. The Arabian authors unaniſmouſly confirm the truth of the above legend; and it is ridiculous to apply it to an obſcure and inſignificant place in Arabia Petrea, called alſo Moca. It may be objected, that it does not appear that Mecca

Mecca was ever a Roman colony. I do not believe it ever was; but at the same time it is possible that some connection for commercial purposes might have existed between the rulers of Mecca and the Romans in Egypt. The learned are not ignorant that the Romans boasted a little too much of their progress in Arabia; and even medals were struck with no other view, apparently, but to impose on the multitude at Rome. It is unfortunate that we do not meet in the Puranas with the necessary data to ascertain, beyond doubt, the situation of Mocshesa. From the particulars contained in them, however, it appears to have been situated a great way to the westward, with respect to India, and not far from Egypt and Ethiopia, as has been shewn in a former dissertation on these countries, in the third volume of the Asiatic Researches.

“It is declared in the Puranas that Capoteswara and his consort Capotesi, in the shape of two doves, remained there for some time; and Arabian authors inform us, that in the time of Mohammed, there was in the temple of Mecca a pigeon carved in wood, and another above this: to destroy which, Mohammed lifted Ali upon his shoulders. These pigeons were most probably placed there in commemoration of the arrival of Maha-deva and Devi, in the shape of two doves.

“The worship of the dove seems to have been peculiar to India, Arabia, Syria, and Assyria. We read of Semiramis being seduced by doves in the desert; and of her vanishing at last from the sight of men, in the shape of a dove; and, according to the Puranas, Capotesi, or the dove, was but a manifestation of Sami-Rama.

“The dove seems to have been

in former times the device of the Assyrian, as the eagle was of the Roman empire; for we read in Isaiah, ‘And the inhabitants of this country shall say in that day, such was our expectation! behold whether we wanted to fly for help from the face of the dove; but how could we have escaped?’

“I have adhered chiefly to the translation of Tremellius, which appears the most literal, and to be more expressive of the idea which the prophet wished to convey to the Jews, who wanted to fly to Egypt and Ethiopia, to avoid falling into the hands of the Assyrians; but were to be disappointed by the fall of these two empires.

“All commentators have unanimously understood Assyria by the dove, and have translated the above passage accordingly. Capotesi, or the Assyrian dove, was also mentioned in a song, current in these countries, and which seems to refer to some misfortune that had befallen the Assyrians. The 56th psalm is directed to be sung to the tune of that song, which was known to every body; and for this purpose the first verse, as usual, is inserted. ‘The dove of distant countries is now struck dumb.’

“The Hindus further insist, that the black stone in the wall of the Caaba is no other than the Linga or Phallus of Maha-deva; and that, when the Caaba was rebuilt by Mohammed (as they affirm it to have been) it was placed in the wall, out of contempt; but the new converted pilgrims would not give up the worship of the black stone; and sinister portents forced the ministers of the new religion to connive at it. Arabian authors also inform us that stones were worshipped all over Arabia, particularly at Mecca; and Al-shahrestani says,

says, that the temple at Mecca was dedicated to Zohal or Kyevun, who is the same with Saturn. The author of the Dabistan declares positively that the Hejar al aswad, or the black stone, was the image of Kyevun. Though these accounts somewhat differ from those in the Puranas, yet they shew that this black stone was the object of an idolatrous worship from the most remote times.

“ The mussulmen, in order to palliate their idolatry towards it, have contrived other legends. Kyevun is the Chyun of scripture, also called Remphan, which is interpreted the god of time. If so, Chyun, or Kyevun, must be Maha-deva, called also Maha-cala: a denomination of the same import with Remphan, the Egyptians called Horus, the lord of time; and Horus is the same with Hara, or Maha-deva.

“ The reason of this tradition is, that the Sabians, who worshipped the seven planets, seem to have considered Saturn as the lord of time, on account of the length of its periodical revolution; and it appears from the Dabistan, that some ancient tribes in Persia had contrived a cycle of years, consisting of the revolution of Saturn repeatedly multiplied by itself.

“ Afc'hala-ft'han, or Afc'halana-ft'han, is obviously Afcalon; there Semiramis was born, according to Diodorus Siculus, or, according to the Puranas, there she made her first appearance.

“ Maha-bhaga-ft'han is the ft'han or place of Sami-Rama, in the character of Maha-bhaga, or the great and prosperous goddess. This implies also that she bestowed greatness and prosperity on her votaries.

“ We cannot but suppose that the ft'han of Maha-bhaga is the an-

cient town of Mabog, called now Menbigz and Menbig: the Greeks called it Hierapolis, or the holy city: it was a place of great antiquity; and there was a famous temple dedicated to the Syrian goddess, whose statue of gold was placed in the center, between those of Jupiter and Juno. It had a golden dove on its head; hence some supposed it was designed for Semiramis; and it was twice every year carried to the sea-side in procession. This statue was obviously that of the great goddess, or Maha-bhaga-devi, whose history is intimately connected with that of the dove in the western mythologists, as well as in the Puranas.

“ An ancient author thus relates her origin: ‘Dicitur et Euphratis fluvio ovum piscis Columba adfuisse dies plurimos, et exclusisse deam benignam et misericordem hominibus ad bonam vitam.’ It is related that a dove hatched the egg of a fish, near the Euphrates, and that after many days of incubation came forth the goddess, merciful and propitious to men, on whom she bestows eternal bliss.’ Others said that fishes rolled an egg on the dry land, where it was hatched by a dove, after which appeared the Syrian goddess.

“ Her origin is thus related in the Puranas: The Yavanas having for a long time vexed the inhabitants of Cussha-duip, they at last applied for protection to Maha-bhaga-devi, who had already appeared in that country in the characters of Sami-Rama and Capotesi, or Isi, in the shape of a dove; they requested also that she would vouchsafe to reside amongst them. The merciful goddess granted their request; and the place where she made her abode was called the ft'han, or place of Maha-bhaga.

“ The

“ The Syrian name of Mabog is obviously derived from Maha-bhaga. This contraction is not uncommon in the western dialects, derived from the Sanscrit; and Hesychius informs us that the Greeks pronounced the Hindu word Maha great, Mai. Mabog is mentioned by Pliny, where we read Magog: but Mr. Danville shews that it should be Mabog: I conclude, from some manuscript copies. This is also confirmed by its present name, which is to this day Manbig or Manbeg. We find it also called Bambukeh (*Βαμβυχη*, Bambyce); and in Niebuhr's Travels it is called Bombadsche: I suppose for Bombaksche or Mombigz: but this is equally corrupted from Ma'abhaga. In the same manner we say Bombay for Momba: and what is called in India Bambu or Pambu, is called Mambu in Thibet.

“ The temple of Mabog was frequented by all nations; and amongst them were pilgrims from India, according to Lucian, as cited by the authors of the Ancient Universal History.

“ Mabog, or Hierapolis, was called also Old Ninus, or Niniveh, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, and Philostratus: and there is no mistake in Diodorus Siculus and Ctesias, when they assert that there was a town called Niniveh near the Euphrates. Scripture also seems to place Niniveh thereabout; for it is said that Rezen was between Niniveh and Calach. And the situation of Rezen, called also Refaina by ancient authors, and Razain by the moderns, is well known, as well as that of Calach on the banks of the Lycus, now the Zab, to the eastward of the Tigris. Niniveh, of course, must have been to the westward of these two places, and falls where the Old Ninus is point-

ed out by Ammianus, Philostratus, &c.

“ Two places of that name are mentioned in the Puranas, under the name of Lila'st'han, the st'han or place of Lile'sa or Ninus. There can be no doubt, in my humble opinion, of their identity; for Sami-Rama is obviously Semiramis. Ninus was the son of Belus, and according to the Puranas, Lile'sa sprung from Baleswara, or Balesa; for both denominations, being perfectly synonymous, are indifferently used in the Puranas.

“ Niniveh on the Tigris seems to be the st'han of Lile'sa, where he laid aside the shape and countenance of Balesa, and assumed that of Lile'sa. The other place of Lile'sa, which Sami-Rama, delighted with the beauty of the spot, chose for the place of her residence, is Hierapolis, called also Ninus or Niniveh: hence we find her statue in the temple of Maha-bhaga. It is said to have been situated near a deep pool, or small lake, called from that circumstance Hradancita; and the pool near the temple of Hierapolis was described to be two hundred fathoms deep. Sami-Rama is represented in a most amiable light in the Puranas, as well as her consort Lile'swara, or Lile'sa.

“ Stephanus of Byzantium says that Ninus lived at a place called Telane, previous to his building Niniveh; but this place, I believe, is not mentioned by any other author.

“ Ninus is with good reason supposed to be the Assur of scripture, who built Niniveh; and Assur is obviously the Iswara of the Puranas, with the title of Lile'swara, Lile'sa, or Ninus. The word Iswara, though generally applied to deities, is also given in the Puranas to kings; it signifies lord and sovereign.

“ With

“ With respect to the monstrous origin of Balesa, and the thirty-one Phalli; my pundit, who is an astronomer, suspects it to be an attempt to reconcile the course of the moon to that of the sun, by dividing the synodical revolution into thirty-one parts, which may represent also three hundred and ten years. As this correction is now disused, he could give me no further information concerning it. To the event related is ascribed the origin of the Linga or Phallus, and of its worship: it is said to have happened on the banks of the Cumudvati, or Euphrates; and the first Phallus, under the name of Baleswara-Linga, was erected on its banks. This is confirmed by Diodorus Siculus, who says that Semiramis brought an obelisk from the mountains of Armenia, and erected it in the most conspicuous part of Babylon: it was 150 feet high, and is reckoned, by the same author, as one of the seven wonders of the world. The Jews in their Talmud allude to something of this kind; speaking of the different sorts of earths, of which the body of Adam was formed, they say that the earth which composed his generative parts was brought from Babylonia.

“ The next place of worship is the st'han of Anayasa-devi; this is obviously the *ἱερον τῆς Αναίας* (hieron tes Anaias) of Strabo, or the temple of the goddess Anaiā, or Anaias, with its burning spring of Naphtha. They are upon a hill-lock, called Corcura by the ancients, and now known by the name of Corcoor: it is near Kerkook, and to the eastward of the Tigris. To this day it is visited by pilgrims from India; and I have been fortunate enough to meet with four or five who had

paid their devotions at this holy place. I consulted them separately and their accounts were as satisfactory as could be expected. They call it Juala-muc'hi, or the flaming mouth.

“ This conflagration is minutely described by Diodorus Siculus, who says, that in former times a monster called Alcida, who vomited flames, appeared in Phrygia; hence spreading along mount Taurus, the conflagration burnt down all the woods, as far as India; then, with a retrograde course, swept the forests of mount Liban, and extended as far as Egypt and Africa: at last a stop was put to it by Minerva.

“ The Phrygians remembered well this conflagration, and the flood which followed it; but as they could not conceive that it could originate from a benevolent goddess, they transformed her into a monster, called Alcida. Alcida however is an old Greek word, implying strength and power, and is therefore synonymous with Saca or Sacta-devi, the principal form of Sami-Rama, and other manifestations of the female power of nature.

“ Indeed the names and titles of most of the Babylonian deities are pure Sanscrit; and many of them are worshipped to this day in India, or at least their legends are to be found in the Puranas.

“ Thus Semiramis, is derived from Sami-Ramesi, or Sami-Rama, and Sami-Rama-devi.

“ Militta from Militia-devi, because she brings people together (Connuba).

“ Shacka or Saca, is from the Sanscrit Sacta-devi, pronounced Saca in the vulgar dialects: it implies strength and power.

“ Slamba, or Salambo, is from Sar-

Sarwamba, often pronounced Salwamba: it signifies the mother of all: and she is the *magna mater* of the western mythologists.

“Devi is called also Antargati, or Antargata, because she resides within the body, or in the heart, and thereby gives strength and courage. This is the goddess of victory in India, and they have no other: it is declared in the Puranas, that she was called Antrast’hi (a title of the same import with the former) in the forests of Vishalavan, on the banks of the river Tamasa, in Chandra-duip: from Antrast’hi the old Britons, or rather the Romans, made Andraсте.

“The Babylonian goddess was called also the Queen of Heaven; and to this day a form of devi, with the title of Svergar-radni-devi, or Devi, Queen of Heaven, is worshipped in India.

“Rhea is from Hriya-devi, or the bashful or modest goddess.

“Rakh is from Racefswara: a name of Lunus, from one of his favourite wives called Raca: it signifies also the full orb of the moon.

“Nabo, or Nebo, is Iswara with the title of Nava, or Naba, the celestial.

“Nargal is from Anargaleswara; that is, he who is independent.

“Adram-melech is from Adharm-eswara; for Iswara and Melech, in the Chaldæan language, are synonymous.

“Adharmeswara is thus called, because he punishes those who deviate from the paths of justice and rectitude.

“Anam-melech is from Anam-eswara, or Iswara, who, though above all, behaves to all with meekness and affability.

“Nimrod is from Nima-Rudra,

because Rudra, or Maha-deva, gave him half of his own strength.

“Vahni-st’han, called also Agni-st’han, is said in some Puranas to be in Cussha-duip; and in others, to be on the borders of it. It includes all the mountainous country from Phrygia to Herat. Vahnist’han and Agnist’han are denominations of the same import, and signify the country or seat of fire, from the numerous volcanoes and burning springs which are to be found all along this extensive range of mountains. The present Azar-Baijan is part of it, and may be called Vahni-st’han proper. Azar, in the old Persian, signifies fire; and Baijan, a mine or spring. This information was given to me by Mr. Duncan, resident of Benares, who was so kind as to consult on this subject with Mehdi-Ali-Khan, one of the Aumils of the Zemindary of Benares. He is a native of Khorassan, and well acquainted with the antiquities of his own country, and of Iran in general. According to him, the principal Baijan, or spring of fire, is at a place called Baut-Chubeh, in Azar-Baijan. Vahni-st’han is called also Vahni-vyapta, from the immense quantity of fire collected in that country. There are many places of worship remaining throughout Iran, still resorted to by devout pilgrims. The principal are Balk and the Pyræum, near Herat; Hinglaz, or Anclooje, near the sea, and about eighty miles from the mouth of the Indus: it is now deserted; but there remain twenty-four temples of Bhavani. This place, however, is seldom visited, on account of the difficulties attending the journey to it.

“Ganga-waz, near Congo, on the Persian Gulph; another place of pilgrimage, where are many caves,

caves, with springs in the mountains.

“ The st’han of Calyana-Raya and Govinda-Raya, two incarnations of Vishnu, is in the centre of Buffora, on the banks of the Euphrates; and there are two statues carefully concealed from the sight of the Mussulmans.

“ Anayasa-devi-st’han has been already mentioned; and the great Juala-muc’hi is the designation of the springs of Naphtha, near Baku.

“ There is also another Hindu place of worship at Baharein (El Katif) and another at Astrachan, where the few Hindus who live there worship the Volga, under the name of Surya-muc’hi-Ganga: the legends relating to this famous river are to be found in the Puranas, and confirm the information of the pilgrims who have visited these holy places. There are still many Hindus dispersed through that immense country; they are unknown to the Mussulmans; and they pass for Guebris, as they call them here, or Parsis. There is now at Benares a Brahmen of the name of Devi-das, who is a native of Mesched; he was introduced lately to my acquaintance by Mr. Duncan; and he informed me that it was supposed there were about 2000 families of Hindus in Khorassan; that they called themselves Hindi; and are known to the Mussulmans of the country under that appellation.

“ This, in my opinion, accounts for the whole country to the south of the Caspian sea, from Khorassan and Arrokhdage, as far as the Black sea, being called India by the ancients; and its inhabitants in various places Sindi: it is implicitly confirmed by the Puranas, in which it is said that the Surya-muc’-

hi-Ganga, or Volga, falls into the sea of Scind. The Hindus near Baku and at Astrachan, call it the New sea, because they say it did not exist formerly. They have legends about it, which, however, my learned friend Vidhya-nath could not find in the Puranas.

“ According to the pilgrims I have consulted, there are about twenty or thirty families of Hindus at Balk; and Eusebius informs us, that there were Hindus in Bactriana in his time. There are as many families at Gangawaz, or Congo; about one hundred at Buffora; and a few at Baharein: these informed Purana-puri, a Yoyi and famous traveller, called also Urd’hwabahu, because he always keeps his hands elevated above his head, that formerly they corresponded and traded with other Hindus on the banks of the river Nila, in the country of Misr; and that they had once a house or factory at Cairo; but that, on account of the oppression of the Turks and the roving Arabs, there had been no intercourse between them for several generations. There are no Hindus at Anayasadevi, or Corcoor; but they compute a large number in the vicinity of Baku and Derbend. The Shroffs at Samakhi are Banyans or Hindus, according to the Dictionary of Commerce, and of Trevoux, as cited in the French Encyclopedia.

“ The Cubanis who live near Derbend, are Hindus, as my friend Purana-puri was told at Baku and Astrachan, in his way to Moscow; and their Brahmens are said to be very learned; but, as he very properly observed, this ought to be understood relatively on a comparison with the other Hindus in Persia, who are extremely ignorant.

“ His relation is in a great measure

ture confirmed by Strahlenberg, who calls them Cuba and Cubatzin; and says that they live near Derbend, and are a distinct people, supposed to be Jews, and to speak still the Hebrew language.

“ The Sanscrit characters might easily be mistaken for the black Hebrew letters by superficial observers, or persons little conversant in subjects of this nature.

“ The Arani, figuratively called the daughter of the Sami tree, and the mother of fire, is a cubic piece of wood about five inches in diameter, with a small hole in the upper part. A stick of the same sort of wood is placed in this cavity, and put in motion by a string held by two men, or fixed to a bow. The friction soon produces fire, which is used for all religious purposes, and also for dressing food. Every Brahmen ought to have an Arani; and when they cannot procure one from the Sami tree, which is rather scarce in this part of India, they make it with the wood of the Asvatt’ha, or Pippala tree. This is also a sacred tree, and they distinguish two species of it; the Pippala, called

in the vulgar dialects Pipal, and the Chalat-palashia. The leaves of this last are larger, but the fruit is smaller, and not so numerous as in the former species. It is called Chalat-palashia, from the tremulous motion of its leaves. It is very common in the hills, and the vulgar name for it is Popala; from which I suppose is derived the Latin word populus; for it is certainly the trembling poplar or Aspen tree.

“ The festival of Semiramis falls always on the tenth day of the lunar month of Aswina, which this year coincided with the fourth of October. On this day lamps are lighted in the evening under the Sami tree; offerings are made of rice and flowers, and sometimes strong liquors; the votaries sing the praise of Sami-Rama-devi and the Sami tree; and having worshipped them, carry away some of the leaves of the tree, and earth from the roots, which they keep carefully in their houses till the return of the festival of Semiramis in the ensuing year.”

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

LETTER ON the CULTIVATION of the TRUE RHUBARB, by MR. THOMAS JONES.

[From the sixteenth Volume of the TRANSACTIONS of the SOCIETY instituted at LONDON, for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE.]

“ SIR,

“ **I**F ever the cultivation of rhubarb in this kingdom becomes so extensive as to supersede the necessity of its importation; to the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, will the community be indebted for an advantage, the magnitude and importance of which cannot be too highly appreciated. From whatever cause, which it is unnecessary here to investigate, certain it is, the consumption of this valuable drug is increased, and continues to do so to a very great degree. All calculation, from a variety of circumstances, must be vague; but I do not think sir William Fordyce, in speaking of the value of the importation, is much mistaken, when he estimates the annual amount at 200,000*l.* sterling. Whether this statement is true to the extent or not, how forcibly it must strike to the conviction of every one, and how much to be lamented, that a country like England, whose commercial consequence is solely dependent on the industry of its inhabitants, and the productions of

its soil, should be indebted to other climates, and other soils, for that which, I am more than ever persuaded, is congenial to its own!

“ The Society, feeling all the force of this observation, have endeavoured, for a considerable period, to promote a remedy; and every attentive observer cannot fail being impressed with the wisdom and prudence that have governed their conduct.

“ Till the fact was rendered so indisputable as to defy all controversy, instead of stimulating the speculative to undertakings, most certainly very expensive, and after all of doubtful benefit, they first confined themselves within such a limit, as that the requisition appeared more like an experiment than any thing else. In time, certain claimants, preferring their different pretensions, established by actual experiment the practicability of the measure; and hence, with a perseverance and liberality that will ever redound to their honour, they now stipulate for more extensive performances, and, besides their honorary gold medal, offer this year a hand-

and some pecuniary reward, at the option of the claimant.

"It would seem too much like affectation, were I, on the present occasion, to disclaim every idea of pride; I freely confess the repeated labours of such an institution, and that perhaps I may have been, in some measure, instrumental in forwarding its patriotic designs, are considerations calculated to influence a mind less susceptible of vanity than I apprehend mine to be. Yes, Sir, in sending you the enclosed certificate I cannot restrain my feelings: I do experience a considerable degree of pride as well as pleasure, being conscious of having fulfilled my pledge to the society, and entertaining the flattering hope of being again honoured with its approbation.

"I have heard it asked, that as the advantages have been represented as so apparent, whence is it that the cultivators of rhubarb are not more numerous, and how it happens that an object of such obvious benefit should stand in need of any farther encouragement?

"These questions will require no answer, when it is recollected that, however inviting the advantages may be, their distance alone is enough to operate as an almost insurmountable obstacle to a general cultivation; but the more so, when it is further considered, that after all they are not quite so certain as the projector may flatter himself.

"To influence therefore the generality, and particularly those classes who must be engaged in this undertaking to produce all the effect we desire, more especially as in the present case, where the return cannot be either prompt or speedy) to deviate from their ordinary habits and pursuits, such a system of re-

wards must be adopted as to suit the general disposition. It was, I dare say, this consideration that induced the varied measure of the society already alluded to. They seem to have taken up the matter with the earnestness it deserves: and under their countenance I will venture to predict the best consequences. As the subject continues to be investigated, the difficulties will necessarily subside; and the profits being rendered more secure, the undertaking will become sufficiently lucrative not to require any additional incitement.

"The prevailing prejudice for foreign commodities seems to me to be of infinitely more consequence than any obstacle that can impede its general cultivation; but even this, strong and powerful as it is, self-interest will overcome; and if the cultivator is circumspect, and as much as possible endeavours to give British rhubarb the appearance of the foreign, and at the same time moderates his pecuniary expectations, there can be little danger of its rising in the public estimation. I purposely omit noticing here its medicinal qualities, as, from the general testimony, they are not likely to be questioned; all accounts agreeing that rhubarb, so cultivated as to arrive at six or seven years' growth, and properly cured, will possess all the virtues the most sanguine can desire.

"In this place it will be proper to notice what I cannot help considering as very material: it is, that, without a persevering attention throughout, the skill of the curer will be exerted to very little purpose; as I conceive all the difficulties to arise principally, if not entirely, from want of care and circumspection in the cultivator. In

other words, at a proper age it will have acquired a certain degree of woodiness and solidity, that will be found greatly to facilitate this last operation: indeed, I begin to suspect this to be the whole of the secret. Unfortunately, such is the natural succulency of this plant, and its liability to decay, as to require an unremitting assiduity to prevent the one, in its progress towards the other. But as, in my former letters, I laid peculiar stress upon this point whenever it came under consideration, and having noticed it hereafter, it becomes unnecessary here to say more, than that persons will find themselves miserably deceived, if, when the plantation is completed, they imagine nothing more to be done than to wait the harvest. In the same letters, my method of culture being so minutely described (a method that possesses no other recommendation than simplicity), I shall pass it over for the same reason; and, in the further prosecution of this subject, avoiding repetition as much as is consistent with plainness, shall content myself with laying before the society a few general hints, which, being the result of actual observation, may perhaps prove useful to future cultivators.

“ First.—In the choice of a situation, I do not think the aspect very material, provided it is not shaded too much on the south or west; but it must be obvious, the smaller number of surrounding trees the better, as the roots of the one may naturally be expected to interfere with those of the other. The indispensable points are the depth and good quality of the soil; and if, with these advantages, the plantation can be placed in a gentle declivity, such a si-

tuation may be said to be very eligible.

“ Secondly.—If the ground to be converted to this purpose is a greensward, no time will be really lost by a little delay. Suffer a season or two to elapse before the plantation is attempted, that the turf may be entirely decayed, the soil in general more ameliorated, and what is of more consequence than these, the wire-worms, which always infest old grass land, more completely destroyed. Many thousand plants I had the misfortune to lose from the depredations of this insect only; and it will be found, that even rats, mice, and moles, are not so much to be dreaded as these pernicious creatures.

“ Thirdly.—I would recommend every one, if they can, to sow liberally (I do not mean a large quantity of seed upon a small piece of ground, but the contrary); and as it is impossible to foretell what devastation may happen, from an unusually wet or severe winter, or any other cause, never let a season be omitted, lest a supply should fail, and a succession be lost.

“ Provided the weather is open, the best period is the latter end of February, or the beginning of March, for this purpose; and if the seed should not vegetate in three weeks, let the sowings be repeated till they do. In cold soils a moderate hot-bed will be sometimes required, but very seldom, and ought never to be used but when absolutely necessary; for those plants will be found the strongest that are raised in the open ground. I prefer sowing in the broad-cast method, rather than in drills.

“ Fourthly.—The nursery-bed to which the plants are to be transferred when at their proper size, and

and which comes next to be mentioned, must be diligently attended to. If any one should ever consult this paper with the hope of information, let me assure the inquirer that more depends upon this circumstance than at first may be imagined; for, strange as it may seem, it is no less so than true, the future success of a plant may be dated from its improvement in the nursery-bed: hence the pains we bestow upon them by constant waterings (for now they can scarcely have too much, if the weather is warm), and protecting them from the ravages of slugs and other insects, in their present stage, will be amply repaid us. I have known roots that have thriven well now, arrive in three years to an equal size with others that have not succeeded so well at the end of five. On this account, taking it for granted that the preceding hint respecting the dimensions of the seed-bed will be attended to, and as a great many will occupy but a small space, being no more than six or eight inches apart, I recommend every one likewise to plant as freely as they can; and, whenever a plantation is to be formed, or a vacancy filled up, to be sure that the finest and most thrifty plants are selected. I never recollect a single instance of a plant succeeding when it had lost its principal bud.

“Fifthly.—Where a plantation does not possess the natural advantage of being on a declivity, narrower beds, and deepened trenches, are among the artificial means that should be adopted; but all situations will require a greater or less proportion of care, to prevent the ill effects of water remaining on the crowns of the plants; therefore, when the seed-stalks are cut off,

which ought always to be done immediately upon the withering of the radical leaves, they should be covered with mould, in the form of an hillock. This process will answer two good purposes, that of throwing off the rains, and the trenches, by supplying the material, will always be kept well open.

“Sixthly.—To obtain good merchantable rhubarb, at every opportunity I have spared no pains to enforce the absolute necessity of age, to discover the cause of its so frequent failure in its progress towards it, and to point out the means of prevention. That the former is an essential will appear the more clearly, when I add, that till the plants have blown, their medicinal virtues scarcely come into existence; and the latter will appear equally essential, when I further add, that at the same period the danger of decay commences likewise. Whoever attentively examines the growth of these roots, will perceive that their buds possess the double capacity, of serving first as their natural defence, and afterwards even assisting in their destruction. When one or more of these buds have bloomed, a cavity is formed in the centre of the plant, surrounded by the rest, into which the rain, if permitted, will make a lodgement, to the inevitable destruction of those parts that, on this account, year after year, become unprotected.

“Those portions of the crown whence the seed-stalks arise, prove ever the most valuable; and every succeeding year producing other seed-stalks, would add to the stock of useful root, if experience did not tell us, that hitherto the latter have increased no faster than the former have been diminished. Thus I

have seen much surprise expressed in letters transmitted to the society upon this subject, that upon taking up roots of seven or more years old the greatest quantity should be good for nothing; and as the cause has never been reflected on, the only remedy the authors have ventured to recommend, is a more early removal, not being aware that this measure is at once destructive of all the beneficial consequences of age.

“ Lastly.—Notwithstanding our utmost care, it must not be expected that success will attend us in every instance; for this reason, every spring and autumn the plants should undergo a general examination. The young ones will presently discover their real situation, for either their leaves will wither as fast as they are produced, or their growth will become stunted: but with regard to the older ones, or those that have blown, as in most cases there will be found enough sound root to produce a very luxuriant foliage, their state can only be discovered by pressing a finger into the centre of the crown; the least unsoundness will soon be perceptible by this means.

“ In both these cases I recommend the removal of the plants, and the vacancies occupied with others; for in the former much time will be saved, and the bad situation of the latter, by remaining, will only be aggravated, while it furnishes the cultivator with an opportunity of examining into the occasion of the several defects, and may lead to future prevention.

“ Thus, Sir, I have said for the present, in a general way, every thing very material that the subject suggests: should any one be desirous of more particular information, I beg leave to refer him to the

volumes of the Society's Transactions. A system of culture is recommended in that of last year, I hope not the less effective for being simple; and although its description may be thought rather prolix by the general reader, yet perhaps not unnecessarily so by the inquisitive.

“ It therefore only remains for me to add a few words respecting my own plantation. The accompanying certificate, which I trust is perfectly regular, will inform the society, that in the year 1797 I have added 3040 to my former number, making an aggregate of nearly 5000 plants. The method I pursued was exactly that already referred to; and after this second and more extensive trial I confess myself unable to propose a better.

“ With this you will likewise receive a small quantity of cured rhubarb, being a part of the produce of my plantation, commenced under the auspices of the society in the year 1792; and I believe, considering its age, it equals any they may hitherto have seen. My only motive for this, is a desire to offer some kind of proof in support of my pretensions to perseverance. I hope I may be permitted to send for it again, as it is all I have left, without a possibility of obtaining more till the next season.

“ In conclusion, Sir, I can only repeat my former sentiments, that the approbation of a society, whose every object is for this public advantage, must reflect credit upon every individual who is fortunate enough to be so distinguished. I have been so happy; and I take the opportunity to say, that this circumstance I shall consider, to the latest period of my life, as honourable in the greatest degree; at
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the same time I flatter myself the society will do me the justice to believe, that each repeated instance of their favour I esteem as so many obligations to further and more important exertions. To yourself, Sir, I feel myself indebted for much politeness and attention on all occasions: I hope you will accept

my warmest acknowledgments, and the assurance that

“ I remain

“ your much obliged

“ and very humble servant,

“ THOMAS JONES.”

Mr. MORE, *Fish-street-hill,*

February 13, 1798.

MANNER of REARING and TREATING SILKWORMS in the Northern Parts of EUROPE, described in a LETTER from M. SIEVERS, of BAUENHOFF, in LIVONIA, to MR. MORE.

[From the same Work.]

“ SIR,

“ THE principle that induced me to trouble you with this letter, will, I hope, serve for an apology, and gain your indulgence.

“ Not till late in this autumn the thirteen volumes of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, came to my hands. I perused them with so much the more pleasure, as I remember, while in England, in my younger years, the first existence and sudden rise of this useful society, by the public spirit of Mr. Shipley, whose name was ever since respectable to me.

“ I dare not intrude on your time, so usefully employed for the public good of your country, to expatiate on the many articles I most admired, but especially the encouragement of plantations, by which the society will be the benefactor of ages to come: yet one article struck me, for its not answering the expectations and repeated laudable exertions of the society; I mean, the cultivation of silk and the mulberry-tree, an object so worthy the society's attention.

“ I will venture to justify the trouble I am going to give you, sir, by this long letter, in saying something which may appear of some use on that score. You will smile to hear a man living under the 58th degree of latitude, and so much to the east as beyond the Baltic, speak of the cultivation of the mulberry-tree and rearing of silkworms; yet I hope to win your indulgence, perhaps your candid approbation of some of my thoughts. Many thousands of English nobility and gentry travelled, rambled, even lived in Italy and the South of France; numbers of them I have seen and known there; but none cared to inquire about the silkworm, and its prodigious work: amusements chiefly took up their time; of a few, antiquities, statues, paintings, of which, be it said to their honour, no nation has made so rich a harvest on the hungry Italians, preying on the wealth of the English travellers.

“ But to come to the silkworms, — While I served, in the year 1758, in the Russian army, in Pomerania,

particularly near the coast of the Baltic, I had the good luck, being quarter-master general of a division, to share a considerable corn field of a gentleman; this produced an acquaintance with the owner: having seen there many plantations of mulberry-trees, of both sorts, he told me their use, and shewed me their produce. I requested some seeds of both, and the model of a spinning-wheel.

“ Some of the seeds were sown at a villa near St. Petersburg, belonging to an uncle of mine; they always froze to the earth; yet in the following years would rise as high as three or four feet, in several branches, and give, with a few larger trees in the green-house, food for three thousand silkworms, which gave near a pound of silk. But this essay had no followers, and is now no more.

“ Another part of the Pomeranian seed was sown next spring at my then living father's estate, where I now live, in Livonia, about eighty-five English miles north of Riga. The frosts took always half of the year's growth. They were planted in a couple of borders, and kept under the sheers, then much in use, as formerly in England. No use was made of the leaves. When I retired from public life, I found no more than forty-five trees, or rather bushes, standing in one row, two feet asunder; I transplanted every second or third tree, by which I lost three trees: I made sucklings, and have more than a hundred low standard trees by them; cuttings I never attempted, misled by a German author, who assured me they would not take.

“ I wrote for some seeds from Berlin, of the white mulberry, of which I had many thousand plants;

being no botanist, I am not sure they are of the white, though they have leaves much more smooth and tender than my old trees.

“ The seedlings rose a foot in the first year, but froze to the ground, the next they rose to two feet, of which more than a foot was left by the next winter; so they did the third year: then I transplanted them, partly in rows in beds, one foot asunder, others in sundry places of light middling land. I gave many hundreds to several ladies, who hearing of my silkworms, were curious to have the plants. A lady near the town of Dorpat, near a hundred miles to the north-east, rears already a couple of thousand silkworms, and has a shawl embroidered with her own silk of natural colours. Those planted in rows and beds were, after two years, planted for good, in different places, even in the field; of these, having no shelter, some have suffered more than those which were protected by buildings or other trees.

“ I made no use of my mulberry-leaves till five years ago. Travelling in White Russia, or to be more explicit, in the Government of Polotzk, on the borders of the river Duna, about one hundred and fifty miles to the east of Riga, consequently somewhat colder, I found some ladies reeling cocoons, having, as they said, no spinning-wheel; the cocoons were spun there the same summer. The mother of these ladies being from the southern borders of former Poland, had brought young mulberry-trees from thence, which I saw thrive very well, being standard trees of above fifteen feet high, and, near the ground, of about three inches thick.

“ They gave me a sheet of paper

per with some eggs: the next year I had near three thousand worms spinning. A German pamphlet from Berlin served me for instruction, and to make a spinning-wheel, for my Pomeranian model was lost. I had such a great call for cocoons, that, instead of near a pound, which I might probably have had, I got but ten ounces of filk, taking eight or nine cocoons to a thread. I sent some of the filk to her Imperial Majesty, of glorious memory, she being a great promoter of all sorts of industry. I received a most gracious letter of thanks from her hand: I sent likewise some filk to the Society of Economy at Petersburg, whose president, count Anhalt, wrote to me a letter of thanks and approbation. For myself, I got a pair of knitted white filk stockings, having no loom for weaving in this neighbourhood.

“The two following years about the same number were reared, though more might have been so. The sucklings of my old trees transplanted beginning to give a pretty deal of leaves, this year I expected to have had eight thousand; but being obliged to make a journey in the beginning of May to the southern parts of Russia, beyond Kiovia, which journey took up the whole summer, the young lady I entrusted with rearing my silkworms, full of eagerness to the purpose, exposed the sheets with the eggs to the sun too soon: when the leaves had scarce begun to break, overjoyed at the prodigious number that crept out, she forgot my prescription, counted more than sixteen thousand at the third skinning; but the trees were then almost bare of leaves; she could not resolve to throw one half away, to save the other; so most of the poor animalcula died,

and scarce two thousand remained, which gave much smaller cocoons than in the former years. I am even in danger of losing my old trees, for they seem weakened by being stripped too much. Most of my old trees, which are rather bushes of about six, seven, or eight feet, branching from the ground, are of the black sort, bearing very small fruit, much smaller than in England: but those I take to be white ones do not bear any. I still take them to be such, because they suffer somewhat more by the frosts, and the little creatures eat their leaves more eagerly than from the others.

“No insects I ever remarked on either: the Reverend Mr. Swayne’s remarking some earwigs, is a phenomenon I never heard of in Italy, nor this summer at Kiovia, nor found it in any book.

“From these premises, sir, methinks we may venture to draw the following outlines of what might be proper to come nearer to the useful and extensive aim of the society.

“I. That the white mulberry-tree is the only one that will produce filk. The quotation, page 191, in your tenth volume, of Mr. Hanway’s Travels, a man of known veracity, I can assure to be true, by what I have heard of a gentleman who lived many years at Astrachan; and had connexions with the Armenians, who are the principal traders with Persia and Persian filk, an article increasing yearly, for the use of the manufactures at Moscow. The Persian silkworms, as those in Italy and the south of France, feed most certainly on the white mulberry leaves alone. This is confirmed by the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. Arthur Young, in his Travels in the South of France and Lombardy, as

quoted by Mr. Swayne, which I have read in his works; and Mr. Bertezen affirms the same; while what he gives as his own opinion is evidently fallacious, if not set forward on purpose to mislead. No doubt the worms will live on the black, but will not thrive, nor give any other but indifferent silk. I therefore think, that for a complete establishment and producing silk, this being the laudable aim of the society, the white mulberry alone should be raised, using the black, existing of old in England for its fruit, only as a necessitous nourishment, degrading the quality and value of the silk. As a further proof I must add, that the Organzine silk, the best Europe produces, owes its excellence to the particular kind of white mulberry-trees, of which the branches are grafted on those raised from seed. I remember to have heard, and even read somewhere, that they get, by way of smuggling, the branches to France, to graft the trees in Provence, Dauphiné, and Languedoc: premiums will bring them as certainly to England.

“ II. That the white mulberry-tree will thrive most certainly in England and Wales, and even in Scotland as far as Edinburgh, as a middling standard-tree. The black and the white will do, though this less flourishingly, as far as the most northern coasts of Scotland, perhaps not as a standard-tree, but certainly as a large bushy shrub, as my old trees are here. My trees, from sucklings and seeds, are trained as small standard-trees, the stem or trunk only four or three feet. To judge by the latitude, the white mulberry will thrive in Ireland as well as in England; but the seeds should not be taken from France nor Italy, nor any warmer clime. I would propose to get them by Stet-

ten from Pomerania, and from Berlin; nay, I have been assured some may be had from Königsberg in Prussia: care must be taken to distinguish the two sorts. The white one may be got too from Dresden and Leipzig: the seed of the black in England will do for the northern parts of England; but for Scotland I should rather obtain them from Pomerania and Prussia.

“ III. That the seeds should be sown in plain but light garden-land, rather somewhat sandy, without any dung whatever. The Rev. Mr. Swayne, in your tenth volume, guesses right when he attributes the loss of his plants to the dung.

“ IV. That I doubt the mode of cuttings to multiply the mulberry-tree. I will make, next spring, a trial in land, and in a green-house without heat; yet I think it a mistake: but from seeds, the aim being universal, it seems more eligible, especially if taken from a northern clime, as proposed above.

“ V. That, to all those that will undertake to raise silkworms, an excessive cleanliness should be recommended: no draught of air, no smoke, qualm, damp vapour, or exhalation whatever, should come near them; no sickly person approach them.

“ VI. That no sun-shine, but only a temperate or broken light, should come upon them; the heat of the room should be between twelve and fifteen of Réaumur; airing more than once, especially in the morning, is necessary. The room should have shutters, to secure them from the effect of thunder and lightning; consequently the bringing them into the air, as proposed by the Rev. Mr. Swayne, I dare not adopt; besides, the carrying the apparatus into the garden, and back into the house, is an unne-

unnecessary labour, requiring hands. The apparatus is really a good one, resembling some I have seen formerly in Italy, and this last summer beyond Kiovia, at two estates of field-marshal count Rasoumouzky, who has mulberry plantations, and got this summer about twenty pounds of pretty good silk.

“ VII. That the rearing of silk-worms will take no labourer from the field, nor from any manufacture: it will employ only an elderly woman and a couple of children, of twelve, thirteen, or fourteen years of age, the gathering of the leaves excepted, which will employ one lad of fifteen; all these will rear thirty thousand worms, or more, in the term of six or seven weeks, producing ten pounds of silk.

“ VIII. That for the mulberry-tree no good land is required, but such as will grow the most common trees on dry land; nay, I will venture to assert, they will grow on Blackheath, on Hounslow-heath, on Finchley-common, and even on the barren Marlborough-downs. To these hints I must add, for the further encouragement of industry, that I found, this summer, at Kiovia, a poor tailor, a native of Upper Silesia, who having a small house over against the mulberry-garden planted by Peter the Great, and having seen the rearing of silk-worms in his native country, began three years ago to rear some with the leaves of that garden. Last year he delivered twenty-five pounds of silk to the director of the imperial garden there, who paid him, by order of the empress, ten rubles a pound. I visited him as a man of desert: I found his house, about twenty feet square, partitioned into four small rooms; in the corner of one of these I

found a dozen sacks, of about three bushels each, filled with as large and fine cocoons as I have seen in Italy, and much finer than my own; of these this industrious man hoped to get thirty pounds of silk. Except the men and boys he employed to gather the leaves, he had for his work to take care of his worms, whose number he rated to be near a hundred thousand, no more help than his wife, an elderly woman, and three children, of twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years of age.

“ As another proof how encouragement raised industry in a similar object, I must add, that in the Prussian dominions mulberry-trees were planted by order of Frederick William, father to Frederick II. A few hundreds of pounds of silk were made yearly. This last king neglected the object in the first twelve years of his reign; the years 1750, 1751, and 1752, produced together no more than one hundred and fifty pounds. Count Hertzberg got the care of it. Though taken up with ministerial affairs, he found the object so interesting, encouraged the same with such zeal, gave even medals out of his own pocket, that an incredible augmentation ensued. In the year 1794, when he died, fourteen thousand pounds of silk were delivered into the Berlin manufacture, proved to be Prussian silk. Great Britain and Ireland would outdo them very soon, if steps were taken to procure mulberry seeds and plantations, and that the known public spirit of the nation would turn its attention to that object, and make it a national one.

“ As a third and last proof, permit me, sir, to add, that the late empress, hearing that some mulberry-trees, planted by Peter the Great,

on an island in the Wolga, near Czaritzin, were grown to a great height, and augmented by nature, she placed there a colony of Russians, to the number of four hundred males (the place called Ach-touba); gave them ten years exemption from imposts, after which they were to pay their capitation and imposts in silk, at ten rubles per pound. The first ribbon of the newly instituted military order of St. George was of that produce; and though the same was coarse, she said, smiling, she never wore a finer to her mind. From the silkworms' produce, give me leave, sir, to say a few words of a plant which seems to be a-kin to them; it is the *Asclepias Syriaca*, mentioned in Miller's, Mawe's, and Abercrombie's dictionaries, as a perennial plant in England: I found it this summer in an apothecary's garden in Kiövia: was surprised to find its produce so much resembling the silk; and that in Upper Silesia manufacturers exist that cultivate this plant, and spinning its sort of silk with cotton, produce a silky stuff. According to a calculation I have seen, half an acre will produce, in the third year, the value of ninety rix-dollars, and so on. Here I should conclude; but, with a heart full of grateful feelings to a happy country, where I passed seven of my younger years, being attached to the Russian embassy, I must ask you a few questions, that may perhaps prove not unworthy the attention of your truly patriotic society.

“Is the *Pinus Cembra*, or Siberian mountain pine, or Siberian cedar, known to you? It is a very fine tree in appearance, and very valuable by its fruit and timber; I find it both in Miller's, Mawe's, and Abercrombie's dictionaries;

and methinks I have seen it at Chel-sea, under the name of a cedar. The fruit grows in their pine-apples, in numerous small sweet kernels: it is offered as a delicacy in every citizen's house in Russia; but those kernels will not do for vegetation, because they are dried in the oven to get them out of the apple. This tree would be an excellent acquisition, for Scotland in general, and for the English parks in particular. Its needles are longer and darker than those of the famous Weymouth pine: its home is on the mountains that separate Siberia from Casan, or rather Europe from Asia.

“Is the Archangel larch-tree known to you? All the men of war built at Archangel are of that timber. I have some of eight years old in my garden that are fifteen feet high; the three last years they rose ten feet. I am curious to know from whence came the seeds of larch planted in England and in Scotland. I do not believe them at home in Scotland, because in Russia, in the government of Olou, formerly of Noogrod, the larch-tree begins to grow with the sixty-third degree of latitude: near Archangel, and on the borders of the White Sea, I have seen larch-trees that would serve for masts. Should the English plantations be from thence or America, or from the Alps?

“Why do not the Society offer a premium for the cultivation of the Weymouth pine in particular, that tree being in such repute for its speedy growth; furnishing even masts to the navy? Why not for several timber and walnut trees, especially the black with round, and the other with the oblong fruit? Why not for a number of other American trees and underwood, especially

cially the *Pseudo-Aca*, so renowned in Germany for its rapid growth as such?

"All these are well known in England, as I see by lists of the gardeners who sell plants; I know them by three classical works in German; one published at Göttingen, 1789, by Mr. Wangenheim, who served as captain in the Hanoverian troops all the American war; the other, of the late professor Du Roy, who directed for many years the extensive and successful plantations of Mr. Veltheim, between Brurvis and Magdeburg; third, of Mr. Burgsdorff, at Berlin, who has extensive plantations near that town, and carries on a great trade with American and German seeds. These works would be worth your perusal, if you are acquainted with the German language.

"To compensate with something the perhaps too tedious length of this letter, I must tell you, sir, how the public spirit of your respectful society turned to the advantage of a distant nation. The society's spirited exertions, and

published premiums, gave the first idea and rise to the Free Economical Society at St. Petersburg, instituted in the year 1766. The late empress, reading the English news-papers, bid one to explain to her many of the society's premiums, with which she was so much pleased, that soon after a society of fifteen distinguished persons united, with her approbation, who chose soon after many members more, of whom I had the honour to be of the first, being then governor of Great Noogrod. The society exists, and has promoted many very useful objects; but not being in such affluent circumstances, by the aid of the public, their exertions fall short of those of the English society.

"This letter proves the due regard with which I am,

"SIR,

"Your most obedient servant,
"J. SIEVERS."

SAMUEL MORE, Esq.
*Secretary to the Society for the
Encouragement of Arts, Ma-
nufactures, and Commerce,
at London.*

EASY METHOD OF CLEANING and BLEACHING COPPER-PLATE IMPRESSIONS OR PRINTS.

[Extracted from a LETTER of Sig. GIO. FABBRONI, SUBDIRECTOR and SUPERINTENDANT of the ROYAL CABINET of PHILOSOPHY and NATURAL HISTORY of his ROYAL HIGHNESS the GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY, to Sig. LUIGI TARGIONI, at NAPLES, and inserted in the second Volume of Mr. NICHOLSON'S JOURNAL of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, and the ARTS.]

"SINCE the happy invention of engraving in copper, which no doubt owes its origin to the revival of the art of chasing and ornamenting plate, collectors have availed themselves of this means

means to accumulate and preserve copies of the most valuable pictures and drawings. This object of research becomes every day more prevalent, and prints of the early and most celebrated masters are now sought for with the utmost avidity.

“Ancient prints are valuable, not only for their own intrinsic merits, but as monuments of the history of the art. But their scarcity renders them still more valuable. Most of those which are still extant are defaced by negligence, during the time of their remaining suspended against walls exposed to smoke, vapour, and the excrements of insects. Collectors of prints have not, however, shewn the same partiality as antiquarians for the patina; but on the contrary they have sought and practised a method of clearing prints from these impurities.

“This method consists in simple washing with clear water, or a ley made of the ashes of vine stalks or reeds, and lastly by a long exposure to the dew. Aqua fortis is also used for the same purpose, but with a degree of risque at least equal to its advantages. The ley dissolves not only the impurities but likewise the oil of the printing ink, and either discharges it totally, or leaves a cloudy appearance. The aqua fortis acts on the vegetable fibre, of which the paper itself is composed, and produces a dark colour, which cannot be removed by means of this liquid, but by an action which would considerably injure the paper itself.

“The discovery of Priestley, of the fluid erroneously named by him, but since known by the name of oxygen; and the information we have obtained from Scheele, of the effects of its combination with muriatic acid, have led Berthollet to

the useful application of its properties to the act of bleaching cloths, Chaptal to that of bleaching prints and books, and Giobert to the art of painting. But the method of making this preparation is too inconvenient for a mere amateur and collector of prints, and the oxygenated muriatic acid is not yet to be purchased ready prepared in Italy. It may not, therefore, be unacceptable to describe an easy method of effecting this purpose without the difficulties of chemical processes, and within the ability of any person to perform.

“It is known that oxygen is abundantly contained in the combinations called metallic calces, though in a state of inactivity; and it is equally well ascertained, that these substances have a very strong attraction for it. On the other hand it is a fact, that some of the metallic calces of very moderate price are capable of easily yielding the whole or the greatest proportion of this constituent part. Manganese is not very well adapted for this purpose; but minium is much better. Nothing more is required to be done, but to provide a certain quantity of the common muriatic acid, for example, three ounces, in a glass bottle, with a ground stopper, of such a capacity that it may be only half full. Half an ounce of minium must then be added; immediately after which the stopper is to be put in, and the bottle set in a cold and dark place. The heat, which soon becomes perceptible, shews the beginning of the new combination. The minium abandons the greatest part of its oxygen with which the fluid remains impregnated, at the same time that it acquires a fine golden yellow, and emits the detestable smell of oxygenated muriatic acid. It contains
a small

A small portion of muriate of lead; but this is not at all noxious in the subsequent process. It is also necessary to be observed, that the bottle must be strong, and the stopper not too firmly fixed, otherwise the active elastic vapor might burst it. The method of using this prepared acid is as follows:

“Provide a sufficiently large plate of glass, upon which one or more prints may be separately spread out. Near the edges let there be raised a border of soft white wax half an inch high, adhering well to the glass, and flat at top. In this kind of trough the print is to be placed in a bath of fresh urine, or water containing a small quantity of ox gall, and kept in this situation for three or four hours. The fluid is then to be decanted off, and pure warm water poured on, which must be changed every three or four hours until it passes limpid and clear. The impurities are sometimes of a resinous nature, and resist the action of pure water. When this is the case the washed print must be left to

dry, and alcohol is then to be poured on and left for a time. After the print is thus cleaned, and all the moisture drained off, the muriatic acid prepared with minium * is to be poured on in sufficient quantity to cover the print; immediately after which another plate of glass is to be laid in contact with the rim of wax, in order to prevent the inconvenient exhalation of the oxygenated acid. In this situation the yellowest print will be seen to recover its original whiteness in a very short time. One or two hours are sufficient to produce the desired effect; but the print will receive no injury if it be left in the acid for a whole night. Nothing more is necessary to complete the work, than to decant off the remaining acid, and wash away every trace of acidity by repeated affusions of pure water. The print being then left to dry (in the sun if possible) will be found white, clear, firm, and in no respect damaged either in the texture of the paper or the tone and appearance of the impression.”

USEFUL ECONOMICAL INFORMATION.

[Selected from ETON'S SURVEY of the TURKISH EMPIRE.]

“COTTON at Smyrna is dyed with madder in the following manner:—The cotton is boiled in mild alkali, and then in common olive oil; being cleaned, it will then take the madder dye: and

this is the fine colour we see in Smyrna cotton-yarn. I have heard five thousand pounds was given, in England, for this secret.”

“I have seen practised a method of filtering water by ascension, which

* As I have not repeated this process, I cannot estimate how far the presence of the lead may weaken the corrosive action of the acid on the paper; but I should be disposed to recommend a previous dilution of the acid with water. Whoever uses this process will of course make himself master of the proportion of water required to dilute the acid, by making his first trials with an old print of no value. N.

is much superior to our filtering stones, or other methods by descent, in which, in time, particles of the stone, or the finer sand, make a passage along with the water.

“ They make two wells, from five to ten feet, or any depth, at a small distance, which have a communication at bottom. The separation must be of clay well beaten, or of other substances impervious to water. The two wells are then filled with sand and gravel. The opening of that into which the water to be filtered is to run, must be somewhat higher than that into which the water is to ascend, and this must not have sand quite up to its brim, that there may be room for the filtered water, or it may, by a spout, run into a vessel placed for that purpose. The greater the difference is between the height of the two wells, the faster the water will filter; but the less it is the better, provided a sufficient quantity of water be supplied by it.

“ This may be practised in a cask, tub, jar, or other vessel. The water may be conveyed to the bottom by a pipe, the lower end having a sponge in it, or the pipe may be filled with coarse sand.

“ It is evident that all such particles, which by their gravity are carried down in filtration by descent, will not rise with the water in filtration by ascension. This might be practised on board ships at little expence.

“ The Arabians and the Turks have a preparation of milk, which has similar qualities to the kumifs* of the Kalmuks: by the first it is called *leban*, by the Turks *yaourt*.

“ To make it, they put to new milk made hot over the fire some old leban (or yaourt). In a few hours, more or less, according to the temperature of the air, it becomes curdled of an uniform consistence, and a most pleasant acid; the cream is in great part separated, leaving the curd light and semi-transparent. The whey is much less subject to separate than in curds made with rennet with us, for the purpose of making cheese.

“ Yaourt has this singular quality, that left to stand it becomes daily sourer, and at last dries, without having entered into the putrid fermentation. In this state it is preserved in bags, and in appearance resembles pressed curds after they have been broken by the hand. This dry yaourt, mixed with water, becomes a fine cooling food or drink, of excellent service in fevers of the inflammatory or putrid kind. It seems to have none of those qualities which make milk improper in fevers. Fresh yaourt is a great article of food among the natives, and Europeans soon become fond of it.

“ No other acid will make the same kind of curd: all that have been tried, after the acid fermentation is over, become putrid. In Russia they put their milk in pots in an oven, and let it stand till it becomes sour, and this they use as an article of food in that state, or make cheese of it, but it has none of the qualities of yaourt, though, when it is new, it has much of the taste. Perhaps new milk curdled with sour milk, and that again used as a ferment, and the same process continued, might, in time, acquire the qualities of yaourt,

* For the method of preparing kumifs, or koumifs, with its use in medicine, see the *New Annual Register* for the year 1788, p. [133.]

which never can be made in Turkey without some old yaourt.

“ They give no rational account how it was first made; some of them told me an angel taught Abraham how to make it, and others, that an angel brought a pot of it to Hagar, which was the first yaourt (or leban).

“ It merits attention as a delicious article of food, and as a medicine.”

“ The butter, which is mostly used in Constantinople, comes from the Crim and the Kuban. They do not salt it, but melt it in large copper pans over a very slow fire, and scum off what rises; it will then preserve sweet a long time if the butter was fresh when it was melted. We preserve butter mostly by salting. I have had butter, which when fresh was melted and scummed in the Tartar manner, and then salted in our manner, which kept two years good and fine tasted. Washing does not so effectually free butter from the curd and buttermilk, which it is necessary to do, in order to preserve it, as boiling or melting; when then salt is added to prevent the pure butyrous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the best process for preserving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not discolour or injure the taste.

“ To the lovers of coffee, a few remarks on the Turkish manner of making it, in the best way, may not be unacceptable.

“ Coffee, to be good, must either be ground to an almost impalpable powder, or it must be pounded as the Turks do, in an iron mortar, with a heavy pestle. The Turks first put the coffee dry into the coffee-pot, and set it over a very slow fire, or embers, till it is warm, and sends forth a fragrant

smell, shaking it often; then from another pot they pour on it boiling water (or rather water in which the grounds of the last made coffee had been boiled, and set to become clear); they then hold it a little longer over the fire, till there is on its top a white froth like cream, but it must not boil, but only rise gently; it is then poured backwards and forwards two or three times, from one pot into another, and it soon becomes clear; they, however, often drink it quite thick. Some put in a spoonfull of cold water to make it clear sooner, or lay a cloth dipt in cold water on the top of the pot.

“ The reason why our West India coffee is not so good as the Yemen coffee is, that on account of the climate it is never suffered to hang on the trees till it is perfectly ripe; and in the voyage it acquires a taste from the bad air in the hold of the ship. This may be remedied in Italy, by exposing it to the sun two or three months: with us, boiling water should be poured on it, and let to stand till it is cold, then it must be washed with other cold water, and, lastly, dried in an oven. Thus prepared, it will be nearly as good as the best Turkey coffee. It should be roasted in an open earthen or iron pan, and the slower it is roasted the better. As often as it crackles it must be taken off the fire. The Turks often roast in in a baker's oven while it is heating.

“ The preservation of yeast having been a subject of much research in this country, the following particulars may perhaps deserve attention. On the coast of Persia my bread was made, in the English manner, of good wheat flower, and with the yeast generally used there. It is thus prepared: take a small tea-

tea-cup or wine-glass full of split or bruised pease, pour on it a pint of boiling water, and set the whole in a vessel all night on the hearth, or any other warm place; the water will have a froth on its top next morning, and will be good yeast.

In this cold climate, especially at a cold season; it should stand longer to ferment, perhaps twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The above quantity made me as much bread as two sixpenny loaves, the quality of which was very good and light."

POETRY.

ODE for the NEW YEAR.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

I.

WHEN genial Zephyr's balmy wing
Fans with soft plume the flowery vale,
Each tender scion of the spring
Expanding owns the fostering gale,
And smiles each sunny glade around,
With vegetable beauty crown'd ;
But when the whirlwinds of the north
Burst in tempestuous vengeance forth,
Before the thunder of the storm
Each spreading tree of weaker form
Or bends to earth, or lies reclin'd,
Torn by the fury of the wind;
Then proudly 'mid the quivering shade
Stands the firm oak in native strength array'd,
Waves high his giant branches, and defies
The elemental war that rends the skies.

II.

Deep-rooted in this kindred soil,
So Freedom here through many an age
Has mock'd Ambition's fruitless toil,
And Treason's wiles, and Faction's rage;
And as the stormy ruin pass'd
Which Anarchy's rude breath had blown,
While Europe, bending to the blast,
Beholds her fairest realms o'erthrown;
Alone Britannia's happy isle,
Bless'd by a patriot Monarch's smile,
Amid surrounding storms uninjur'd stands,
Nor dreads the tempest's force that wastes her neighbour lands.

III.

But see! along the darkling main
 The gathering clouds malignant lour,
 And, spreading o'er our blue domain,
 Against our shores their thunders pour;
 While treach'rous friends and daring foes
 Around in horrid compact close;—
 Their swarming barks portentous shade
 With crowded sails the watery glade;
 When lo! imperial GEORGE commands—
 Rush to the waves Britannia's veteran bands—
 Unnumber'd hosts usurp in vain
 Dominion o'er his briny reign;
 His fleets their monarch's right proclaim
 With brazen throat, with breath of flame:
 And captive in his ports their squadrons ride,
 Or mourn their shatter'd wrecks deep whelm'd beneath the
 tide.

IV.

From shore to shore, from pole to pole,
 Where'er wide Ocean's billows roll,
 From holy Ganges' tepid wave
 To seas that isles Atlantic lave;
 From hoary Greenland's frozen lands
 To burning Libya's golden sands,
 Aloft the British ensign flies
 In folds triumphant to the skies;
 While to the notes that hail'd the isle
 Emerging from its parent main,
 The sacred Muse with raptur'd smile
 Responsive pours the exulting strain—
 "Rule, Britannia! rule the waves,
 "Britons never will be slaves."

The STORM, an ODE.

[From Dr. DRAKE'S LITERARY HOURS.]

HEAR'D ye the whirlwind's flight sublime,
 Swift as the rushing wing of Time?
 The Dæmon rag'd aloud
 Vaunting he rear'd his giant form,
 And tower'd amid the gath'ring storm,

Borne on a murky cloud;
 Vast horror shook the dome of heav'n,
 As 'neath him far with fury driv'n,
 The viewless depths of air,
 Stern o'er the struggling globe he past,
 While pausing Nature shrank aghast,
 And thro' the troubled gloom wild yell'd the fiend Despair.

Servant of God! destructive power!
 Whilst due to wrath the direful hour,
 Thou warn'st a guilty world,
 When bursts to vengeance heav'n's blest fire,
 When lightens fierce the Almighty's ire,
 On sin-struck nations hurl'd;
 Thy terrors load my trembling shell,
 Dread as the madd'ning tones that swell
 O'er yonder bleak domain,
 Where heaves thy deep, incessant roar,
 That shakes the snow-topped mountain hoar,
 And with resistless ruin strews th' affrighted plain.

Ah! what of hope's delicious ray,
 As slow the pilgrim takes his way,
 Shall sooth his sinking soul,
 As round him forms infernal rise,
 Of ghastly hue, whose hideous cries
 Thro' the vext æther roll,
 And mingling in each surf-worn cave,
 Fell spirits from the murderer's grave
 The deed of horror hail?
 Saw ye the redd'ning meteor gleam?
 Heard ye, with harsh and hollow scream,
 Far o'er the dim cold sea the birds of ocean wail?

Fierce o'er the darkly-heaving waves,
 The storm with boundless fury raves,
 The sailor starts aghast,
 His helm, to ruthless vengeance giv'n,
 O'er the vast surge speeds idly driv'n,
 As shrieks the hurrying blast:
 Cease, Emma, cease to hope in vain,
 Thou ne'er wilt view thy lord again,
 He never shall return!
 Pale on the desert shore he lies!
 No wife belov'd to close his eyes,
 No friend in pitying tones his wave-drench'd limbs to mourn!

Hark! how the rough winds madd'ning sweep
 Bare the broad earth, and drifting deep,

The boreal deluge raise!
 Here mountains shoot their wreath-tipt heads,
 Here lo! far sunk, the valley spreads
 Her drear, her wild'ring maze!
 O come, let's brave the northern blast,
 Let's mark stupendous nature cast
 In many a form sublime.
 I care not if, where Hecla towers,
 Where wrapt in tempests winter lowers
 Stern on her ice-clad throne, I trace the hoary clime.

Protect me heav'n! 'neath yon huge drift,
 Where to the clouds the wild winds lift
 The waste in horror pil'd,
 See, where yon shiv'ring female lies!
 Lo! on her fainting bosom dies
 Cold, cold, her infant child!
 Daughter of woe! then doubly dear!
 O'er thy sad fate how many a tear
 The hapless mother shed!
 And must we, cried she, must we part?
 Then clasp'd thee to her shudd'ring heart,
 Whilst in convulsive sighs thy little spirit fled.

O thou, who rul'st the fleeting year,
 Who giv'st to roll the varied sphere
 Amid the vast of heav'n,
 Now, Father, bend thine awful ear!
 O bless me with a parent's care,
 To thy protection giv'n;
 Whether on ocean's bosom thrown,
 Or plung'd where snow-clad mountains frown,
 If thou my hallow'd guide,
 I heed not, let the tempest roar,
 Let havoc and wild winter hoar,
 And terror's giant form the dark-brow'd whirlwind ride.

ADDRESS of the GLACIER GODDESS to Dr. DARWIN.

[From the second Volume of Miss WILLIAMS'S TOUR in SWITZERLAND.]

WHILE o'er the Alpine cliff I musing stray'd,
 And gaz'd on nature, in her charms severe,
 The last soft beam of parting day display'd
 The Glacier-Goddess, on her crystal sphere.

Her sledgy-car, with sparkling frost-work bright,
 O'er the pellucid ice her snow-birds drew,
 And on her fleecy robe refracted light
 The full-blown rose's vermeil colours threw.

Slow as she graceful lifts her misty veil,
 Indignant grief her mournful glance exprest,
 And thus, in falt'ring tones, the vestal pale,
 Breath'd the deep sorrows of her beating breast.

" Native of that green isle, where Darwin waves
 " His magic wand o'er Nature's vernal reign,
 " Her airy essence, and her central caves,
 " Her fires electric, and her Nereid train.

" Go, tell him, stranger, had his muse explor'd
 " My realms, new marvels had enchained her eye;
 " Go, tell him, in my sunless fanes are stor'd
 " Treasures no vulgar glance shall e'er descry.

" Ye nymphs of fire! around your glowing brows
 " What lavish wreathes your poet loves to twine!
 " Know, partial bard! philosophy allows
 " That one bright chaplet might belong to mine.

" Ah, why a vestal to a 'fiend' transform,
 " Bid to my steep thy glitt'ring bands repair,
 " Direct with cruel aim their arrowy storm,
 " And chain a goddess to the 'northern bear?'

" Stay thy rash steps! my potent hand impels
 " The rushing avalanche to gulphs below!
 " I can transfix thee numb'd, in icy cells,
 " Or shroud thee in unfathom'd folds of snow!

" Come not in hostile garb!—with softer art,
 " With dearer power, my yielding spirit seize,
 " Wake thy rich lyre, and melt my gelid heart
 " With incense sweeter than the western breeze.

" Thy muse shall mount my Lammer-Geyer's wing,
 " Pass o'er my untrod heights, with daring course,
 " While the cold genii of each new-born spring
 " For thee unlock the river's viewless source.

" For thee my sylphs, with tender care, shall mark
 " The printless pathway of the secret rills,
 " And light with lambent ray the caverns dark
 " Where chemic nature mystic wealth distills.

“ For thee my sylphs in distant lands shall trace,
 “ Where, far diffused, my vivifying powers
 “ Awake, ungrateful bard, in blushing grace,
 “ To life and love, awake thy wedded flowers.

“ For thee—but ah, my penfive form he flies
 “ For nymphs of golden locks, and florid hue !
 “ No charms have snow-white tints, or azure eyes.”
 She wept, and, folded in a cloud, withdrew.

REFLECTIONS ON A VISIT to the Village of MALVERN and its MOUNTAINS.

[FROM MALVERN, a Poem, by LUKE BOOKER, LL. D.]

HAPPY, enchanting village ! if thou know’st
 Thy own true happiness.—What precious gifts
 Shower’d by indulgent Heaven,—what ample stores
 Do other regions boast, that are not thine ?
 Grateful, with Israel’s seer, mayst thou exclaim,
 “ How blest’d, how greatly blest’d, these favour’d scenes
 “ With Nature’s choicest bounty ! heaven’s soft dew,
 “ And yon wide rolling river, couching deep
 “ Within its cavern’d banks ! how blest’d with fruits
 “ Ripen’d by temperate suns and fed with showers
 “ Sent by the Moon propitious ! O how blest’d
 “ With treasures from the ancient mountains, high
 “ Lifting their summits, and eternal hills,
 “ Where fleecy rangers pasture, and whence flow
 “ Streams, salutary streams, to bless mankind !”

As erst, from Pisgah’s top, that holy seer
 The promis’d Canaan’s fruitful plains survey’d,
 Look thou, inhabitant of Malvern ! round,
 Westward, or north, or south, or now where east
 Blazes with solar glory,—look and praise
 Nature’s beneficent almighty Lord,
 Whose power a scene so beauteous could create,—
 Whose goodness made a scene so beauteous thine.

Ye mountains nobly prominent ! from far
 Seen by your poet,—daily seen with joy—
 Tho’ vasty prospects—e’en to Cambria’s hills,
 He boasts, and tho’ his comprehensive view
 Be richly graced with Nature’s rival charms,—
 Water, and wood, and hill, and many a fane
 With tower or spire,—you chiefly he admires,
 Sublimely rising like the giant-clouds
 Which eve assembles in the western sky,

When

When day's bright monarch, curtain'd round with gold,
 His other hemisphere retires to blefs.
 As Athos o'er th' Ægean sea, I mark
 You, o'er the champaign, rear your shadowing form
 Irregularly huge, august, and high:
 Mass pil'd on mass, and rock on ponderous rock,
 In Alpine majesty,—your lofty brows
 Sometimes dark frowning, and anon serene,
 Wrapt now in clouds invisible, and now
 Glowing with golden sunshine: now mid-way
 Broad nebulous zone engirds you, like the belt
 Of that resplendent star whose mighty orb,
 Rolling thro' boundless space, the mine of night
 Illumines; in his never-ceasing course
 Attended by his moons of fainter light.

Not distant now, ye mountains! I admire
 Your form stupendous; but (oft wish'd) approach
 Early, while yet the noiseless village sleeps,
 To gain your summit; season fit to rise
 Above the level plain so high in air.
 No burning sun now vapours grey exhales
 From humid meads, enveloping the view:
 No winds yon cottage chimney's curling smoke
 Disperse, scarce e'en disturb. The slender stems
 Of hare-bells blue are motionless and still:
 The thistle-down assumes its silvery wing,
 As if to wanton with the morning breeze,
 But to the ground, unbuoyant, soon descends.
 Tranquillity the elements pervades,
 And harmony the woods. No cloud obscures
 The wide horizon's undulating line,
 Where join'd seem earth and sky,—where azure mist
 Veils the soft landscape melting into light.
 —This winding path, close cropt by nibbling sheep
 (Its end the summit)—now my steps pursue.
 Keep earthward bent the eye,—forbearance wise,
 Diminishing, by no impatient gaze,
 Its pleas'd astonishment when sudden bursts
 The full, the wide circumference on its view.
 —When shall forbearance cease?—my beating heart
 Pants, like an eager steed, for liberty,
 When sounds the trump, to rush into the war.—
 —Now level treads the foot—the summit's gain'd—
 'GREAT GOD OF NATURE!—*these thy glorious works.*
 'ALMIGHTY! *thine this universal frame!*'

Say, who from these ærial heights can view
 A scene so vast, so various, and so grand—
 Woods, hills, inclosures, valleys, brooks, and fields—

Unwarm'd by Ecstasy's celestial fire?
 Not, surely, that poor worm who proudly dares
 Deny the dread Supreme.—Hail, prospect fair!
 Replete with Deity! that preache'st more
 Than human tongue can preach, save on one theme,
 (Fall'n man thro' grace restor'd) of power divine,
 Of goodness, mercy, wisdom infinite,
 Enkindling rapture in th' adoring mind!
 —Here vision roams unwearied, sweetly woo'd
 By nature's thousand charms:—nor resting finds,
 Nor resting needs, the gladly-roving eye.

So wanders freely o'er some gay parterre
 The bee melliferous,—on each fav'rite flower
 That tempts his stay—alighting; yet with none
 E'er tarrying long: from honeyfuckle sweet
 To sweeter rose the vagrant pilferer flies;
 And thence to where fyinga's luscious bloom
 Loads the mild zephyrs, or where lilac blends
 Its purple with laburnum's golden pride.

MUSINGS on arriving at, and quitting, the SUMMIT of the MALVERN
 HILLS, early in the Morning of WHITMONDAY.

[FROM MALVERN HILLS, a POEM, by JOSEPH COTTLE.]

NOW on the beacon's towering head I stand!
 The radiant sun just peeps o'er yonder hill
 In silent grandeur, whilst the neighbouring land,
 Like Ocean, drinks the splendor of the morn—
 One mass of glory. Now the last faint star
 Withdraws its timid ray, and slow the moon
 Sinks shadowy in the western hemisphere.
 Beneath my feet, down the dark mountain's side,
 The clouds are troubled! now dissolve they fast!
 A fairy vision! whilst the early lark
 Up through their bosom mounts most merrily.

Oh what a luxury do they possess
 Who, rising with the morn, taste its first sweets!
 The breeze that waves the long grass to and fro,
 While yet the dew of heaven hangs thick upon it,
 Gives health, and raises the unfetter'd mind
 To loftiest meditation. Day returns,
 And Nature, from a transient rest, assumes
 Her wonted form, and seems to look more pleas'd
 For being seen. 'Tis well to contemplate
 On Providence, whose eye encircles all.
 Parent and guardian of creation round!

The elephant on thee depends for food,
 And all the intermediate train of shapes
 Down to the mite : and beings, smaller still,
 Possess of parts peculiar and complete,
 To whom the mite appears an elephant !
 All on our common Father call for bread !
 Learn it, astonish'd earth ! shout it, oh Heaven !
 He hears them all !

How little do we know
 Of this fair heritage ! this wondrous world !
 How little of ourselves, sublimest knowledge !
 And of that little what is blindly lost
 By him who wastes his hours in drownsiness !
 When in the grave we shall have sleep enough !
 Befits us now to do the work of day !
 A night is coming.

Tho' man's searching eye
 Hath pierc'd the ethereal vault where planets roll
 The eternal course, and suns their steady fires
 On other worlds bestow ; seen the vast orbs
 That tremble in the immeasurable void ;
 Yet these small things are lost in littleness,
 A drop of water to the boundless deep !
 Compar'd with Deity's unnumber'd works,
 Scatter'd beyond the utmost verge of sight,
 Where stars far distant never light exchange,
 And never comets in their wide career
 Blend their faint beams.

Most thankful be our hearts,
 That not to search the vast profound of space
 Reason requires to see the almighty power !
 This world, this land, this spot, an endless source
 Of meditation offers, where the eye,
 In every blade of grass, may view the God
 Who form'd the universe.

How bright the scene !
 Now the low cots appear, the distant hills,
 The fertile plains, far stretch'd on every side ;
 Whilst all the vast variety of forms
 In yonder sunny vale, tranquil and fair,
 O'erpower my ravish'd senses. What a sweep
 From mortal eye ! trees of an hundred years,
 From this huge mount, look like some tender sprays,
 And mock the toil to separate : whilst flocks,
 And scatter'd herds, so faintly meet my sight,
 They seem not living things. The goodly view

Makes

Makes my eye swim with rapture, and my heart
Feel ecstasy.

Ah! who could stand unmov'd,
And view this blue expanse, this beauteous orb,
This speaking tablet of intelligence!
Ah! who with cold—cold heart could view yon sun
Mounting the ethereal vault, whilst fiery clouds
Surround, and o'er the horizon's verge, far stretch'd,
Heap their rich columns? 'tis a sight, methinks,
No eye might contemplate, and not adore
The hand that made it.

Now the morning beam
Gilds each far eminence; a motley show
Of colours fanciful and starting shapes,
That quaint similitudes force on the mind.

Even now my heart beats high, for now I hear
The village bells beneath play merrily.
From hill to hill imperfect gladness bounds,
And floating murmurs die upon the air.
It is the long-look'd pastime now begun!
Aye! there they are upon the level green,
Maiden and rustic, deck'd in best attire,
And ushering in the Whitsun holidays:
Weaving the mazy dance, fantastic, whilst
Encircled by a gaping crowd of boys,
The merry piper stands, and capering plays;
Or, half forgetful of his half-learn'd tune,
Looks 'skantwise to behold his fav'rite lass
Pair'd with another; haply, smiling too.
The aged ploughman now forgets his team,
And, tho' to join the skipping throng too old,
Laughs to see others laugh, he knows not why,
Or, if in graver mood, looks wond'rous wise,
And tells his hoiden daughters as they pass,
Hold, maidens! hold! no whispering in the dance.
All, all is life and soothing jollity!
That king of sports is there, the mountebank,
With antic tricks, or, with no sparing hand,
Dealing around some nostrum, fam'd alike
Specific in all pains and maladies.
And there the village matrons gaily trimm'd,
With lace and tucker, handed down secure
Through a long line of prudent ancestors;
And never shewn to gaping multitude,
Save at some marriage gay, or yearly wake.

Musing the mothers look o'er all the plain,
 A cheerful smile unbends their wrinkled brow,
 The days departed start again to life,
 And all the scenes of childhood reappear,
 Faint, but more tranquil, like the changing sun
 To him who slept at noon and wakes at eve.
 Children of Innocence, sport on in peace!
 Enjoy the fair, but fleeting morn of life,
 And may no tempest spoil your holiday.

CONSCIENCE.

[From POEMS, Sacred and Moral, by THOMAS GISBORNE, M. A.]

‘**T**HERE—lie for ever there—’ the murderer said;
 And prest his heel contemptuous on the dead—
 ‘ No terrors haunt the well-concerting mind !
 ‘ Vengeance my aim; thy gold I leave behind :—
 ‘ Clutch’d in thy grasp be thy own knife survey’d—
 ‘ Thus—so may death self-fought thy name degrade !
 ‘ My steel, that did the deed, this lake shall hide—
 ‘ Here—rust beneath the all-concealing tide—
 ‘ The long descent these mounting bubbles tell—
 ‘ Down ; down—still deeper—to the fancied hell.
 ‘ But why this needless care ?—the wretch unknown—
 ‘ My garment bloodless—no man heard him groan—
 ‘ Nor he, the fabled monarch of the skies—’
 He spoke, and fix’d on heaven his iron eyes.

No terrors haunt the well concerting mind ! —
 Say’st thou, when March unchains the midnight wind ?
 When the full blast, as Alp-descending Po
 Whirls through the rocky freight the liquid snow,
 Down the vale driving with resistless course,
 Pours on thy walls its congregated force ;
 When tottering chimneys bellow o’er thy head
 And the floor quakes beneath thy sleepless bed ?

No terrors haunt thee !— Say’st thou, when the storm
 Bids all its horrors, each in wildest form,
 From adverse winds on wings of thunder haste,
 And close around thee on the naked waste :
 Bids at each flash untimely night retire,
 And opes and shuts the living vault of fire :
 When from each bursting cloud the arrowy flame
 Seems at thy central breast to point its aim ;
 While crash on crash redoubles from on high,
 As though the shatter’d fabric of the sky

Would

Would rush in hideous ruin through the air,
To whelm the guilty wretch whom lightnings spare?

No terrors haunt thee!—Lo, 'tis Winter's reign:
His broad hand, plunging in the Atlantic main,
Lifts into mountain piles the boiling deep,
And bounds with vales of death each billowy steep.
Now, when thy bark, the dire ascent surpast,
Turns to the black abyfs the downward mast;
In that dread pause, while yet the dizzy prow
Poised on the verge o'erhangs the gulph below;
Now press thy conscious bosom, and declare
If guilt has raised no throbs of terror there.

Still art thou proof?—In sleep I see thee laid:
Dreams by the past inspired thy sleep invade.
Houseless and drear a plain expands in view:
There travels one like him thy fury flew:
Couch'd in the brake, a ruffian from his den
Starts forth, and acts thy bloody deed again:
Like thine his mien, like thine his iron stare
Fix'd in defiance on the vault of air.
Lo, as secure he quits the unplunder'd dead,
Wide-weltering seas of fire before him spread:
With frenzied step he hurries to the shore,
Shrieks, plunges headlong, and is seen no more!

Thou wak'st, and smil'st in scorn!—Has Heaven no dart
Potent to reach that adamantine heart?
Yes. He, whose viewless gales the forest bend,
Whose feeblest means attain the mightiest end,
Touches the secret spring that opes the cell
Where Conscience lurks, and slumbering horrors dwell.
Lo, as the wretch his careless path pursues,
Struck by his foot a rusted knife he views.
In thought the blade conceal'd from mortal eyes
Beneath the lake his troubled soul describes.
In wild dismay his clouded senses swim;
Cold streams of terror bathe each shivering limb:
Then with new fires in every nerve he burns;
To earth, to heaven, his flashing eyeballs turns;
Buries with frantic hand the avenging knife
Deep in his breast, and renders life for life.

ODE to the SPIRIT of FRESHNESS.

[From the enlarged Edition of POLWHELE'S INFLUENCE of LOCAL ATTACHMENT with respect to HOME, &c.]

O THOU, the daughter of the vernal dew
 That glistering to the morn with pearly light
 The gentle Aura woo'd
 Beside a dripping cave ;
 There, midst the blush of roses, won the nymph
 To dalliance, as in sighs she whisper'd love ;
 There saw thee born, as May
 Unclos'd her laughing eye ;
 Spirit of Freshness, hail ! At this dim hour
 While, streakt with recent grey, the dawn appears,
 Where sport thy humid steps,
 Ambrosial essence, say ?
 Haply, thy slippers glance along my path
 Where frosted lilies veil their silver bells
 Beneath the lively green
 Of their full-shading leaves.
 Or dost thou wander in the hoary field
 Where, overhead, I view the cautious hare
 Nibbling, while stillness reigns,
 The light-sprent barley-blade ?
 Or dost thou hover o'er the hawthorn bloom,
 Where, in his nest of clay, the blackbird opes
 His golden lids, and tunes
 A soft-preluding strain ;
 Or, art thou soaring mid the fleeced air
 To meet the day-spring, where the plume-wet lark
 Pours, sudden, his shrill note
 Beneath a dusky cloud ?
 I see thee not—But lo ! a vapory shape
 That oft belies thy form, emerging slow
 From that deep central gloom,
 Rests on the moontipt wood ;
 Now, by a halo circled, sails along,
 As gleams with icicles his azure vest,
 Now shivers on the trees,
 And feebly sinks from sight.
 'Tis cold ! And lo, upon the whitening folds
 Of the dank mist that fills the hollow dell,
 Chill damp with drizzly locks
 Glides in his lurid car ;
 Where a lone fane o'er those broad rushes nods
 In slumberous torpor ; save when flitting bat
 Stirs the rank ivy brown
 That clasps its oozing walls !

Yet,

Yet, yet, descending from yon eastern tent,
Whose amber seems to kiss the wavy plain,
A form, half-viewless, spreads
A flush purpureal round.
I know thee, Freshness! Lo, delicious green
Sprinkles thy path. The bursting buds above
With vivid moisture glow,
To mark thy gradual way.
The florets, opening, from their young cups dart
The carmine blush, the yellow lustre clear:
And now entranc'd, I drink
Thy breath in living balms!
And not a ryegrass trembles, but it gives
A scent salubrious: not a flower exhales
Its odors, but it breathes,
O'er all, a cool repose.
Mild shadowy power! whilst now thy tresses bath'd
In primrose tints, the snowdrop's coldness shed
On sky-blue hyacinths,
Thy chaste and simple wreath;
While flows to Zephyr thy transparent robe
Stealing the colors of the lunar bow,
How short thy vestal reign
Amid the rosy lawn!
Yes! if thou mix the saffron hues that stream
From the bright orient with the roscid rays
Of yonder orb that hangs
A silvery drop, on high;
Or, if thou love, along the lucent sod,
To catch the sparkles of thy modest star;
With all the mingled beams
Heightening some virgin's bloom;
Fleet as the shadow from the bredded heaven
Brushing the gossamer, thy steps retire
Within the gelid gloom
Of thy green-vested oak.
There, as its ambient arch with airy sweep
Chequers the ground, thine 'eyes of dewy light'
Pursue the turf that floats
In many a tremulous wave.
And now, retreating to the breezy marge
Of the pure stream, thy ruby fingers rear
The new-blown flowers that wake
To tinge its crystal tide:
Or gently on thine alabaster urn
Thy head reclines, beneath some aged beech
That mid the crisped brook
Steeps its long-wreathed roots;
While from the cave where first thine essence sprung,
Where the chaste Naiads rang'd their glittering spars,

Rills, trickling thro' the moss,
 Purl o'er the pebbled floor.
 There sleep till eve; as now the tyrant heat
 Kindles, with rapid strides, the extensive lawn,
 And e'en thy favourite haunt,
 The verdurous oak, invades.
 And may no vapors from that osier'd bank
 Annoy thee—thou, whose delicacy dreads,
 Tho' shrinking from the sun,
 The fallow's stagnant shade.
 There sleep till eve; unless the spring-lov'd showers,
 Pattering among the foliage, bid thee rise
 To taste those transient blooms
 That with the rainbow live.
 There sleep till eve; when as thy parent Air
 With feathery softness flutters o'er thine urn,
 And midst the vermeil bower,
 The dew thy feet impearls;
 Joy'd shalt thou hail the watery-tinted cloud,
 Whose radiant skirts half hide the westering orb,
 Whilst a fine emerald hue
 The whole horizon stains;
 Till thro' the fragrance of his sweet-briar leaves
 Thy glow-worm flings a solitary ray,
 As peace descends, to hush
 The twilight-bosom'd scene!

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

[By HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET-LAUREAT.]

WHILE loud and near, round Britain's coasts,
 The low'ring storm of battle roars,
 In proud array while numerous hosts
 Insulting threat her happy shores,
 No strains with peaceful descant blown
 Now float around Britannia's throne—
 The shouts from martial zeal that rise,
 The fires that beam from Glory's eyes,
 The sword that manly Freedom draws,
 In Freedom's patriot Monarch's cause,
 Shall with an angel's voice display
 How dear to Britain's sons their George's natal day.
 Triumphant o'er the blue domain
 Of hoary Ocean's briny reign,
 While Britain's navies boldly sweep
 With victor prow the stormy deep,
 Will Gallia's vanquish'd squadrons dare
 Again to try the wat'ry war,

Again her floating castles brave,
 Terrific on the howling wave?
 Or on the fragile bark adventure o'er,
 Tempt her tempestuous seas, and scale her rocky shore?
 Or should the wind's uncertain gale
 Propitious swell the hostile sail;
 Should the dim mist, or midnight shade,
 Invasion's threaten'd inroad aid,
 Shall Britain, on her native strand,
 Shrink from a foe's inferior band?
 She vows, by Gallia taught to yield
 On Creci's and on Poitiers' field,
 By Agincourt's high trophy'd plain,
 Pil'd with illustrious nobles slain,
 By wondering Danube's distant flood,
 And Blenheim's ramparts red with blood;
 By chiefs on Minden's heaths who shone,
 By recent fame at Lincelles won,
 Her laurel'd brow she ne'er will veil,
 Or shun the shock of fight, though numerous hosts assail.
 Th' electric flame of glory runs
 Impetuous through her hardy sons.
 See, rushing from the farm and fold,
 Her swains in Glory's lists enroll'd.
 Though o'er the nations far and wide
 Gallia may pour oppression's tide,
 And, like Rome's tyrant race of yore,
 O'er-run each tributary shore;
 Yet, like the Julian chief, their hosts shall meet,
 Untam'd resistance here, and foul defeat;
 Shall, like Rome's rav'ning eagle, baffled fly
 From Britain's fatal cliffs, the abode of Liberty.
 Behold on Windsor's oak-fring'd plain,
 The pride of Albion's sylvan reign,
 Where oft the cheering hound and horn
 Have pierc'd the listening ear of morn,
 Rous'd by the clarion's warlike sound,
 The heroes tread the tented ground;
 Where chiefs as brave as those of yore,
 Who chivalry's first honours wore,
 What time fair knighthood's knee around
 Th' embroider'd zone victorious Edward bound,
 Shall by their monarch's throne a bulwark stand,
 And guard in George's crown the welfare of the land.

The HERMIT and his HISTORY.

From OBERON, a Poem, from the GERMAN of WIELAND, by WILLIAM SOTHEY, ESQ.]

FROM the last step as Huon faint descends,
 Gay smiles, like Paradise, the lovely scene:
 A man before him stands of noble mien,
 Below his breast his silver beard extends;
 A girdle broad around his body roll'd,
 Confines his russet mantle's simple fold;
 And a long rosary at his girdle hung;
 By such plain signs, these lonely rocks among,
 All may aread his state without conjecture bold:

Plain on his noble aspect shone confest;
 Grandeur beneath a cowl that mildly gleam'd;
 His eye a smile on all creation beam'd:
 And tho' the touch of time had gently prest
 His neck, soft bow'd beneath the weight of years,
 Sublimely rais'd to heaven, his brow appears
 The shrine of peace; and like a sun-gilt height,
 Where never earthly mist obscur'd the light,
 Above the stormy world its tranquil summit rears.

Time from his features long had worn away
 The rust of earth; and passion's gloomy frown:
 He would not stoop to grasp a falling crown,
 Nor bend the sceptre of a world to sway.
 Free from the vain desires that earth enthrall,
 Free from vain terrors that mankind appal,
 Untouch'd by pain, and unassail'd by fear,
 To truth alone he turn'd his mental ear,
 Alone to nature tun'd, and her sweet simple call.

Ere from the storm of life to peace restor'd,
 He call'd himself Alonzo. Leon bore
 The noble infant on her pleasant shore,
 And rear'd him for the service of her lord.
 And there with thousands like himself deceiv'd,
 He chas'd the shades, still cheating, still believ'd,
 That tempt the sight, yet still the touch elude;
 And like the chemist's stone in vain pursu'd,
 Leave the fond wretch they lur'd in hopeless misery griev'd.

And when he thus had wasted golden youth
 'Mid kingly smiles, and in the drunken mood
 Of self-delusion drain'd his wealth and blood,
 With zeal unthank'd, and unacknowledg'd truth,

In the fair morn of favor's roseate day,
 By sudden fall his fetters drop away :
 On the wide world's tempestuous ocean cast,
 How happy from the storm escap'd at last,
 To save the wreck of life, a want-devoted prey !

Yet still to cheer him in this wreck of life,
 One treasure, source of soothing peace remain'd :
 In this he deems all happiness regain'd ;
 A friend, a cottage, and a faithful wife.
 " O gracious Heaven ! but deign these blessings spare,
 " Spare me but these ! " was now his only prayer.
 No other wish his happy spirit knew—
 Heav'n heard—ten years like one too swiftly flew,
 Then o'er their tomb he bow'd an image of despair !

Three sons, fair thriving in life's vernal bloom,
 The image of his youth, and hope of age,
 Are swept away by pestilential rage,
 And grief soon lays their mother in the tomb.
 Who now is left that sighs his sigh to hear,
 Who, when he weeps, consoles with answ'ring tear ?
 For, ah ! his only friend, he too is gone !
 Bereft of all he lov'd, he pines alone ;
 Lone, in a stranger world, bow'd down with woe severe !

He droops upon the desolated spot,
 A lone and leafless tree, 'mid stormy gales :
 The fountain of his joy for ever fails—
 How insupportable the friendless cot
 Where happiness once fix'd her chosen place !
 What is the world ? a vast and vacant space
 For fortune's wheel to roll around at will !
 His last lov'd prop now gone, why linger still ?
 His sole sad wish a grave, to end his weary race.

Within this void inhospitable seat
 Alphonso flew with woe-bewilder'd mind :
 And found, what grief had never hop'd to find,
 Peace and content as tardy years retreat.
 Tho' worldlings from the wretch had basely flown,
 One who Alphonso's prosperous days had known,
 An old domestic, faithful to his lord,
 Cleaves to his side in grief without reward—
 And here their sole retreat, the rude o'erhanging stone.

And by degrees he struggled thro' the flood
 That nigh o'erwhelm'd his soul in hopeless death—
 Peace, stillness, temperance, Zephyr's balmy breath,
 His mind unclouded, purified his blood,

And bade new hope a gleam of joy restore.
 And now he felt from heaven's exhaustless store
 That e'en for wounds like his a balsam flow'd :
 Felt, when the magic of a sun-beam glow'd,
 That nature's charms had pow'r to sooth his soul once more.

And when at last this paradise he saw,
 By some kind genius fenc'd with rocks around,
 As if for him a consecrated ground,
 He feels affliction from his soul withdraw :
 He feels his spirit glowing with delight,
 Rous'd from the tortures of a sev'rous night,
 Soar to the twilight of eternal day—
 " Here rest," he cries, " this paradise survey,
 " Rest, where no worldly grief our souls shall rudely smite !"

Thus in enjoyment, and alternate toil,
 He the late harvest of his life consum'd,
 And till'd his little spot, where ever bloom'd
 Luxuriant plenty from the grateful soil—
 Labour was pleasure, labour sweeten'd rest :
 Lost to the world, its miseries seem'd at best
 A childish dream, whene'er he turn'd to trace
 The wretched earnings of his earthly race :
 Thus conscience, health, and peace, his spirit daily blest.

Now, bow'd with years, his lov'd companion died—
 Alone remain'd the hermit, yet the more
 His spirit turn'd to that celestial shore,
 Where all he lov'd did with their God reside—
 There dwelt his soul—a wandering stranger here—
 'Mid the still night when objects disappear,
 And bodies, as external senses die,
 In their first nothing seem again to lie,
 Oft on his cheek he felt a breathing spirit near.

Then his half-slumbering ears in trance perceive,
 With shuddering rapture heard, the groves among,
 Angelic harmonies at distance sung,
 For him the inexpressive chorus weave :
 And as he lifts he feels earth's slender wall,
 That parts him from his friends, about to fall :
 His spirit swells, a flame celestial bright
 Burns in his breast, while rob'd in heavenly light
 Shapes of the viewless world his soul responsive call.

These yet remain, when softly laid in sleep
 His eyelids close, and in the morning rays
 When the wide world its theatre displays,
 Still o'er his sense the warbled echoes sweep ;

A soul-felt glance of heavenly joy supreme
 Gilds all around, the groves and mountains gleam;
 And, over all, he sees the form divine,
 The uncreated in his creatures shine,
 Bright as in drops of dew the sun's reflected beam.

Thus imperceptibly did heaven and earth
 United in his soul together run:
 His spirit brightens like an inward sun:
 Far from the dissonance of mortal birth,
 From passion's turmoil, in this holy gloom
 Joys that await the blest his soul illumine.
 Who locks my daring lip with viewless seal,
 Lest aught ineffable its warmth reveal?
 Mute o'er th' abyss I bend—man dares no more presume.

SITUATION, ORNAMENTS, &c. of a VILLA, adapted to lettered Ease.

[From an Epistle to a FRIEND, &c. by the Author of the PLEASURES OF
 MEMORY.]

STILL must my partial pencil love to dwell
 On the home-prospects of my hermit cell;
 The mossy pales that skirt the orchard green,
 Here hid by shrub-wood, there by glimpses seen;
 And the brown pathway, that, with careless flow,
 Sinks, and is lost among the trees below.
 Still must it trace (the flattering tints forgive)
 Each fleeting charm that bids the landscape live.
 Oft o'er the mead, at pleasing distance pass
 Browning the hedge by fits the pannier'd ass;
 The idling shepherd-boy, with rude delight,
 Whistling his dog to mark the pebble's flight;
 And in her kerchief blue the cottage-maid,
 With brimming pitcher from the shadowy glade.
 Far to the south a mountain-vale retires,
 Rich in its groves, and glens, and village-spires;
 Its upland lawns, and cliffs with foliage hung,
 Its wizard-stream, nor nameless nor unsung:
 And thro' the various year, the various day,
 What scenes of glory burst, and melt away!

Here no state-chambers in long line unfold,
 Bright with broad mirrors, rough with fretted gold;
 Yet modest ornament, with use combin'd,
 Attracts the eye to exercise the mind.

Small change of scene, small space his home requires,
Who leads a life of satisfied desires.

What tho' no marble breathes, no canvas glows,
From every point a ray of genius flows!
Be mine to bless the more mechanic skill,
That stamps, renews, and multiplies at will,
And cheaply circulates, thro' distant climes,
The fairest relics of the purest times.
Here from the mould to conscious being start
Those finer forms, the miracles of art;
Here chosen gems, imprest on sulphur, shine,
That slept for ages in a second mine;
And here the faithful graver dares to trace
A Michael's grandeur, and a Raphael's grace!
Thy gallery, Florence, gilds my humble walls,
And my low roof the Vatican recalls!

Soon as the morning-dream my pillow flies,
To waking sense what brighter visions rise!
O mark; again the couriers of the sun,
At Guido's call, their round of glory run!
Again the rosy Hours resume their flight,
Obscur'd and lost in floods of golden light!

But could thine erring friend so long forget
(Sweet source of pensive joy and fond regret)
That here its warmest hues the pencil flings,
Lo! here the lost restores, the absent brings;
And still the few best lov'd and most rever'd
Rise round the board their social smile endear'd?

Selected shelves shall claim thy studious hours;
There shall thy ranging mind be fed on flowers!
There, while the shaded lamp's mild lustre streams,
Read ancient books, or woo inspiring dreams;
And, when a sage's bust arrests thee there,
Pause, and his features with his thoughts compare.
—Ah, most that art my grateful rapture calls,
Which breathes a soul into the silent walls;
Which gathers round the wise of every tongue,
All on whose words departed nations hung;
Still prompt to charm with many a converse sweet;
Guides in the world, companions in retreat!

Tho' my thatch'd bath no rich mosaic knows,
A limpid stream with unfelt current flows.
Emblem of life! which, still as we survey,
Seems motionless, yet ever glides away!
The shadowy walls record, with Attic art,
The strength and beauty that its waves impart.

Here Thetis, bending, with a mother's fears
 Dips her dear boy, whose pride restrains his tears.
 There Venus, rising, shrinks with sweet surprize,
 As her fair self reflected seems to rise !

LINES from a Sick and Dying PLANT at HAMPTON COURT, to her
 VIGOROUS HEALTHY SISTER at SURBITON FARM.

[From Mrs. MOODY'S POETIC TRIFLES.]

THOU dear companion of my birth,
 The produce of one parent earth;
 The care of one protecting hand,
 And springing both from courtly land:
 Ah why did fate our lots disjoin,
 And blessings only give to thine !
 Why were not we, twin sisters, sent
 To the same rural banishment ?
 How chang'd since our last parting scene,
 Thy Columnea's lovely mien ;
 When all my buds expanding grew,
 With colour of a scarlet hue :
 My stem possess'd a vigorous power,
 Though framed to bear a slender flower ;
 And on my leaves of tender green,
 Was Nature's lightest pencil seen.
 Thus from the nursery we came,
 With charms deserving equal fame :
 But equal fortune was not given ;
 Thine was the charge of kinder Heaven.
 Yet mine, beheld through fashion's glafs,
 Where grandeur's glittering visions pass,
 A happier dispensation seem'd ;
 And thine a vulgar lot was deem'd ;
 For I was destin'd to resort
 Amid the precincts of a court ;
 While thou an exile to a cot,
 By courts and courtiers art forgot.
 But Nature judging in our case,
 Decides through my declining face,
 That tainted gales a court surround,
 Where noxious particles abound ;
 She near no palace will reside,
 Averse to haunts of wealth and pride ;
 Her laws exploded there she sees,
 And all revers'd her pure decrees.
 Hence she abandons grandeur's seats,
 And seeks simplicity's retreats.

Alas ! remote from her, my fate,
 Consigns me to a room of state ;
 Where fashion her gay taste bestows,
 And her fantastick trappings shows.
 Here plac'd by her capricious hand,
 On the cold marble hearth I stand ;
 Within a baneful chimney's shade,
 Whose footy blasts my blossoms fade.
 The frigid stone repels my leaves,
 A polish'd grave my roots receives.
 Here frugal skreens obstruct the light,
 And doom me to a noon-day night.
 Alike exclude the healthful breeze ;
 In vain for me it fans the trees.
 The sons of art presume to say,
 That mischief waits the god of day ;
 If uncontroll'd he pierce the gloom,
 Destruction hovers round the room ;
 The varnish'd table's colour flies ;
 Each tint upon the curtain dies ;
 The carpet's hues, appall'd with fright,
 Grow pale and sicken at his sight :
 Greens, yellows, reds, all fade away,
 Consum'd in Sol's refulgent ray.
 They also charge the friendly wind,
 With disposition most unkind ;
 Asserting he much evil brings,
 By dust he scatters from his wings.
 Of sun and air thus art complains,
 And as despoilers both arraigns.
 We, nature's children, scorn this lore ;
 We, plants, these genial powers adore :
 We turn to greet Apollo's shrine,
 Our homage owns his ray divine ;
 Great source from whom we life derive,
 Whose beams denied, no flowers survive.
 Alike we hail the god of air,
 Who marks the same paternal care ;
 Who all we ask vouchsafes to give ;
 His balmy breath by which we live.
 Now, sister, view our different fate !
 Thy humble lot—my fashion'd state !
 Sequester'd thus from light and air ;
 Of nature's gifts allow'd no share,
 In dying pomp I here reside,
 With two pale sisters by my side ;
 Whose drooping heads to earth incline,
 And blend their wither'd leaves with mine.
 While I thus fade before my time,
 Thy charms still flourish in their prime.

No rules of art thy state confine,
 Kind nature's bounty still is thine.
 For thee the sun may spread his light;
 No tyrant shutters hide his sight;
 For thee through groves may Zephyr stray,
 No barrier turns his gales away;
 For thee may fragrant dews descend,
 No roofs oppose - no walls defend.
 Thus free to take all Heaven supplies,
 The grateful influence of the skies;
 Unchang'd thy beauties still remain,
 Preserv'd amid the rustic plain.

Like me how many a courtier dame,
 The slave of fashion's empty name!
 Perverting nature's wiser plan,
 Curtails of life the little span.
 By art consumes her vernal bloom,
 And hastens death's untimely doom!

GOODY BLAKE and HARRY GILL.

[From LYRICAL BALLADS, &c.]

O H! what's the matter? what's the matter?
 What is't that ails young Harry Gill?
 That evermore his teeth they chatter,
 Chatter, chatter, chatter still.
 Of waistcoats Harry has no lack,
 Good duffle grey, and flannel fine;
 He has a blanket on his back,
 And coats enough to smother nine.

In March, December, and in July,
 'Tis all the same with Harry Gill;
 The neighbours tell, and tell you truly,
 His teeth they chatter, chatter still.
 At night, at morning, and at noon,
 'Tis all the same with Harry Gill;
 Beneath the sun, beneath the moon,
 His teeth they chatter, chatter still.

Young Harry was a lusty drover,
 And who so stout of limb as he?
 His cheeks were red as ruddy clover,
 His voice was like the voice of three.
 Auld Goody Blake was old and poor,
 Ill fed she was, and thinly clad;

And

And any man who pass'd her door,
Might see how poor a hut she had.

All day she spun in her poor dwelling,
And then her three hours' work at night!
Alas! 'twas hardly worth the telling,
It would not pay for candle-light.
—This woman dwelt in Dorsetshire,
Her hut was on a cold hill-side,
And in that country coals are dear,
For they come far by wind and tide.

By the same fire to boil their pottage,
Two poor old dames, as I have known,
Will often live in one small cottage,
But she, poor woman, dwelt alone.
'Twas well enough when summer came,
The long, warm, lightsome summer-day,
Then at her door the *canty* dame
Would sit, as any linnet gay.

But when the ice our streams did fetter,
Oh! then how her old bones would shake!
You would have said, if you had met her,
'Twas a hard time for Goody Blake.
Her evenings then were dull and dead;
Sad case it was, as you may think,
For very cold to go to bed,
And then for cold not sleep a wink.

Oh joy for her! whene'er in winter
The winds at night had made a rout,
And scatter'd many a lusty splinter,
And many a rotten bough about.
Yet never had she, well or sick,
As every man who knew her says,
A pile before-hand, wood or stick,
Enough to warm her for three days.

Now, when the frost was past enduring,
And made her poor old bones to ache,
Could any thing be more alluring,
Than an old hedge to Goody Blake?
And now and then, it must be said,
When her old bones were cold and chill,
She left her fire, or left her bed,
To seek the hedge of Harry Gill.

Now Harry he had long suspected
This trespass of old Goody Blake,

And

And vow'd that she should be detected,
 And he on her would vengeance take.
 And oft from his warm fire he'd go,
 And to the fields his road would take,
 And there, at night, in frost and snow,
 He watch'd to seize old Goody Blake.

And once behind a rick of barley,
 Thus looking out did Harry stand;
 The moon was full and shining clearly,
 And crisp with frost the stubble-land.
 --He hears a noise—he's all awake—
 Again?—on tip-toe down the hill
 He softly creeps—'Tis Goody Blake,
 She's at the hedge of Harry Gill.

Right glad was he when he beheld her:
 Stick after stick did Goody pull,
 He stood behind a bush of elder,
 Till she had filled her apron full.
 When with her load she turned about,
 The bye-road back again to take,
 He started forward with a shout,
 And sprang upon poor Goody Blake.

And fiercely by the arm he took her,
 And by the arm he held her fast,
 And fiercely by the arm he shook her,
 And cried, "I've caught you then at last!"
 Then Goody, who had nothing said,
 Her bundle from her lap let fall;
 And kneeling on the sticks, she pray'd
 To God that is the judge of all.

She pray'd, her wither'd hand uprearing,
 While Harry held her by the arm—
 "God! who art never out of hearing,
 "O may he never more be warm!"
 The cold, cold moon above her head,
 Thus on her knees did Goody pray,
 Young Harry heard what she had said,
 And icy-cold he turned away.

He went complaining all the morrow
 That he was cold and very chill:
 His face was gloom, his heart was sorrow,
 Alas! that day for Harry Gill!
 That day he wore a riding coat,
 But not a whit the warmer he:
 Another was on Thursday brought,
 And ere the Sabbath he had three.

'Twas all in vain, a useless matter,
 And blankets were about him pinn'd ;
 Yet still his jaws and teeth they clatter,
 Like a loose casement in the wind.
 And Harry's flesh it fell away ;
 And all who see him say 'tis plain,
 That, live as long as live he may,
 He never will be warm again.

No word to any man he utters,
 A-bed or up, to young or old ;
 But ever to himself he mutters,
 " Poor Harry Gill is very cold."
 A-bed or up, by night or day ;
 His teeth they chatter, chatter still.
 Now think, ye farmers all, I pray,
 Of Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

The OBLIGATION ON MOTHERS to SUCKLE their OFFSPRING.

From the NURSE, a Poem, translated from the Italian, by WILLIAM
 ROSCOE.]

WHAT fury, hostile to our common kind,
 First led from nature's path the female mind,
 Th' ingenuous sense by fashion's laws repress'd,
 And to a babe denied its mother's breast ?
 What! could she, as her own existence dear,
 Nine tedious months her tender burthen bear,
 Yet when at length it smil'd upon the day,
 To hireling hands its helpless frame convey ?
 —Whilst yet conceal'd in life's primæval folds,
 Th' unconscious mass her proper body holds ;
 Whilst in her mind distracting fears arise,
 Stranger to that which in her bosom lies ;
 Whilst led by ignorance, wild fancy apes
 Uncouth distortions and perverted shapes ;
 Yet then securely rests the promis'd brood,
 Screen'd by her cares and nurtur'd by her blood.
 But when reliev'd from danger and alarms,
 The perfect offspring leaps into her arms,
 Turns to a mother's face its asking eyes,
 And begs for pity by its tender cries ;
 Then, whilst young life its opening powers expands,
 And the meek infant spreads its searching hands,
 Scents the pure milk-drops as they flow distill,
 And thence anticipates the plenteous rill,
 From her first grasp the smiling babe she flings,
 Whilst pride and folly seal the gushing springs ;

Hopeful

Hopeful that pity can by her be shewn,
Who for another's offspring quits her own.

Ah! sure ye deem that nature gave in vain
Those swelling orbs that life's warm streams contain;
As the soft smiler, or the dimple sleek
Hangs on the lip, or wantons in the cheek;
Nor heed the duties that to these belong,
The dear nutrition of your helpless young.
—Why else, ere health's returning lustre glows,
Check ye the milky fountain as it flows?
Turn to a stagnant mass the circling flood,
And with disease contaminate the blood?

O crime! with herbs and drugs of essence high,
The sacred fountains of the breast to dry!
Pour back on nature's self the balmy tide
Which nature's God for infancy supplied!
—Does horror shake us when the pregnant dame,
To spare her beauties, or to hide her shame,
Destroys, with impious rage and arts accurst,
Her growing offspring ere to life it burst,
And can we bear, on every slight pretence,
The kindred guilt that marks this dread offence?
—As the green herb fresh from its earliest root,
Young life protrudes its yet uncertain shoot,
Or falls, unconscious of the blighting storm,
A dubious victim, and a shadowy form;
But she who to her babe her breast denies,
The sentient mind, the living man destroys;
Arrests kind nature's liberal hand too soon,
And robs her helpless young of half the boon.
—'Tis his, not hers—the colour only chang'd,
Erewhile thro' all the throbbing veins it rang'd;
Pour'd thro' each artery its redundant tide,
And with rich stream incipient life supplied;
And when full time releas'd the imprison'd young,
Up to the breasts, a living river, sprung.

Doubt ye the laws by nature's God ordain'd,
Or that the callous young should be sustain'd
Upon the parent breast?—be those your schools
Where nature triumphs, and where instinct rules.
No beast so fierce from Zembla's northern strand,
To Ethiopia's barren realms of sand,
But midst her young her milky fountain shares,
With teats as numerous as the brood she rears.
Two breasts ye boast for this kind end alone,
That your twin offspring each should have its own.

Does no remorse, ye fair, your bosoms gnaw,
 Rebellious to affection's primal law?
 Persist ye still, by her mild voice unaw'd,
 False to yourselves, your offspring, and your God?
 Mark but your proper frame—what wond'rous art,
 What fine arrangement rules in every part;
 As the blood rushes thro' each swelling vein,
 The ruddy tide appropriate vessels strain;
 And whilst around the limpid current flows,
 To shape and strength th' unconscious embryo grows,
 But when 'tis born, then nature's secret force
 Gives to the circling stream another course;
 The starting beverage meets the thirsty lip,
 'Tis joy to yield it, and 'tis joy to sip.
 So when th' experienced chieftain leads along
 To distant enterprise his warrior throng,
 He, as they move, with ever-watchful cares
 Their stores of needful nutriment prepares;
 Still prompt, ere hunger ask, or thirst invade,
 With due supplies and stationary aid.

CHARACTER of the BRITISH SATIRISTS.

[From the *PROGRESS of SATIRE*, an Essay, in Verse.]

FROM these illustrious models * Britain draws
 The moral song, and frames her Satire's laws:
 But to new themes her muse applies the rhyme,
 Free as her sons, and varying as her clime.
 To life, to manners, now no more confined,
 The general faults or follies of mankind,
 For bolder flights proud Satire plumes her wings,
 The friend, or foe, of statesmen and of kings,
 And oft, with Faction's fierce resentment warm,
 Points her dread vengeance, and "directs the storm."

Rough Donne, in homely strains, devoid of art,
 Spoke the plain truths that prove an honest heart.
 In learning rich, in native humour bold,
 His merry tale the laughing Butler told,
 And mark'd fanatic pride and factious zeal
 In satire faithful to his country's weal.
 But Dryden's vigorous muse, as interest sways,
 Now wounds by satire, and now soothes by praise:
 Now stoops to crush an envious poet's name,
 The dull proud rival of his splendid fame,

* The Roman satirists.

Now weaves the mystic fable, to expose
 Dire faction's arts and brand a monarch's foes.
 Oh ! had'st thou scorn'd thy towering soul to bend,
 Of guilt the flatterer, and of vice the friend.
 Ill-fated bard ! how few with generous pride,
 Assail'd by want, can stem corruption's tide ?
 How few, when life is cruel fortune's sport,
 Could shun the gay allurements of a court ?
 'Tis thus the pitying muse her wrath allays,
 And half forgives the strain she dares not praise.

But who thy finish'd beauties can display,
 Pope, mighty master of the moral lay ?
 Whose manly wit and polish'd taste combine,
 Point the strong sense, and tune th' harmonious line.
 Soft as the strains that grac'd th' Horatian lyre,
 Sublime as Juvenal's more vigorous fire,
 Thy magic numbers with prevailing art
 Steal on th' enraptured ear, and win the heart.
 Each form succeeding bards for satire choose
 Springs from thy various, thy accomplish'd muse ;
 Whether they claim just imitation's praise,
 And classic thoughts adapt to British lays,
 Or, more inventive, in appropriate rhymes
 Display the manners, and record the times,
 Or, mighty trifles studious to rehearse,
 Strut on the stilts of mock-heroic verse,
 Or dash proud dulness from Parnassus' height,
 And with the muse's arms assert the muse's right.

Alas ! could wit, could genius bright as thine
 E'er give to spleen one harsh ungenerous line ;
 Or bid with bitter eloquence to flow
 That verse " which made an Addison thy foe ?"

With wit that else had claim'd an equal prize,
 But taste less just, see virtuous Young arise !
 His keen remark, well-temper'd, though severe,
 His lively sentence, and his pointed sneer,
 At general vice, or flagrant follies, aim
 Their nobler sting, nor wound one honour'd name.

But soon 'twas thine to mark, indignant muse,
 Degen'rate Satire warp'd by party views.
 See her bold front Malignity display,
 And Faction triumph in fierce Churchill's lay !
 Nor Candour's voice, nor sense of right and wrong,
 Checks in its course his dire vindictive song.
 He deals on every side the fatal blow,
 Nor owns sense, wit, or virtue in a foe.
 And yet insulted Candour must admire,
 Distinguish'd bard, thy muse's strength and fire,

Must own, if party-zeal had ne'er confined
To transient themes thy bold and fervid mind,
Britain had dwelt with rapture on thy page,
Preserv'd by genuine worth from age to age.

Still Satire seeks a transitory name,
Nor heeds the call of never-dying fame,
Pursues vain shadows, and exerts her power
To catch the fleeting fashions of an hour.
Shrouded in night, the feign'd Macgregor pours
The tide of song from wit's abundant stores,
Skill'd to combine with humour's richest vein
The pomp of verse, the mock majestic strain.
And thou, sweet bard! o'er whose untimely urn
The Graces droop, the Muse delights to mourn,
Tickell, in vain to taste, to genius dear,
Accept this fond, this tributary tear!
'Twas thine by playful ridicule to seize
Gay Fashion's follies, yet her vot'ries please,
Stern Party's rage by sprightly wit allay,
And cheer her gloomy scenes by fancy's ray.
Oh! hadst thou e'er, by true ambition fired,
To nobler themes, to lasting fame, aspired,
Each charm, each gift of the propitious nine,
That graced th' Ausonian lays, had beam'd in thine.

Severer Satire, from a different source,
Flow'd with rough vehemence and turbid course.
When C—s from Fashion's heavenly region fell,
Enraged he waked the majesty of hell,
And bade him, issuing from th' infernal gloom,
Record distinguish'd guilt, and stamp its doom.
Harsh was his censure, not unjust his aim;
While Satire echoed the loud voice of fame.

But lo! what tumults rise? what bustling throng
Provokes the scornful critic's angry song?
'Tis Affectation's motley crew invades,
With steps unhallow'd, the Pierian shades:
They seize the sacred chair, their shrill notes raise,
And ring th' unvarying peal of mutual praise.
Mourn, classic muse! conceit pollutes thy strain,
Proud Nonsense triumphs in her Crusca's reign:
When see, resentment sparkling in his eyes,
To crush thy foes indignant G——d rise!
Thy foes, the fluttering insects of an hour,
Fly from his rage, or bow beneath his power.
Yet why, victorious champion, why abuse
The cheap and easy conquest of thy muse?

Insult the fall'n, or brand some bards who claim
 No proud distinction in the ranks of fame?
 The modest poet's unobtrusive lays
 True candour pardons where it cannot praise.
 Conceit once check'd, let angry warfare cease,
 And unoffending dullness rest in peace.

Part of an ADDRESS to the SUN, a FRAGMENT.

[From POEMS, by JOSEPH FAWCETT.]

THOU dazzling ball! vast universe of flame!
 Idol sublime! Error's most glorious god!
 Whose peerless splendours plead in the excuse
 Of him that worships thee, and shine away
 The sin of pagan knees! whose awful orb,
 Though Truth informs my more enlightened creed,
 Almost entices my o'er-ravished heart
 To turn idolator, and tempts my mouth
 To kiss my hand before thee. Nature's pride!
 Of matter most magnificent display!
 Bright masterpiece of dread Omnipotence!
 Ocean of splendour! wond'rous world of light!
 Thy sweet return my kindled lays salute.

Hail, amiable vision! every eye
 Looks up and loves thee; every tongue proclaims
 'Tis pleasant to behold thee; rosy Health,
 And laughing Joy, thy beauteous daughters, play
 Before thy face for ever, and rejoice
 In thine indulgent ray. Nature mourns
 Thine annual departure; in despair,
 Like one forsaken by her love, she sits,
 And tears from off her all her gay attire,
 And drowns her face in tears, and languid lies,
 As if of life devoid: but lo, she lives!
 She lives again! her glorious rover comes,
 To wake her from her lethargy of woe,
 And warm her into beauty with his smile.

Fountain of inspiration! fir'd by thee,
 Imagination's sacred tumults rise,
 And pour upon the fair, immortal page,
 The splendid image and the burning word!
 Oh hallow'd hour! o'erflowing with delight!
 Moments of more than earthly ecstasy!
 When the blest bard, panting beneath thy rays,
 Feels the fine rapture silently infus'd
 Into his agitated breast; and full

Of his bright god, with lofty fury raves,
 Celestially disturb'd ! till the strong flames,
 That his whole soul to heavenly madness heat,
 Have spent their blaze in all the rage of song !

Great conflagration ! whose immortal fires,
 With mystic, everlasting fuel fed,
 Flame with a generous fury, flame to spread
 Far other scene than smoking ruin round,
 Fair flowers and smiling verdure, fields that wave
 With yellow wealth, and boughs that stoop beneath
 Their blushing load ; with affluence opprest !

Great Father of the system ! round whose throne,
 In filial circles all thy children shine,
 Exulting in thy kind, paternal smile !
 Well-order'd family ! for ever free
 From jarring strife ; harmonious moving on
 In easy dance ; and calling human life
 To list the music of your silent glide,
 And make its social system chime like yours.
 Preceptors sweet of concert and of love !
 Had but this noisy scene an ear to learn.

Or is thy name, the student's sacred lamp,
 Hung up on high, and trimm'd by Heaven's own hand ?
 By whose pure light, more precious to his eye,
 Than that which trembles on his nightly page,
 (Man's puny tome,) with silent joy he reads
 The broad, instructive sheet, which thou hast held,
 All wise instructor ! to thy pupil man,
 Through every age. Invaluable book !
 In schools unrival'd, though but little read !
 Fair, faultless piece ! immortal work of Heaven !
 Bible of ages ! boundless word of God !
 Writ in a language to all nations known ;
 And, through all time, with care divine, preserv'd
 From all corrupt interpolations pure.

Or art thou Nature's eye, to whose keen sight
 The system's utmost circle naked lies ? —
 Oh, tell a curious mortal all thou seest !
 Say, by what various beings tenanted,
 The orbs that borrow thy refulgent blaze ;
 Made of what matter ; moulded to what form ;
 Blest with what organs ; with what minds inform'd ;
 Spurr'd by what passions ; on what arts intent ;
 Eager in what pursuits ; and by what ties
 Combin'd :— Oh, say, all-searching radiance, say,
 (For doubtless mortal and immortal all),

Taught by what discipline the generous love
Of beauteous Virtue ; to what duties call'd ;
By what temptations urg'd to act those deeds
Which stain thy day, and by what motives fir'd,
With moral splendours, to outshine thy beams.

Or wilt thou tell of thy revolving spheres,
Which wears the bays of genius ? whose quick sons
Have shot, with farthest wing, into the field
Of Nature's works ; or most sublimely soar'd,
On eagle pinions, to that parent-sun,
At whose eternal glories thine were lit ?
Say, hast thou seen a creature's compass take
An ampler sweep over the dread immense,
Than that which turned obedient to the hand
Of him we Newton name, our earth's proud boast ?
Or, in which world of this our neighbourhood,
Hath there been wav'd a wand of mightier call
Than our renown'd, immortal Shakespear mov'd
O'er Nothing's vast profound, and said, let be,
And, lo, it was ! lo, a bright universe
Of great and fair, of transports, and of woes,
And charming fears ! in bards or sages, say,
Which is the ball that bears away the prize.

FROST at MIDNIGHT.

[FROM FEARS in SOLITUDE, &c. by S. T. COLERIDGE.]

THE frost performs it's secret ministry,
Unhelp'd by any wind. The owl's cry
Came loud—and hark, again ! loud as before.
The inmates of my cottage, all at rest,
Have left me to that solitude, which suits
Abstruser musings : save that at my side
My cradled infant slumbers peacefully.
'Tis calm indeed ! so calm, that it disturbs
And vexes meditation with it's strange
And extreme silentness. Sea, hill, and wood,
This populous village ! Sea, and hill, and wood,
With all the numberless goings on of life,
Inaudible as dreams ! The thin blue flame
Lies on my low-burnt fire, and quivers not :
Only that film, which flutter'd on the grate,
Still flutters there, the sole unquiet thing.
Methinks, it's motion in this hush of nature

Gives it dim sympathies with me, who live:
 Making it a companionable form,
 With which I can hold commune. Idle thought!
 But still the living spirit in our frame,
 That loves not to behold a lifeless thing,
 Transfuses into all it's own delights
 It's own volition, sometimes with deep faith
 And sometimes with fantastic playfulness.
 Ah me! amus'd by no such curious toy
 Of the self-watching subtilising mind,
 How often in my early school-boy days
 With most believing superstitious wish
 Presageful have I gaz'd upon the bars,
 To watch the stranger there! and oft belike,
 With unclos'd lids, already had I dreamt
 Of my sweet birthplace, and the old church-tower,
 Whose bells, the poor man's only music, rang
 From morn to evening, all the hot fair-day,
 So sweetly, that they stirr'd and haunted me
 With a wild pleasure, falling on mine ear
 Most like articulate sounds of things to come!
 So gaz'd I, till the soothing things, I dreamt,
 Lull'd me to sleep, and sleep prolong'd my dreams!
 And so I brooded all the following morn,
 Aw'd by the stern preceptor's face, mine eye
 Fix'd with mock study on my swimming book:
 Save if the door half open'd, and I snatch'd
 A hasty glance, and still my heart leapt up,
 For still I hop'd to see the stranger's face,
 Townsman, or aunt, or sister more lov'd,
 My play-mate when we both were cloth'd alike!

Dear babe, that sleepest cradled by my side,
 Whose gentle breathings, heard in this dead calm,
 Fill up the interspersed vacancies
 And momentary pauses of the thought!
 My babe so beautiful! it fills my heart
 With tender gladness, thus to look at thee,
 And think, that thou shalt learn far other lore,
 And in far other scenes! For I was rear'd
 In the great city, pent mid cloisters dim,
 And saw nought lovely but the sky and stars.
 But thou, my babe! shalt wander, like a breeze,
 By lakes and sandy shores, beneath the crags
 Of ancient mountain, and beneath the clouds,
 Which image in their bulk both lakes and shores
 And mountain crags: so shalt thou see and hear
 The lovely shapes and sounds intelligible
 Of that eternal language, which thy God
 Utters, who from eternity doth teach

Himself in all, and all things in himself.
Great universal teacher ! he shall mould
Thy spirit, and by giving make it ask.

Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee,
Whether the summer clothe the general earth
With greenness, or the redbreasts sit and sing
Betwixt the tufts of snow on the bare branch
Of mossy apple-tree, while all the thatch
Smokes in the sun-thaw : whether the eave-drops fall
Heard only in the trances of the blast,
Or whether the secret ministry of cold
Shall hang them up in silent icicles,
Quietly shining to the quiet moon,
Like those my babe ! which, ere to-morrow's warmth
Have capp'd their sharp keen points with pendulous drops,
Will catch thine eye, and with their novelty
Suspend thy little soul ; then make thee shout,
And stretch and flutter from thy mother's arms
As thou would'st fly for very eagerness.

ELEGY. SPRING—1796.

[From POEMS, by J. HUCKS, A. M. &c.]

DELIGHTFUL Spring, I taste thy balmy gales
Pregnant with life, my pensive soul they cheer,
Creation smiles, the woods, the hills, the vales,
Hail the gay morning of the dawning year.

Expand, ye groves, your renovated bloom,
Warble, ye streams, ye swelling buds, unfold,
Waft all the plenty of your rich perfume,
And wave, ye florets, wave your locks of gold.

Rapt in the maze of nature's boundless charms,
I gaze insatiate, wonder and admire,
Ah ! how they soothe th' impassion'd heart's alarms,
And wake, to transport short, the woe-struck lyre.

But soon, the contrast blackens on the view,
These scenes of beauty, man insensate mars,
Cloaths smiling nature with a mournful hue,
Blasts all her blooms, and with her music jars.

O ! might

O! might the moral spring but once revolve
 It's infant blossoms, 'midst the noon-tide blaze;
 Barbaric passion's low'ring mists dissolve,
 While dawn'd pure reason, with serener rays.

O fool! to think it—winter, bleak and foul,
 There broods, eternal—hope creates, in vain,
 Fantastic forms, which please the cheated soul,
 Poor air-built fabrics of the poet's brain.

See life and health enliven all around,
 O'er lawns and woods the eye delighted roves:
 While pour an artless harmony of sound,
 Flocks from the fields, and warblers from the groves.

Luxuriant verdure, here, adorns the plain,
 There, the grey fallows and the toiling team,
 The farm's neat mansion, and the village fane,
 Whose moss-clad tower reflects the solar gleam.

But ah! while nature pours th' enlivening breath,
 Paints her fair forms, and spreads her treasures here;
 O'er other shores, black sweeps the cloud of death,
 Glares the red falchion, and the murderous spear.

Ev'n now, perhaps, confronting armies meet,
 Loud roll the drums, the thundering cannons roar,
 Rocks the dire field beneath unnumber'd feet,
 And horror waves his locks bedropt with gore.

Thro' dust in whirlwinds driv'n, inconstant seen,
 Thick flash the swords, the frequent victim falls;
 While o'er his mangled trunk, and ghastly mien,
 Hosts trampling rush, where maniac fury calls.

Say, soldier! say, grim spectacle of pain,
 What syren lur'd thee from thy peaceful home;
 To leave thy poor, thy small domestic train,
 For toils of arms, o'er billowy deeps to roam.

No beams of glory cheer thy hapless lot,
 Thy name descends not to a future age,
 Impell'd to combat for thou knew'st not what,
 And urg'd to slaughter, by another's rage:

Thy widow'd wife, thine orphan children weep,
 And beg their scanty meal from door to door,
 While gash'd with wounds, thy limbs dishonour'd sleep,
 And waste and moulder, on a foreign shore.

In vain, alas! we boast of civil worth,
And vaunt of virtue in religion's robe;
If calm we view ambition issuing forth
Her brood of scorpions, to infest the globe.

The bonds of nature we asunder part:
Led by the blaze of passion's sanguine star,
Peace on the lips, and murder in the heart,
To savage, brutal, fell, infernal war.

Hark! a glad sound my roving thought recalls,
The distant sheep-bell fills the quivering breeze,
The shade, slow-deep'ning, o'er the landscape falls,
And veil'd in mist, the dim horizon flees.

As the poor shepherd folds his fleecy care,
Loud chaunts the nightingale her evening lay;
Sing on, sweet songstresses! homeward I repair,
Warn'd by thy requiem to the closing day.

DOMESTIC LITERATURE

Of the Year 1798.

ON returning to our periodical task of classing and characterising the productions in British Literature, we do not meet with many publications of importance in the department of biblical criticism and theology. "*Horæ Biblicæ*," is the title of a work which, although of no great magnitude, and professing only to consist of "notes committed to paper, with a view to impress on the memory the result of some miscellaneous reading on different subjects of biblical literature," may be read with advantage by students in scripture criticism. The topics discussed in these collectanea are, the rise and decline of the Hebrew language, with an account of the Mishna, the Gemara, and the Targums; the Hellenistic language; the effect produced on the style of the New Testament by the Hellenistic idiom of the writers, by rabbinical doctrines and controversies among the Jewish sects, by the literary pursuits of the Jews, their political subserviency to the Romans, &c. the biblical literature of the middle ages; the Massora, Keri, and Ketibh; the controversy respecting the nature, antiquity, and utility of the vowel points; the history of the Jews after their return from the Babylonish captivity to the birth of Christ, and subsequently to the Christian æra; the Hebrew MSS. and printed editions

of the Hebrew Bible; the principal Greek MSS. of the New Testament; the biblical labours of Origen; the polyglottic editions, and the oriental versions of the New Testament; the Latin vulgate; the English translations of the Bible; the division of the Bible into chapters and verses; and the various readings of the sacred text, so far as they may be supposed to influence the questions respecting its purity, authenticity, or divine inspiration. On these various subjects, the author has compressed into his work much useful and curious information, interspersed with remarks and anecdotes which discover extensive reading and considerable liberality of mind. To Mr. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn, by profession a lawyer, and in religion a catholic, this volume is generally attributed.

The object of Mr. George Benjoin, in his treatise, entitled "*the Integrity and Excellence of Scripture; a Vindication of the much controverted Passages, Deut. VII. 2, 5, and XX. 16, 17, &c.*" is to prove, by a new rendering of the original, that by the command, utterly to destroy the Canaanites, was meant, "neither more nor less, than a complete victory, a perfect subjection of the enemy, a deprivation of all power and establishment, a destruction of idolatry, and a general dispersion of the idolaters."

laters." But we cannot compliment him so far as to say that he has, according to his own pretensions, "incontrovertibly" established his novel interpretation, or that his logical, any more than his critical talents, will derive honour from the present performance. We are sorry to add, that Mr. Benjoin's pages bear disgusting marks of vanity and self-conceit, and of illiberality, particularly towards Dr. Geddes, an eminent and distinguished scholar; for which, even a superabundant admixture of genuine learning, just criticism, and irresistible argument, would not have afforded any apology.

The "Translation of the New Testament, from the original Greek, humbly attempted by Nathaniel Scarlett, assisted by Men of Piety and Literature, with Notes," reflects honour on the intention of the parties concerned, and in its execution does credit to their inquiries, and their attention to the idiom of the Greek and English languages. In numerous instances it is more faithful to the sense of the original than our common version: and if those, who are conversant in scripture criticism, will not derive much assistance from it, the unlearned reader will find it of use in studying the meaning of the New Testament. Our common translation has very properly been made the basis of the present: but the plan of the latter differs from the former in that it is not broken into verses, the numbers of which only are retained in the margin, and that the subject is marked at the head of each paragraph. These alterations are judicious.

Mr. Bryant, in a treatise entitled "the Sentiments of Philo Judæus concerning the *Αγως* or Word of God, together with large Extracts

from his Writings, compared with the Scriptures, &c." endeavours to prove, that Philo entertained a favourable opinion of the gospel; that he obtained the knowledge of many essential doctrines from the evangelists and apostles themselves; and that he promulgated the orthodox doctrine respecting the divinity and personality of the Logos. These deductions he conceives himself warranted in drawing from a variety of passages which he has collected, and on which he has commented with much learned labour in the work before us. He likewise is of opinion, that they afford a strong argument in support of the truth of Christianity. Greatly as we respect the learning and abilities of Mr. Bryant, and applaud the motive which gave birth to this publication, we cannot pronounce that he has satisfactorily established his leading points. In his Excerptions, the opinions and the language of the Platonists, and of the Jewish Rabbis, will frequently attract the reader's notice: but that they discover any of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity, and offer convincing evidence, "that every article which the sacred writers have given to Christ in his mediatorial capacity, Philo has attributed to him in his divine character, antecedent to creation," is what we conceive the great majority of the author's learned readers will not admit.

Mr. Maurice's "Sanscreeet Fragments; or interesting Extracts from the sacred Books of the Brahmins, &c." we notice in this place, on account of the subject on which the first part of this little work is employed. It presents us with several traditions from the Sanscreeet writings, which, the editor contends, confirm, in the most complete

plete and satisfactory manner, the truth and originality of the Mosaic records. And we think that the impartial reader will allow, that at least one of the stories which he has selected, that of Satyavrata and his three sons, although disfigured by the additions of the oriental mythologists, is manifestly copied from the History of Noah. The second part of this work consists of a communication from colonel Vallancey, on the subject of British antiquities, and will fall under our notice in another department of our present volume.

The "Arguments illustrative of the Ground and Credibility of the Christian Religion," are the substance of a course of sermons, preached at the Bampton lecture, in the year 1788, by Dr. Shepperd, archdeacon of Bedford, which were introduced to our readers in our Register for the year 1789. They consist of a series of distinct propositions, divested, as the author informs us, "of all metaphysical and abstruse arguments, and contracted within the shortest limits, in which the plainest reasonings on the subject could be comprised, with a view to render the notice of it as extensive as may be, and thereby, in some degree, to counteract the ill effects of those mischievous publications, which have of late been industriously circulated from the bold school of Mr. Paine, and the more insidious one of Dr. Priestley." With what degree of liberality or justice the two last mentioned characters are associated together among the adversaries of Christianity, we leave it to the public to decide. Dr. Shepherd's arguments, although sensible and weighty, are too concise, and in their form too unimpressive for the purpose of general utility.

Mr. Simpson's "Thoughts on

the Novelty, Excellence, and Evidence of the Christian Religion," form a valuable and useful publication, which well deserves the notice of serious and thinking unbelievers. Without indulging too opprobrious reflections on the adversaries of Christianity; without adverting to any topics, concerning which there are disputes among Christians, he has adopted a mode of defence, that is rational, pious, and popular. The heads under which he distributes his arguments and observations are the following: that the religion of Christ is novel in the principle which it teaches us, as the foundation of all duty, that God is our father; that the Christian religion and morals are new, as to their extent, purity, and simplicity; that the character of Jesus as a teacher is entirely new, no other having ever completely exemplified his system; that the motives by which Christianity urges us to a virtuous conduct are singularly cogent and persuasive; that it is new both in the kind and degree of its evidence; that the means employed in its propagation were new, and its speedy and extensive progress under such circumstances unparalleled; and that the effects produced by it are singular and unexampled in the history of religious institutions. We think that the author has done good service to the cause of divine revelation, by his well written and comprehensive tract.

The "concise Selection of the divine Excellencies of Revelation, with a Word of Advice for the Reformation of the Reformer Thomas Paine, &c." appears to have been well meant, and is well written in point of language and temper. If the generally received opinion be well founded, that no small force properly directed, in a good cause,

cause, is ultimately inefficacious, the author may reflect with pleasure that he has contributed his mite towards the success of the best of causes. His political plan for the reconciliation of all contending powers, we leave to the consideration of the parties concerned.

The treatise, entitled "the Resurrection of our Saviour asserted, from an Examination of the Proofs of the Identity of his Character after that Event, in a Letter to the Rev. L. R." we might properly commend in terms similar to those applied to the last mentioned article. To which we would add, that the author appears carefully and candidly to have studied his subject, and that his manual of evidence for the resurrection contains more important matter, and better arranged, than we meet with in many larger treatises.

Mr. Amner's "Considerations on the Doctrines of a Future State, and the Resurrection, as revealed, or supposed to be so, in the Scriptures, on the Inspiration and Authority of Scripture itself, &c." are the evident result of industrious and liberal inquiry, and offer to biblical students a variety of reasonings and remarks which are highly deserving of attention. The subjects discussed most at large are the doctrines of a future state and the resurrection: concerning which he maintains the opinion, that the Mosaic system did not teach, nor the thoughts of the ancient Jews go so far as to the soul's immateriality or immortality. On the subject of inspiration, he agrees with those writers who hold, that the books which make up the canon of the Old and New Testament "are not all of them, nor any one of them, perhaps, in all its parts of the same equal and unvaried excellence, and of

the same uniform and high authority, however this notion of them may in general have prevailed." In noticing some peculiarities in St. Paul's Epistles, he contends, that the apostle's doctrine of justification by faith is "the same substantially with our Saviour's doctrine of repentance and remission of sins, only reasoned on and stated in a more elaborate and systematic manner." In Mr. Amner's disquisitions on the prophecies of Isaiah, Daniel, and St. John, he will frequently be found to differ widely from preceding exegetical writers, and to throw out novel and bold ideas. But the author is not a dogmatist. While he argues with learning and ability, he does not lose sight of candour and modesty; and he appears to have been actuated, while penning these considerations, by an ardent attachment to truth, united to a pious respect to the genuine interests of divine revelation. We wish that he had been a little more attentive to the perspicuity of his style; that he had devoted some time to shortening the length, and correcting the embarrassed construction of many of his sentences.

The "Lectures in Divinity, delivered in the University of Cambridge, by John Hey, D.D. as Norrisian Professor," in 4 vols. have excited considerable attention in the theological world, and have been perused by us with a mixture of pleasure and of pain. They are evidently the result of much labour and reflection, and comprise a vast variety of matter, important and curious, on the numerous subjects which such a plan must necessarily comprehend. From the nature of the work, our readers will easily conceive that our remarks upon it can only be general. The nature of God, the proper method of studying,

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and the evidences of the scriptures, conformity to religious establishments, the thirty-nine articles of the church of England, &c. together with numerous collateral topics, are successively discussed by him; and rules and directions are given for controversy, and references to various authors, from which the student may derive much valuable aid in the prosecution of his theological inquiries. Learning, ingenuity, and candour, are conspicuous throughout the whole; and a pleasing originality both in the author's plan and arguments. Whence then the pain, it may be asked, that we received in the perusal of them? From the laxity of principle which they encourage with respect to subscription to articles of faith. We wonder not that some of the dignitaries of the church, and the syndics of the university, should have expressed an alarm at the opinions advanced ex cathedrâ on that subject. To uniformity of sentiment in orthodox belief, we conceive them to be fatally inimical. And, what is in our judgment an infinitely greater evil, they would seem to justify subterfuge and prevarication; and by that means essentially affect the interests of morals. Far, very far are we from imputing such intentions to the author, or from insinuating that he is not a "warm friend to sincerity and simplicity;" that he does not "honour and adore them." But we have greatly misapprehended the scope of his reasoning, if such as we have mentioned be not its tendency, by leading youthful minds "into all the labyrinths of a loose and perfidious casuistry."

The "Lectures on the Nature and End of the Sacred Office, and on the Dignity, Duty, Qualifications, and Character of the Sacred

Order, by John Smith, D. D. one of the Ministers of Cambleton." relate to every branch of the clerical profession, and merit the serious notice of persons who are either candidates for, or have already engaged in it. They are judicious, pious, solemn, and affectionate; and peculiarly seasonable in these times, when a spirit of lukewarmness, or torpid indifference to religion, is too prevalent among all classes in the community.

Mr. Fellowes's "Picture of Christian Philosophy, or a Theological, Philosophical, and Practical Illustration of the Character of Jesus, &c." is employed in contrasting the genuine Christian temper with the benevolence of Mr. Godwin's system, and Mr. Wilberforce's view of Christian doctrines and morals. It does credit to the author's ingenuity and to his heart; and is not ill adapted "to soften the animosities of faction by the precepts of benevolence, and to inspire even the breasts of bigots with Christian moderation."

The "Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise, entitled, 'a Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of professed Christians, &c.' by Thomas Belsham," must be pronounced, even by those who may not accord with the author in sentiment, to be an able and masterly production. It is conducted in a series of letters to a lady; in which Mr. Wilberforce's system is exhibited with fairness, pursued to its proper consequences, and compared with Christianity as deducible from the plain and unequivocal language of the New Testament. The peculiar doctrines of that religion, as laid down in this review, differ toto cœlo from those of Mr. Wilberforce; and instead of gloomy and forbidding views of the deity and

and of human nature, present us with such as are cheerful, honourable, and alone consistent with the necessary perfections of God, and just moral government. As a polemic Mr. Belsham shews himself intimately acquainted with the subjects which called for his discussion, and as a scripture critic entitled to very respectful notice. On the whole, his Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise may be characterised as containing the opposition of argument to declamation, of clearness and precision in language and ideas to the enthusiastic and indeterminate phraseology of party religionists, and of candour to its contrary quality.

The "Strictures upon the Reply of Mr. A. Fuller to Mr. Kentish's Discourse, entitled 'the Moral Tendency of the Genuine Christian Doctrine,' by the Author of that Discourse," justify our surmise in our last year's Register, that Mr. Fuller's opponents would protest against his pretensions to a complete triumph in the controversy between them. They are written with acuteness, candour, and modesty; and are well calculated "to correct misapprehension, to soften bigotry, to repress confidence, to shew upon what principles and by what standard the question between Calvinists and Socinians, between Trinitarians and Unitarians, ought to be decided."

Mr. Daubeny, in his "Guide to the Church, in several Discourses, to which are added Two Postscripts, &c." is a zealous supporter of those once exploded doctrines concerning the divine constitution of our national church, the sin of schism, and the proper restraints on freedom of inquiry, against which the most judicious friends and brightest ornaments of the establishment

have declared open hostility, and which have been not unaptly characterised by the term "Protestant Popery." The arguments by which he supports them are such as have been formerly adduced by the high church party: assumption, assertion, and solemn warnings to piously dissipated persons against resisting properly constituted authority, and the artifices of the grand deceiver. The language in which these arguments are conveyed is easy, mild, and conciliating. Of Mr. Daubeny's postscripts, the first is addressed to those members of the church, who occasionally frequent other places of public worship, and admonishes them of the inconsistency and fatal consequences of their conduct. In his second postscript, which is addressed to the clergy, the author enters into an able defence of the generality of that body, against the severe strictures of Mr. Wilberforce; and justly reprehends those individuals who profess to maintain their connection with the church, and even to be its purest ministers, while they assume the privilege of withdrawing, *ad libitum*, from episcopal jurisdiction, and of dispensing with canonical obligation.

Sir Richard Hill, in his "Apology for Brotherly Love, and for the Doctrines of the Church of England, in a Series of Letters to the Rev. C. Daubeny, &c." in the character of an admirer of the discipline of that church, and the form of its establishment, retorts the charge of schism against Mr. Daubeny, for maintaining that Arminian sense of the thirty-nine articles, which he contends to be at variance with genuine orthodoxy. He, likewise, in a lively, but eccentric manner, impugns the validity of Mr. Daubeny's reasoning respecting

respecting the divine ordination or appointment of the officers of the church, and the regularity of their succession from the apostolic age, and expresses his warm approbation of the labours of divers unhallowed instructors. From a Calvinistic disseminator our champion might have expected such an attack, and such praises of conventiclers; but not from a true son of the church. Mr. Daubeney must, doubtless, pronounce him to be of that ambiguous character proscribed in the postscripts to his Guide: and we do not see how the baronet's ingenuity will repel the imputation.

The author of "Reflections on the Clergy of the Established Church" is a zealous advocate for the utility of that order, and the undisturbed maintenance of that property by which it is legally supported. But he is not satisfied with the general mode and spirit with which their professional exertions are directed. Notwithstanding that he evidently wishes them to approximate more nearly in their pulpit addresses, and in their intercourse with their flocks, to what is commonly called the methodistical character, he intermixes, nevertheless, with his remarks and observations, some animadversions which are not undeserving the notice of serious clergymen of all denominations.

The "Layman's Address to the Clergy of England, by a Friend to the Church Establishment," partakes more of an economical than of a theological complexion; and, among some just strictures on non-residence, pluralities, the removals of the prebendal clergy, and the translation of bishops, suggests good hints for ameliorating the condition of the laborious clergy, and for rendering it more respectable as well as more useful.

In our Register for the year 1795, we introduced to our readers Mr. Churton's "short Defence of the Church of England, in Answer to those from whom we separate, and to those who separate from us." During the present year, a catholic layman, Francis Eyre, of Warkworth, Esq. has published "a Reply to the Rev. R. Churton," which displays considerable learning and ingenuity, and no small share of theological knowledge. When the author assails Mr. Churton on the subject of deriving the church of England's "clerical office and authority, by an unbroken chain of bishops similarly appointed from those who were constituted by the apostles, as the apostles were by Christ himself," he proves completely triumphant. And we think that our readers, whatever may be their judgment of this reply on the whole, will join with us in deducing from it this conclusion, that if the schism by which our national church was rent from the papal one be defensible at all, it must be on the ground of the right of private judgment.

The "Essay on Universal Redemption, tending to prove that the general Sense of Scripture favours the Opinion of the final Salvation of all Mankind, by the Rev. John Brown, M. A. late of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge," deserves to be commended for the learning, benevolence, and calm deliberate discussion which distinguish it, and render it worthy of the serious notice of the advocates for the doctrine of the eternity of future punishments. After contending, with no small degree of force, that the original word which in our translation is rendered everlasting, evidently relates to a finite duration, the author proceeds to
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bring forwards the usual arguments in favour of his hypothesis, which he manages with considerable dexterity, and delivers in an easy and pleasing style. We have not before seen them so advantageously produced within the compass of a small pamphlet.

The treatise, entitled "*Virtue's Friend; consisting of Essays first published periodically, on Subjects connected with the Duty and Happiness of Mankind,*" is a valuable little work, which we heartily recommend to the perusal of our younger readers. It is composed of various pleasing essays, and striking stories, admirably adapted "to oppose the pure attractions of conscious virtue to the fascinating allurements of vicious pleasure; to inspire an ardent passion for all that is noble, great, and excellent; to rouse men to emulation in useful and laudable pursuits; above all, to repress the malice of parties, allay those unhappy animosities that tear and distract society, and to introduce throughout the calm of mutual forbearance, the sweets of social harmony, and the infelt joys of a self approving mind."

"*Moral Contrasts, on the Power of Religion, exemplified under different Characters,* by William Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury," is another useful present to young readers in general, and particularly to those in the higher orders of society, by a writer whose labours have often pleased and benefited the public. The characters delineated are partly fictitious, and partly real, and afford scope for the introduction of useful remarks and impressive advice, in depicting their peculiarities, and contrasting their different virtues and vices. The real characters are the once gay and licentious, but afterwards penitent

and pious, John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, and the young African prince Naimbanna, who was brought to England by the Sierra Leone company, to be educated and instructed in the principles of the Christian religion: both highly interesting, and the latter very extraordinary.

Mr. King's "*Remarks on the Signs of the Times,*" were published with a view to impress the conviction, that recent discoveries in natural history and philosophy, and the political events which have lately taken place on the European continent, have literally accomplished some of the obscure and emblematical scripture prophecies; and to justify his interpretation of the pouring out of the seventh vial, mentioned in the book of Revelation, given in his "*Morsels of Criticism,*" which we announced in our Register for the year 1788. In pursuance of his object, he enters into a particular and critical examination of Rev. xvi. 17—21; and maintains, that in that portion of the prophetic writings, the new doctrines which are at present propagated, the division of Poland, and the final ruin of the papal power in the year 1798, now appear to be clearly prefigured. However fanciful some part of the author's interpretation may seem, others are very striking, and offer some remarkable coincidences to the thinking reader. Mr. King's observations towards the conclusion of his treatise, on some passages in the second book of Esdras, might have been omitted without any injury to his design, since there are very few in the Christian world who will allow any authenticity to that apocryphal production.

Of the nature, value, and scarceness of Calmet's "*Dictionary of the*

the Holy Bible," our theological readers are too well apprised, to render it necessary for us to enlarge on those topics. But they may not generally know, that a new, and greatly improved edition of that work is publishing, in 4to. in parts or numbers; which it would be improper entirely to overlook in this place, on account of the learning and judgment with which it is conducted. Seven of those parts we have already seen; and from the manner in which they are executed are led to augur very favourably of the completion of the editor's plan. On examining the volumes of sermons which made their appearance during the year 1798, the greater part will be found to be posthumous publications. In this number are the "Sermons, chiefly upon Practical Subjects, by the Rev. Samuel Bishop, A. M. late Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School." Mr. Clare, the author's intimate friend, and the editor of his poetical works, noticed in our register for the year 1796, has superintended the publication of this volume, to which he has prefixed a brief character of the compositions which it contains. Without determining whether the occasional peculiarities with respect to turn of thought, and mode of expression, by which they are marked, betoken native genius, or constitute any degree of excellence, we have no objection, on the whole, to observe with the editor, that "they are plain and practical; contain just and pious sentiments; expressed in a manly and forcible style; and breathe the genuine spirit of candour and christian charity."

The "Sermons on various Subjects, by the late B. C. Sowden, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Minister of the English Episcopal

Church at Amsterdam," do not appear to have been "composed with any farther views, than the instruction and edification of the audience to which they were delivered." There are, however, very few collections of modern pulpit discourses which, considered in all points of view, possess claims to superior excellence. The subjects of them are chiefly practical; and the sentiments which they inculcate, uniformly pious, rational, and benevolent. And if their style may not have been cultivated "with a peculiar and exaggerated solicitude," it is generally correct, always sufficiently plain and perspicuous, and frequently elegant.

The two volumes of "Sermons by the late Rev. David Jardine, of Bath, published from the original Manuscripts, by the Rev. John Prior Estlin," are also entitled to a considerable share of praise, whether we respect the matter which they contain, or the manner in which it is delivered. The former is, chiefly, moral and devotional; and, in general, enforces such just and useful sentiments and feelings, as are adapted to inform the mind, and mend the heart. And with the exception of a few passages, in which the author's peculiarities of sentiment as an unitarian and a disciple of the Hartleian school are discoverable, rational christians, whether of the orthodox or heterodox class, may alike read them with pleasure and improvement. The style of these sermons is manly, perspicuous, and easy.

The two volumes of "Sermons on Practical Subjects, by the late W. Enfield, LL.D. prepared for the Press by himself," will prove a very acceptable present to the public. On the author's merits in this species of writing they have already decided,

decided, by the favourable reception given to his English Preacher, and Biographical Sermons. His clear and persuasive reasoning, pertinency of remark on all topics, liberality and candour of sentiment, and "chaste, clear, correct style; free from all affectation and singularity," deservedly classed him among the most pleasing and useful of public instructors. Moral topics have been chiefly selected for these volumes; and the perusal of them, we doubt not, will justify the editor's criticism, "that scarcely any writer has entered with more delicacy into the minute and less obvious points of morality—has more skilfully marked out the nice discriminations of virtue and vice, of the fit and unfit. He has not only delineated the path of the strictly right, but of the amiable and becoming. He has aimed at rendering mankind not only mutually serviceable, but mutually agreeable; and has delighted in painting true goodness with all those colours which it was said of old would make her so enchanting should she ever become visible to mortal eyes." Prefixed to these volumes are Memoirs of the Author, by Dr. Aikin, which we have inserted among our biographical anecdotes and characters.

The two volumes of "Sermons preached to Parochial Congregations, by the late Rev. Richard Southgate, B. A." afford sufficient evidence of the author's orthodoxy and piety, and of his commendable zeal and diligence in promoting the glory of God, and the edification of his hearers. They contain much useful and instructive matter, delivered in plain, but affectionate language. The author, however, has too frequently given to his composition an uncouth and dis-

jointed appearance, and he must sometimes have weakened the force of his addresses, by an apparently constant study of sententiousness. A perpetual succession of minute, and almost independent parts in a discourse, like apophthegm crowding on apophthegm, embarrasses in the closet, and must bewilder from the pulpit. We should, likewise, have been better satisfied, if the editor of these sermons had expunged from them all allusion to temporary politics. In the first volume we are presented with a biographical preface by Dr. Gaskin, which is highly, and, we have no reason to doubt, justly encomiastic.

The volume entitled "the Objections of Infidel Historians and other Writers against Christianity, considered in Eight Sermons, preached at the Bampton Lecture, at Oxford, in the year 1797, &c. by W. Finch, LL.D. &c." offers little that is new or very interesting on the subject of the evidences of our religion. Nor is the author eminently successful in the elucidation of other topics, which he has connected with his main object, and, in particular, the proper limitations of temporal and spiritual power. The following remarks do not breathe much of the spirit of that stern unbending virtue, which many have supposed to be enjoined by the apostolical maxim, that "we ought to obey God rather than men," in all cases which affect conscience and duty. "True, the voice of law, wherever it resides, must be obeyed; but if its declarations be subversive of generally acknowledged duties, or should it preposterously countenance degrading and destructive vices, though an outward obedience might be paid to it, yet will it not fail of exciting inward repugnance. No; the stult

tutes of any nation may enjoin things indifferent to religion; but if they contradict or oppose it, a ready and sincere obedience will scarce be paid to them."

The "Sermons on various Subjects, more particularly on Christian Faith and Hope, and the Consolations of Religion, by George Henry Glasse, M. A. &c." cannot be pronounced, any more than those noticed in the preceding article, models of true pulpit eloquence. They are light, declamatory compositions; in the texture of which is interwoven a great variety of scriptural quotations, not always apposite, and seldom illustrated and explained. When the author occasionally engages in theological controversy, his efforts are not eminently advantageous to the cause which he maintains, nor do they reflect much honour on his own skill or temper. In the soundness of his faith, indeed, and the warmth of his zeal, he is not in the least deficient; but the evidence of the former is not unmingled with dogmatism, nor that of the latter with at least harsh language applied to heretical and political sinners.

The "Naval Sermons, preached on board his Majesty's Ship the *Impetueux*, in the Western Squadron, during its Services off Brest, &c. by James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. &c." are sensible, and well written; on such subjects as gave the preacher favourable opportunities of expatiating on scenes and circumstances familiar to the seaman's eye, and with the matter of them, for the most part, judiciously adapted to the audience before whom they were delivered. The praises which the author bestows on the British constitution and government, and his admonitory exhorta-

tions, occasioned by the storms that are agitating the political scene, are poured forth in animated strains of loyalty.

The "Four Sermons, preached in London, at the third General Meeting of the Missionary Society, May 10, 11, 12, 1797," by different gentlemen, are pious and well intended, and would, doubtless, prove acceptable to the audiences to whose sentiments and views they were more immediately adapted. From the proceedings of the meeting, and the report of the directors, which are prefixed, the reader will find reason to applaud the zeal and spirit with which the society prosecute the object of their institution, whatever may be his opinion respecting their design in general, or the wisdom and expediency of the peculiar plan which they have embraced, for attaining the end in view.

The "Additional Evidences of the Truth of Christianity, in two Visitation Sermons, by George Law, M. A. Prebendary of Carlisle," if they do not present us with any new matter on the subject, as the title would import, combine and dispose, in a new and more striking point of view, arguments which have not been entirely overlooked by preceding writers. The prophecy of Christ, that John should not die till he came, or before the destruction of Jerusalem, that event, and the mistakes of the apostles respecting it, engaged the preacher's attention, and gave him the opportunity of introducing some important observations, and liberal sentiments and remarks, which certainly were well worthy of being laid before the public.

Mr. Houghton's two Sermons, entitled, "Observations on the Evidences of Christ's Resurrection, the principal Objections consider-

ed, and the Divine Origin of the Christian Religion clearly proved," form a judicious and pleasing epitome of the arguments for the grand fact on which the truth of Christianity rests, intended chiefly for the use of young persons. They are recommended by logical precision, perspicuity of style, and simplicity of language; and will be found an useful introduction to those larger and more important treatises, which the author points out to the notice of his readers.

From the mass of single sermons published during the year 1798, we must unavoidably be very restricted in our selection. In the "Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, before his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1797, by George, Lord Bishop of Lincoln," the reader will perceive a striking similarity between his lordship's sentiments, and those of many modern interpreters of the mystical books of Scripture, who assert, that the prophecies contain express predictions of the events which have lately taken place, and are now taking place in Europe; and that the French people are the instrument, in the hands of Heaven, of punishing those nations which have been the chief supporters of antichristian tyranny and delusion. But he indulges the hope and expectation that this country will escape any weighty share of the terrible visitation; that some "inherent qualities in the establishments of this kingdom in church and state, which raise the virtues and glory of this nation above the rest of Europe," will prove the cause of warding off, or abating the portentous storm. In every devout and humble prayer to the Great Disposer of Events, that

the angel who "drives the furious blast" may be directed to spare their native land, thousands of Britons will most fervently join, who possess less faith and hope than the good prelate. As one ground of his hope, his lordship observes, in a strain of exultation, that "while our enemies have insulted the Majesty of Heaven, we have humbled ourselves before our God, and acknowledged our transgressions; while they have impiously denied his all-controlling power, we have prayed unto the Lord to give wisdom to our councils, success to our arms, and steadiness to our people." Does not this language favour too much of that boasting, which is excluded?

The "Sermon preached at the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on Thursday, November 29, 1798, being the Day appointed for a Public Thanksgiving," contains pious and animated exhortations to national gratitude, on account of the advantages, religious, civil, and political, by which a merciful superintending Providence has signally distinguished this country; solemn admonitions against either relapsing into the corruptions of popery, from which we were rescued by the Reformation, or degenerating into scepticism and atheism; and invitations to serious enquiry, how far we have deserved our providential distinctions? that our unexampled successes may not "dazzle us into a false estimate of our own virtues, nor prompt us to conclude, that we have a prescriptive right to the protecting favour of Heaven." The political language and sentiments which occur in this sermon, with the exception of a few vituperative expressions, and some assertions, to which

which those who are subjected by existing laws to civil disqualifications cannot assent, will prove unobjectionable to the disciples of the moderate Whig school.

Our necessary limits will permit us only to insert the titles of the following Thanksgiving Discourses, which excited a greater share of general attention than the mass composing the long list from which they are selected: "a Sermon preached before the Honourable House of Commons, on the 29th of November, 1798, at the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, &c. by Thomas Rennell, D. D. Master of the Temple;" "Motives for Public Thanksgiving, stated and enforced, a Sermon preached at the Foundling Hospital, November 29, 1798, &c. by the Rev. John Hewlett, B. D. Morning Preacher to the said Charity;" and "the Privileges of Britain, a Sermon, preached at the Meeting House in the Old Jewry, on Thursday the 29th of November, 1798, &c. by Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S."

"Rome is Fallen! a Sermon, preached at the Visitation, held at Scarborough, June 5, 1798, by Francis Wrangham, M. A," is one of the most able, animated, and interesting conciones ad clerum, that we remember ever to have seen. While the author detests and execrates the enormities perpetrated by the rulers of the French republic, or their agents, with manliness and openness he avows his satisfaction at the accomplishment of the prophecies, of which they have been the instruments, and particularly that respecting the destruction of the papal domination. Instead of losing sight of his principles as a protestant, and deploring, with some of his brethren, the catastrophe which

has now taken place, and without "ungenerously triumphing over an old man's distresses," he rejoices "to see the sovereign pontiff a fugitive and a vagabond;" he exults "to behold him, who once trod upon the necks of monarchs, crouching himself beneath the insolent foot of a ferocious and implacable republic." And he asks, "what protestant does not rejoice to hear that those thunders at length are silent, which issued, during so long a period, from the gloomy recesses of the Vatican, to convulse Europe; shaking the allegiance of subjects, and 'hurling princes from their thrones!' what lover of peace does not exult, to learn that those lightnings, which so often blasted the olive of Christendom, are quenched for ever! Ought we, who should anxiously wish the prophecies fulfilled, to weep over their accomplishment?" To justify this exultation on the fall of Rome, he enters into a striking and eloquent delineation of the pernicious tenets, and nefarious practices of the Vatican; and afterwards applies the subject of his discourse to the more immediate purpose of the meeting before which it was delivered. In this part of his plan, Mr. Wrangham has presented his brethren of the clergy with much important advice and serious pertinent admonition; and he has enriched the whole with a variety of learned and valuable notes.

In the Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Landaff, in June 1798, by R. Watson, D.D. F.R.S." Bishop of Landaff, the author appears chiefly in a political character. In warm and indignant terms he reprobates French principles, and French practice; exhorts his clergy to second his efforts in exciting the public alarm and

jealousy, by admonitions and instructions to their flocks, in which, without a breach of Christian charity, they may use *harsh* language when painting French enormities; speaks of a parliamentary reform as in some measure desirable, but as what ought not to be attempted, or adopted, in the present crisis of the fate of the nation; and combats the doctrines of the "Rights of Man, and Liberty and Equality," in the sense which the most ignorant or designing political declaimers have affixed to those terms. This we should not have expected from Dr. Watson. In that part of the bishop's Charge, which is theological, he principally dwells on the importance of the clergy's being on their guard "against certain wicked teachers, who are creeping in among the common people, and attempting, by profane writings and evil communication, to unchristianize the world;" and he urges them, by calling to their recollection the engagement which they entered into when they were ordained priests, "to be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word," to make resistance to those subverters of the Christian faith, that the ignorant may not be misled by their sophisms, and the difficulty of saving the souls committed to their care augmented, by vicious practice being built upon false principle. One remark, towards the conclusion of the Charge, merits serious notice: "that there certainly is room for enquiry, whether all protestant churches are so pure in doctrine, so perfect in discipline, so truly Christian in practice, as to have nothing to fear for themselves from the fall of the church of Rome."

Under the head of Philosophy and Ethics we meet with "Elements of the Critical Philosophy, containing a concise Account of its Origin and Tendency, a View of all the Works published by its Founder, &c. by A. F. M. Willich, M. D." which, like Mr. Nitsch's work, noticed in this department of our Register for the year 1796, is intended to excite the attention of the English reader to the writings, and to assist him in forming an acquaintance with the philosophy of Immanuel Kant. After an introduction, in which our author gives an account of the several systems of philosophy which prevailed successively in Germany, from the time of Wolf to the present period, and of the sentiments of professor Kant concerning the philosophy of Hume and his opponents, together with a general outline of that philosopher's "Critique of Pure Reason," he proceeds to lay before us a synopsis of the Kantian System. This synopsis consists of a solution of five connected problems, which our limits will not permit us to insert; and a brief abstract of the most important of the professor's works. To the synopsis succeeds a glossary, intended to explain the terms employed by Kant. Whatever share of industry, ingenuity, and learning we may be willing to award to Dr. Willich, we cannot say that, even with his aids, we have been enabled to penetrate through the obscurity which, to our intellect, still envelopes the principles of his favourite philosophy. In one of our most respectable periodical journals, his doctrine has been termed, "an attempt to teach the sceptical philosophy of Hume, in the disgusting dialect of scholasticism." As far as we are capable of comprehending it, we have not met with any

any definition of the new system, which appears to us be more appropriate. Subjoined to the Kantian papers in this volume are three philological essays, chiefly translated from professor Adelung, with notes. The first of these contains a concise History of the English Language; the second a Philosophical View of the English Language; and the third, an Enquiry into the Merits and Demerits of Johnson's English Dictionary. These essays are interesting to the philosopher, as well as the philologist and antiquary, and will be found useful to English students in investigating the rationale of their native tongue.

The "Essay on the Principle of Population, as it affects the future Improvement of Society, with Remarks on the Speculations of Mr. Godwin, Mons. Condorcet, and other writers," is the production of an able and reflecting mind, and written with such precision, philosophical calmness, and unvaried candour, as are adapted strongly to interest the attention of the reader. The opinions which he undertakes to controvert in the systems of Condorcet and Godwin are the perfectability of man, with the protraction of his existence in this world to immortality, and that scheme of equality which pretends to banish selfishness and vice, to render labour almost unnecessary, and ultimately to extinguish even the passion between the sexes. The arguments which our author opposes to their hypotheses are deduced from the principle of population; and are managed with such ingenuity and vigour, as render them in our judgment unanswerable. They are included under the discussion of the following simple propositions: 1. That population cannot increase without the means

of subsistence, is a proposition so evident, that it needs no illustration; 2. That population does invariably increase, where there are the means of subsistence, the history of every people that have ever existed will abundantly prove; 3. That the superior power of population cannot be checked, without producing misery or vice, the ample portion of these too bitter ingredients in the cup of human life, and the continuance of the physical causes, that seem to have produced them, bear too convincing a testimony. To trace our author through his illustration of these propositions, and the application of it to the leading principles, or the subordinate parts of the systems of Messrs. Condorcet and Godwin, is beyond our province. But we can promise our readers much pleasure from such an undertaking, whether they agree with us or not respecting the conclusiveness of his reasoning. In the latter part of his work the author advances certain notions which many will pronounce to be no less fanciful than the hypotheses of his opponents. Such are his sentiments, that the moral situation of man in this world is not a state of trial, according to the common acceptation of that expression, but "the mighty process of God for the creation and formation of mind, necessary to awaken chaotic matter into spirit, to sublimate the dust of the earth into soul, &c;" and that "those beings which come out of the process of the world in lovely and beautiful forms, shall be crowned with immortality, while those who come out misshapen, those whose minds are not suited to a purer and happier state of existence, shall perish, and be condemned to mix again with their original clay."

The treatise entitled "Modern Philosophy and Barbarism, or a Comparison between the Theory of Godwin and the Practice of Lycurgus, &c. by W. C. Proby," is a sensible and animated little work, in which the author attempts "to prove the identity of the two systems, and the injurious consequences which must result to mankind from the principles of modern philosophy carried into practice." But notwithstanding the ingenuity which Mr. Proby discovers, we cannot say that he has succeeded in establishing the similitude between the institutions of the Spartan lawgiver, and the system of the author of "Political Justice," even after every due allowance is made for "the difference of situation, the distance between the periods in which both systems were engendered, and the consequent superiority of knowledge and information possessed by the latter." In exposing, however, the consequences to mankind which would result from the Godwinean principles being carried into execution in their full extent, our author's talents appear to considerable advantage. And the advocates for those principles will not find it an easy task, to repel any of the serious and weighty charges which he has preferred against them.

The next article which we have to present to our readers, belongs partly to the department of Philosophy, and partly to that of Government and Legislation. It is "Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, comprising his Practical Philosophy, translated from the Greek, &c. by John Gillies, LL.D. F. A. S. &c." in 2 vols. 4to. On the merits of Aristotle, the most universal scholar of ancient times, who "daringly invaded the whole empire of phi-

losophy," and, under "the comprehensive divisions of the heavens and the earth, things, human and divine, God, man, and nature," left to posterity very valuable treasures among "the different articles of his truly philosophical encyclopædia," it would be superfluous to expatiate in this place. But it has been the fate of his writings, that while some parts of them have been properly excluded from the schools, "being superseded by more accurate and complete information," others, which "still merit the most serious attention of the modern reader," have been suffered to fall into similar disuse, and to moulder away in the dust of our libraries. Dr. Gillies's design, in undertaking this translation, was to revive the public attention to the labours of the Stagirite, and to "vindicate his fair claim to be regarded as one of the best instructors of mankind on the important subjects of ethics and politics." Without descending to particulars, we shall briefly apprize our readers of the contents of the volumes before us. The first volume comprehends the life of Aristotle, compiled from Laertius, Ammonius, Diodorus Siculus, and other ancient writers; a new and very valuable analysis of his speculative works, illustrated with notes; and the translation of his ethics, in ten books. To each book is prefixed an introduction, by the translator, containing a kind of syllabus of its general argument, together with illustrative remarks and observations. The second volume contains Dr. Gillies's translation of Aristotle's Politics, in eight books, with introductions and notes to each; and an appendix to the second book, presenting us with the interesting account of the republic of St. Marino,

ino, which we inserted among the selections in our Register for the year 1795, enlarged and confirmed by original documents from the archives of the republic. On the introductions to the books into which the "incomparable work" in this second volume is divided, Dr. Gillies has bestowed very considerable attention. They may be characterised as so many distinct political or economical dissertations; concerning which we may remark, while we are very far from assenting to the author's political creed, that they contain much interesting and useful matter, for which the public, and especially politicians and statesmen, are greatly indebted to him. As a translation, this work is free and paraphrastic, and it is clothed in a style which is in general correct, energetic, perspicuous, and elegant.

The few remaining productions of the year 1793, which properly call for notice in this department of our literary catalogue, belong to the heads of Finance, Political Economy, and Law.

The two volumes, entitled "the State of the Nation with respect to its Public funded Debt, Revenue, and Disbursement, comprised in the Reports of the Select Committee of Finance, appointed by the House of Commons to examine and state the total Amount of the Public Debts, and of the Interest and Charges attending the same, as they stood the 5th of January, 1797, &c." contain a vast variety of important matter, judiciously arranged, for which the public is under great obligation to the secret committee. They are, indeed, highly necessary to every person who would wish to form an accurate judgment of our financial situation, and of the con-

stitution and management of our public offices; and they lay open such curious facts, as cannot fail to convince the most incredulous of the multitudinous abuses in the establishments of the state, which loudly call for a reform. To each report is annexed an appendix, containing the official documents, and the other evidence on which it is founded.

"The Reports from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Finance, as presented to that House, containing an Account of the Public funded Debt, Taxes, unfunded Debt, &c. ordered to be printed the 31st of March, 1797," form another useful publication, of the same nature with the preceding, but less comprehensive, and consequently less satisfactory.

The author of "Hints towards an improved System of Taxation, extending to all in exact proportion to their Property, and without any kind of investigation or disclosure of their Circumstances, &c." has little of novelty in the objects which he recommends to the fostering care of our grand financial nurse. An additional equal tax on all lands, at the present rental; on houses, at a reduced rental; and taxes on tythes, shipping, stock in trade, manufactures, &c. regulated by the interest on the capital employed; on all money vested on real or personal securities; on the public funds; on salaries exceeding a given amount; and on all lucrative professions and employments, compose the features of his plan. But we are incapable of conceiving how these objects can be submitted to a proportional imposition, without an universal and particular disclosure of circumstances. That the author has no participation in what some writers have termed the iniquity

quity of banking, we may infer from his proposition, that all individuals should be prohibited from engaging in that species of commerce.

The Country Gentleman's "Plan for Redeeming Two Hundred and Thirty Millions of the Three per Cent. Funds, and for improving the Public Revenue more than Three Hundred and Forty-two Thousand Pounds a Year, without raising any new Taxes, and without diminishing the Income of any Person," is not entirely undeserving of consideration, notwithstanding that some parts of it may be objectionable, and the author's calculations appear extravagant. His financial proposals have at least the merit of neither increasing the present public burthens, nor affecting the interests of hereditary proprietors. They include the sale of the present land-tax, which has been already determined by parliament; the sale of the crown-lands, as the grants expire; the sale of the tythes of the church, and of the estates held by leases under the church, but without depriving the clergy of the full amount of what they now receive from them; and the conversion of copyholds into freeholds, on a plan which might prove beneficial both to the lessor and the lessee. How the adoption of such measures is to produce the effect mentioned in the title page, the treatise itself will best explain.

The "New Inquiry into the Principles and Policy of Taxation, in the Political System of Great Britain," is the production of a well-informed and judicious writer, who employs himself in defending the minister's obnoxious act for the heavy increase of the assessed taxes. But its merits are greater as a political than as a financial production.

The concluding sentence of our preceding article is applicable to "a Plan for raising the Taxes impartially, and almost free of Expence in War, &c. by Francis Adams, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Somerset," and to "a Letter on Finance, &c. by John Charnock, jun." Mr. Adams, however, is inimical to the increase of the assessed taxes; instead of which he recommends a tax on income, and offers tables and calculations for its regulation. And if the statement, on which some of the most important of Mr. Charnock's speculations are founded, be accurate; viz. that the property of this country is worth four thousand millions, the chancellor of the exchequer was either unfortunate in his inquiries, or uncommonly modest in his calculation of the income of the kingdom, in the speech announcing his new plan of finance, delivered on the 3d of December, in the present year.

The authors of "Thoughts on Taxation, in the course of which the Policy of a Tax on Income is impartially investigated," and of "Observations on the Taxation of Property," discuss the principle of the new system with no inconsiderable share of dexterity. The former undertakes its defence, and to answer the objections, general or particular, which are commonly urged against it. The latter condemns it, and is an advocate for a direct tax on property; contending that all other taxes are penalties "upon certain modes of enjoying property; which, if those modes are as harmless as others not taxed, is a palpable injustice."

The "Thoughts on a New Coinage of Silver, more especially as it relates to an Alteration in the Division

sion of the Pound Troy, by a Banker," are the result of attentive and interesting research, and merit the serious consideration of government. It has been understood, that our rulers have it in contemplation to divide the pound troy of silver, in future, into sixty-five or sixty-six, instead of sixty-two shillings; conceiving, that by such an alteration in the standard of our silver specie, they shall adopt the most efficacious mode of checking the coinage and circulation of base money, besides securing a very considerable profit to the treasury. Against the adoption of such a project, our author offers a variety of dispassionate and cogent arguments. His treatise is divided into four parts, containing a brief account of the state of the coin during some preceding reigns; the ways in which the standard may be altered, with the consequences that will arise from a debasement of it; the alteration of the standard of silver considered as operating generally on all coin; and a conclusion, in which he deprecates all alteration. In his remarks and reasonings, under these divisions, he discovers extensive information and much sagacious policy, together with zeal for the true interests of a government to which he seems ardently attached. And, upon the whole, we conceive, that he has not only shewn the danger but the injustice of the measure which he opposes; a measure which would ultimately most sensibly affect the value of all species of property, whether landed, monied, or commercial.

Mr. Wallace's "Essay on the Manufactures of Ireland. &c." was sent by him to the royal Irish academy, in consequence of an advertisement from that body, offering a premium of fifty pounds for the

best dissertation on the question, "To what manufactures are the natural advantages of Ireland best suited, and what are the best modes of improving such manufactures?"

Unfortunately for the author, the committee of three members, appointed to determine on the merits of the respective candidates, was not wholly uninterested in the decision. For one of those members was a competitor for the prize!! and to his production were the solid honours of triumph awarded. Mr. Wallace, dissatisfied with the verdict of a tribunal so constituted, has thought fit to appeal to the judgment of the public. And we must at least acknowledge, that his essay abounds in judicious discussion and valuable information, from which the political economist may derive both entertainment and instruction. In examining the comparative value of manufactures and agriculture, in a national view, he decides differently from Dr. Adam Smith, who maintained, that the capital employed in agriculture adds a greater value to the annual produce of the country than an equal capital employed in manufactures. In the greater part of his principles, however, he coincides in opinion with that philosopher; and sometimes, perhaps, may appear to have admitted them too implicitly.

This work is divided into two parts. In the first part, Mr. Wallace examines and answers the arguments adduced to prove agriculture to be more profitable to the community than manufactures; and afterwards enlarges on the encouragement due to the latter; the species of manufactures which demand a preference; machinery; the relative advantages of a home and a foreign market; the manufactures already in part established; and the influence

ence of manufactures on morality and health. The second part contains the application of the principles laid down in the preceding, to the peculiar circumstances and situation of Ireland. Many curious and interesting particulars occur in this part, relative to the state of industry in our sister kingdom.

In our last year's Register we noticed, in terms of approbation, a treatise, entitled "the Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations, illustrated in opposition to some false Doctrines of Adam Smith, and others." During the present year the ingenious author has published a little work, which he wishes to be considered as a supplement to that treatise. It is entitled "a Proposal for supplying London with Bread, at an uniform Price, from one Year to another, according to an Annual Assize, by a Plan that may be applied to every Corporation in the Kingdom, &c." The object of the former essay was to point out the best means of promoting the wealth and strength of the nation; that of the present, to explain the direct means of promoting the contentment of the people. His plan is, to establish public granaries; and to encourage the farmers, by the same bounty which was formerly given to the merchant exporters of corn, for a period of eight years, to produce a surplus of one-eighth more corn than is annually consumed in the kingdom; by which means a quantity may be stored equal to one whole year's supply, an uniformity preserved in the markets for a succession of years, and the disgraceful and expensive necessity of having recourse to foreign nations in times of scarcity prevented. Against the establishment of granaries, which in smaller states, the republic of Ge-

neva for instance, has been attended with incontestible advantages, we do not conceive that any solid objections can be advanced. The other part of his plan will be thought by many economists to involve in it considerable difficulties. What he has written upon the whole subject, however, is so sensible and perspicuous, the calculations which accompany it so ingenious, and many of his remarks and hints so important and useful, that his proposal certainly merits serious and dispassionate consideration.

Mr. Masters's "View of Agricultural Oppressions, and their Effect upon Society," appears to have been written under the influence of a genuine benevolent spirit; but is not distinguished by novelty of matter, or any great force of argument. Of the eight chapters into which it is divided, those which treat on the evils in our agricultural system, arising from the law of primogeniture, the law of entail and commercial monopolies, and those in which the author discusses the enquiries, what ought to be, and what is the condition of our labouring classes? suggest reflections which cannot, indeed, be too frequently offered to the notice of the public. In his concluding chapter, on general education, Mr. Masters urges humane and satisfactory considerations, which serve to expose the barbarous and despotic policy of those speculatists who would preclude the poorer classes from the advantages of mental improvement.

The "Address to the Landed Interests on the Deficiency of Habitations and Fuel, for the Use of the Poor, by William Morton Pitt, Esq. M. P." reflects honour on the author's good sense and humanity, and

and deserves the attentive consideration of the persons to whom it is addressed. The clients for whom he pleads, forming the great mass and strength of the community, it must be the truest policy of those possessed of property to devise and encourage plans for alleviating their distresses and increasing their comforts. The deficiency of our legal provisions for these purposes has long been the subject of lamentation, and will, we fear, long continue to be so. Those individuals, therefore, who endeavour, by their example and advice, in some measure to remedy the evil, are entitled to the thanks of the public. In this number is the author of the present address. He proposes the construction of convenient cottages for labourers; the provision of fuel for them at an easy rate; sufficient land to each cottage for a small garden, and to keep a cow; and that the rent to be paid by the occupier be no more than the interest of the money expended in building them. The adoption of such a plan would certainly be of unspeakable advantage to the lower classes, and in a short time leave tenantless those parish poor-houses, which, in many parts of England, "strike horror into the breast of every stranger who approaches them." On these mansions of misery, and too frequently of corruption and depravity, Mr. Pitt offers some important observations; and in an appendix, some useful remarks on working schools, and Sunday schools, for poor children in Chester.

Since the publication of "the First Report of the Society for bettering the Condition and increasing the Comforts of the Poor," announced in our last year's Register, we have met with five numbers more, which complete the first

volume of those truly philanthropic and useful papers. Among other subjects on which they are employed, too numerous to be detailed by us, we cannot omit mentioning the erection of parish windmills, by which the price of flour to the poor has been much reduced in particular districts; the establishment of village shops for supplying them with coals, candles, soap, &c. at prime cost, and with good soup on very low terms; the regulations of a house of recovery, established by the board of health at Manchester; the advantages of letting small portions of land to the industrious poor illustrated, by instances selected from the cottagers on lord Winchelsea's estate in Rutlandshire; a mode for assisting the female poor at the period of their lying-in, by lending out sets of child-bed linen and clothes for a limited time; the suggestions for relieving the beggars of London, among which is the establishment of work-rooms in different parts of the metropolis, where the poor might attend and receive inviolably the whole of their earnings, and where, if they chuse, they might partake of a good meal at a cheap rate; and Mr. Gilpin's account of the management of the new work-house at Boldre, in the New Forest, and of two schools at the same place, one for twenty boys, the other for twenty girls, to be selected from the children of the day-labouring poor of the parish. From the above-mentioned institutions and establishments, as well as from others of which we have the history in the different reports, considerable benefits have already arisen to the public, by the superinduction "of a superior tone of industry and economy," and the condition of great numbers of the lower orders have been materially altered

tered for the better. May the number of subscribers to this society multiply in some tolerable proportion to the importance of the object which they have in view, and their exertions provoke the emulation of other public and opulent individuals to rival them in their work of patriotism, their true labour of love, and the necessity of the interference of the legislature, in the branches of political economy connected with the support and management of the poor, will be in a great degree superseded.

The author of "the Connection between Industry and Property, &c. addressed to the Society for bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comforts of the Poor," enters warmly into their views, and proposes a scheme for their consideration, which appears excellently adapted to co-operate with, and give greater effect to many of their benevolent plans. As "the present laws afford relief to labourers with large families only when they declare themselves paupers; by that act relinquishing for ever the honourable pride which sweetens and invigorates exertion;" he recommends "that a fixed national allowance should be made to every labourer, of one shilling weekly, for every child under ten years of age; not as alms, not as a humiliating badge of incapacity, but as an honourable contribution of the society at large towards the support of the rising generation." By such a measure, he contends, a spirit would be excited and preserved, which would prevent them or their children from becoming perpetual burthens to society. His scheme is simple, and easily put in practice; and we are persuaded, that if it were to be tried for a few years, our poor-rates would be much less weighty and

oppressive than they are at present universally felt to be.

Mr. Peacock's "Outlines of a Plan for establishing a United Company of British Manufacturers," originated in the same commendable principle with the preceding treatises. His object is to form a company, who shall establish a grand manufactory for the employment of artists and artificers of every description; in which the industrious may be supplied with labour, the ignorant with instruction, and those depressed by the calamities of suffering humanity relieved and supported. It is not possible for us to withhold our praise from the spirit and intention of these outlines, which deserve, like every scheme founded on the basis of benevolence, and aiming at the improvement and comfort of the laborious classes, to be recommended to the consideration of the public.

The "Dissertation on the best Means of maintaining and employing the Poor in Parish Work-houses, published at the Request of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, having obtained the Premium offered by the Society for the best Treatise on the Subject, by John Mason Good," abundantly merited the distinction by which it has been honoured. Mr. Good is of opinion, that the present system of poor-laws is adequate to its object, if those to whom the execution of those laws is entrusted, and who are deeply interested in the execution, would but discharge their duty. What he says on this subject, if it may not be thought satisfactory and convincing, is not unworthy of attention, and, particularly, his accompanying remarks on the causes which chiefly contribute to their inefficacy. He is, however,

however, decidedly inimical to the prevailing mode of collecting the poor together in parish work-houses; and offers a variety of reasons to shew, that, in villages more especially, an attention from the overseers to the poor in their own habitations, and in large towns, public work-shops, together with an establishment for the impotent, would be more beneficial to the objects of relief, and less burthensome to the public. These topics occupy the first section into which the treatise is divided. The four remaining sections treat of the general instruction of a parish work-house, offices, furniture, and regulations; the articles of diet and the care of the sick; employment and labour; and moral and religious economies. On each of these subjects Mr. Good has advanced, within a narrow compass, much instructive and interesting matter, from which either the supporters or opponents of the present system may derive useful hints. Those who are engaged in the superintendence of parochial institutions, in particular, may profit by his directions and calculations under the heads of diet, employment, and labour.

The treatise, entitled "a Visit to the Philadelphia Prison, being an accurate and particular Account of the wise and humane Administration adopted in every Part of that building, containing also an Account of the gradual Reformation and present improved State of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania, &c. by Robert Turnbull, of South Carolina," deserves a place in the library of every statesman, of every magistrate, and of every well-wisher to the good order and improvement of society in the European world. On reading it, we blushed at the comparison which we were forced to draw

between the management of the prisons in our own country, particularly those in the metropolis, and that in the capital of Pennsylvania. It may, perhaps, appear fanciful to remark, that an auspicious analogy may be traced between the name of the city where the latter admirable institution is fixed, and the treatment which its directors have adopted, either for the punishment of crimes, or the reform of offenders. We cannot enter into the particulars, which we warmly recommend to the attention of our readers; and we cannot withhold from expressing our earnest hope, that our own legislature will take a lesson from a plan, founded on true policy and Christian benevolence. It is but justice to add, that to the exertions of the society of friends, commonly called quakers, Pennsylvania is chiefly indebted for the encomium which the perusal of this treatise will oblige the reader to pronounce on the administration of prisons, and the criminal code in that state. May their benevolent efforts be equally active, and equally successful on this side the Atlantic!

The "Thoughts on the Necessity of Moral Discipline in Prisons, as preliminary to the Religious Instruction of Offenders, &c. by Thomas Bowen, M. A. Chaplain of Bridewell Hospital," are highly honourable to the author's heart, and contain various observations and suggestions which deserve the serious notice of our prison reformers.

"The Study and Practice of the Law considered, in their various Relations to Society, &c. by a Member of Lincoln's Inn," is a work of very considerable merit. It consists of a series of letters, apparently drawn up by an experienced practitioner, and addressed

to a student; in which such views are taken of the subjects mentioned in the title, as are most like likely to excite the ambition and emulation of the youthful mind, possessed of talent and genius, and such didactic remarks interspersed as are highly important and valuable. The style and language too, in which the author has conveyed his arguments and advice; are familiar, elegant, and energetic; such as are well adapted to fix the attention and produce impression. But the work will not be found useless to others, who are not professional readers. "The young and rising mind," whatever be its destination in life, and more especially, if intended to sustain a public character, may derive much advantage from the author's labours.

The "Compendious View of the Civil Law, being the Substance of a Course of Lectures read in the University of Dublin, by Arthur Browne, Esq. S. F. T. C. D. &c." Vol. I. is the commencement of a work which we soon hope to see completed, and which has long been a desideratum in English literature. It occurred to the author, "that a short work, in the method and order adopted by Mr. Justice Blackstone, in his Commentary on the Laws of England, as nearly as the spirit of the two laws would possibly allow, might, by the familiarity of its order, entice the student of the common law to take at least a cursory and general view of this more ancient code, when the conciseness of the sketch could not possibly encroach on his time." Our readers will sufficiently understand from this quotation the manner which the author has adopted. The matter in the volume before us comprises all those subjects contained in Blackstone's two books

on the Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Things, which were capable of being brought into this discussion, distributed into seventeen lectures; to which the author has prefixed three introductory lectures, on the Utility of the Study of the Civil Law, on the comparative Merits of the Roman and English Laws, and on the Law of Nations. Mr. Browne has also subjoined a number of notes to his text, which relate to the statute law of this kingdom, and contain references to, and abstracts of, cases, down to a recent period. On the whole, we remark, that this work affords satisfactory evidence, that the author possessed the preliminary knowledge necessary for engaging in such an undertaking; that he has conducted it with great ability and judgment; and that those who are already conversant in the civil law may read it with pleasure, "in adjumentum memoriæ," and students for the sake of obtaining profitable information.

The remaining publications of the year 1798, the titles of which we have to insert in this department of our Register, were "the Statutes at Large, from the 35th Year of the Reign of King Geo. III. to the 38th Year of the Reign of King Geo. III. inclusive," being a 13th vol. of Mr. Runnington's edition, and a 17th of Mr. Ruffhead's; "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 37 Geo. III. 1796, to Trinity Term, 38 Geo. III. 1798, both inclusive, &c. by Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde East, Esqrs." or the completion of their 12th vol.; "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber, in Easter and Trinity Terms, 37 Geo. III. by John

John Bernard Bosanquet and Christopher Puller, Esqrs.;" "Report of Cases determined in the High Court of Chancery, vol. III. part III. by Francis Vesey, Jun., Esq.;" "an Abridgement of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Law, during the Reign of his present Majesty, with Tables of the Names of Cases and principal Matters, by Thomas Walter Williams, Esq." vol. I; "a Collection of Decrees, by the Court of Exchequer, in Tythe Causes, from the Usurpation to the present Time, carefully extracted from the Books of Decrees and Orders of the Court of Chancery (by permission of the Court) and arranged in Chronological Order, by Hutton Wood, one of the Six Clerks of the Court of Exchequer," vols. I. and II; a new edition of "the Practice of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, originally compiled by George Crompton, Esq. revised, corrected, and newly arranged, by Baker John Sellon, Serjeant at Law," in 2 vols; a new edition, corrected and enlarged, of "the Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, part I. by William Tidd, Esq.;" "the Law of Costs, in Civil Actions and Criminal Proceedings, by John Hullock, Esq.;" "a complete System of Pleading, containing Covenant and Debt, &c. by John Wentworth, Esq." vols. VI—VIII; a new edition, corrected, with considerable additions, from printed and manuscript cases, of "a Digest of the Law of Actions and Trials at Nisi Prius, by Isaac Espinasse, Esq.;" "a Practical Digest of the Election Laws, by Robert Orme, of the Inner Temple;" a new edition, with introductory remarks and notes, comprising the most modern authorities, of Sir William Jones's "Essay on the Law of

Bailments, by John Balmano, Esq.;" "a succinct View of the Law of Mortgages, with an Appendix, containing a variety of Scientific Precedents of Mortgages, by Edward Coke Wilmot, of Gray's Inn;" "a Treatise on the Law of Homicide and of Larceny at Common Law, by Robert Beville, Esq.;" "General Observations on the Power of Individuals to prescribe, by Testamentary Dispositions, the particular future Uses to be made of their Property, occasioned by the last Will of the late Mr. Peter Theluson, by John Lewis de Lolme, LL. D.;" "Observations on the Statutes for registering Deeds, with a Collection of Cases upon the Operation and Extent of these Statutes, &c. by John Rigge, Deputy Register for Middlesex;" "a Treatise on Leases and Terms for Years, by Matthew Bacon, of the Middle Temple, Esq.;" "a Digest of the Acts of Parliament for raising a Provisional Force of Cavalry for the Defence of these Kingdoms, with Notes and Observations, by Edward Boswell, Clerk to the Lieutenancy of Dorset;" "a new Law Dictionary, comprehending a general Abridgment of the Law, on a more comprehensive Plan than has hitherto been attempted, &c. by William Marriot, Esq." vol. I; "an Essay on Literary Property, containing a Commentary on the Statute of Queen Anne (8. 2. Ann. 19.) and Animadversions on that Statute, by the Rev. Dr. Trusler;" "the Trial of James O'Coigley, otherwise called James Quigley, &c. Arthur O'Connor, Esq. John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary, for High Treason, under a Special Commission, at Maidstone, taken in Short Hand by Joseph Gurney;" "the Trial at large of Arthur O'Connor, Esq. &c. for High Treason,

son, taken in short hand;" "the Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held on Major-General Maurice Wemyss, at the Marine Barracks, January 4, 1798; and "Minutes of a Court Martial to try Lord Henry Paulet, Captain of the *Thalia*."

Among the publications which we have to insert in our Mathematical List, are "the Elements of Algebra, by Leonard Euler: translated from the French, with the critical notes of Bernouilli. To which are added, the additions of M. de la Grange, some original Notes by the Translator, Memoirs of the Life of Euler, with an Estimate of his Character, and a Praxis to the whole Work, consisting of above two hundred Examples," in 2 volumes. This is a work which the very high and justly deserved reputation of the author renders a valuable present to English mathematicians. The original was published at Petersburg, in German, in 1770, and translated into French in 1774, by M. Bernouilli, with notes, and learned additions by M. de la Grange, farther explanatory of the most abstruse parts of the science. The present English edition is a version of the latter, increased by the supplementary matter indicated in the title; and, if we may judge from the perspicuity and propriety of its language, appears to be executed with fidelity and correctness. The first volume contains the determinate analysis; the second the indeterminate analysis. The object of M. Euler in undertaking this work, was to compose an elementary treatise, by which a beginner, without any other assistance, might make himself a complete master of the science. It was dictated by him, after he had lost the sight of both eyes, to a young man, his

servant, "sufficiently master of arithmetic, but in other respects without the least knowledge of mathematics. He had learned the trade of a tailor, and, with regard to his capacity, was not above mediocrity. This young man, however, not only retained what his illustrious master taught and dictated to him, but, in a short time, was able to perform the most difficult algebraic calculations, and to resolve with readiness whatever analytical questions were proposed to him. This fact must be a strong recommendation of the manner of in which this work is composed, as the young man who wrote it down, who performed the calculations, and whose proficiency was so striking, received no instructions whatever but from this master, a superior one, indeed, but deprived of sight." But this work, by the fullness of information, and profoundness of research that distinguish it, is equally recommended to the most experienced adepts, as it is to the student by "the wonderful simplicity and clearness of the great author's manner." And those, especially, who are attached to the study of the diophantine problems, will find them here "reduced to a system, and all the processes of calculation, which are necessary for the solution of them, fully explained." The life of Euler by the translator, in which the character and powers of his mind are delineated, is drawn up with judgment and precision; and the praxis which is added, of examples to illustrate the elements, will afford much desirable assistance to the young mathematician.

The "Appendix to the Principles of Algebra, by Francis Maseres, Esq. F. R. S. Curitor Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer," is written as a supplement to

to Mr. Frend's treatise on that science, which we introduced to our readers in our Register for the year 1796. It restores the two rules commonly attributed to Cardan, to the true inventors, Scipio Ferreus, and Nicholas Tartaglia, and contains analytic and synthetic investigations of them. It, likewise, presents us with accurate examinations of equations of the third and of the fourth orders; and an acute comparison between the method of Luigi Ferrari, for the solution of certain forms in the fourth order, and Raphson's mode of approximation; to the latter of which our author gives a decided preference. But what will particularly engage the attention of the mathematical world, it contains an unequivocal and perfect approbation of Mr. Frend's doctrine respecting negative numbers. The assent of a person of such eminence in algebraic science to the new opinion, shows, at least, that it has not been adopted without weighty and forcible reasons for its truth; and may, perhaps, encourage other mathematicians to throw off all dread of innovation, all implicit scientific faith, or habit of taking for granted that which has not been previously proved, and to question some other long received dogmas, which certainly wear the appearance of contradiction and absurdity. Is not this the case with the doctrines of infinity and imaginary quantities, as explained by algebraists, and that of the asymptote in conic sections?

In our Register for the year 1796, we announced the publication of Mr. Manning's "Introduction to Arithmetic and Algebra." During the present year the author has published a second volume of that work, comprehending the propor-

tion of variable quantities; the rule of three; reduction; arithmetical and geometrical series; incómmensurables; application of algebra to rectilinear geometry; surds; greatest common measure of algebraic expressions; properties of numbers; and logarithms. This volume is distinguished by the same precision of language, and clearness of demonstration which marked the preceding; and is particularly to be commended for the satisfactory manner in which the author explains the doctrine of proportion; the application of algebra to rectilinear geometry; and the logarithmic series. In the latter Mr. Manning acknowledges his obligations to M. de la Grange. From his observations in an appendix, on impossible and negative quantities, we are not disposed to rank him among the zealous advocates for their continued use in algebraic demonstrations.

"The Elements of Geometry, containing the first six Books of Euclid, with two Books on the Geometry of Solids, to which are added, Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, by John Playfair, F. R. S. Edin. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh," bear honourable testimony to the acuteness, learning, and true scientific spirit of the respectable author. Mr. Playfair was induced to undertake the work, from a desire of accommodating the principles of the ancient geometry to the present state of mathematical science, and of defending the modern calculus from the severe censure of the learned Torelli. In both these objects he has succeeded in the most satisfactory manner. His first, second, third, fourth, and sixth books are the same with those in Robert Simpson's edition of Euclid,

clid, with the exception of some alterations, remarks, additional propositions and corollaries, calculated to illustrate the obscurities, if not to remedy defects in the demonstrations of the Greek Geometer. In the fifth book, he has substituted algebraical demonstrations, in the room of the geometric mode of illustrating the doctrine of proportion. We cannot avoid expressing our wish, however, that he had retained Euclid's demonstrations and figures in the text, and subjoined his own in the form of notes. Such a method would have precluded many of the objections, which the advocates for the old school of geometry will advance against his innovating spirit. In his two books which treat of the geometry of solids, Mr. Playfair has widely departed from Euclid, in his mode of demonstration, and ingeniously justified the claims of modern philosophy to the honour of simplifying that branch of mathematical science. On the whole, we consider his elements to constitute a valuable accession to our stock of English geometrical publications.

The "Course of Mathematics, in two volumes, composed, and more especially designed, for the Use of Gentlemen Cadets in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, by Charles Hutton, LL. D. F. R. S. and Professor of Mathematics in the said Academy," present us with a judicious compendium of those branches of the pure and mixed mathematics, most useful and necessary in the future destination of his pupils; and adapted, with the author's well known ability, to introduce them to a familiar acquaintance with their leading principles, and their practical application. But the utility of this work is not exclusively, or chiefly con-

fined to young persons designed for the military line. Those who are intended for civil occupations will find it not only a serviceable and pleasing guide to an acquaintance with mathematical science, but with other collateral subjects, of which no well educated man should be ignorant, or which are of importance in the intercourse of common life. The first of these volumes treats of arithmetic, logarithms, algebra, and geometry; the second of trigonometry, conic sections, mechanics, hydrostatics, and fluxions.

The "Complete System of Astronomy, by the Rev. S. Vince, A. M. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge," volume I, is a work on which the scientific and practical astronomer will set a high value. It is divided into thirty chapters, in the following arrangement: definitions; doctrine of the sphere; right ascension, declination, latitude and longitude, of the heavenly bodies; equation of time; length of the year, precession of the equinoxes, and obliquity of the ecliptic; parallax; refraction; system of the world; Kepler's discoveries; the motion of a body in an ellipse about the focus; opposition and conjunction of the planets; mean motion of the planets; the greatest equation, eccentricity, and place of the aphelia of the orbits of the planets; the nodes and inclinations of the orbits of the planets to the ecliptic; the Georgian planet; apparent motions and phases of the planets; the moon's motion, from observation, and phænomena; rotation of the sun, moon, and planets; the satellites; the ring of Saturn; aberration of light; projection for the construction of solar eclipses;

eclipses; eclipses of the sun and moon, and occultations of the fixed stars; transits of Mercury and Venus over the sun's disk; comets; fixed stars; longitude; use of the globes; and the division of time. Under these heads Mr. Vince has, with great diligence and care, collected, and judiciously systematised whatever relates to his subjects, as determined by the latest improvements in science, and the newest and most accurate observations; established his principles by demonstrations that are perspicuous, legitimate, and, in general, sufficiently comprehensive; and accompanied them with a variety of correct and useful tables, the evident result of very laborious and attentive study. On the whole, his system promises, when complete, to be the best work of the kind of which English literature will have to boast.

At Cambridge, we understand, Mr. Wood, Fellow of St. John's College, and Professor Vince are jointly employed in publishing, for the Use of the Students in the University, the Substance of the Lectures in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which are usually read there; the former gentleman engaging to draw up the algebra, mechanics, and optics, and the latter fluxions, hydrostatics, and astronomy. And that the whole may form one system, the parts drawn up by each are submitted to the consideration of the other, and such alterations and additions made as are thought necessary by both. Four volumes of this work have already made their appearance; one on algebra, mentioned in our notice of Mr. Manning's Introduction to Arithmetic and Algebra, in our Register for the year 1796; another on fluxions; and two others on

mechanics and hydrostatics. They have not, however, yet fallen in our way; but as we are led to expect that they are to be offered to the attention of the public at large, together with the remaining volumes on optics and astronomy, we shall probably ere long have an opportunity of more particularly announcing the complete work in our annual catalogue.

"Practical Astronomy, containing a Description of the Solar System, the Doctrine of the Sphere, the principal Problems in Astronomy, &c. by Alexander Ewing," is chiefly designed for the use of schools; to assist those young persons who are acquainted merely with arithmetic, the circles of the sphere, and logarithms, in solving "the problems relating to the Places and Positions of the Sun, Moon, Planets, and Fixed Stars, for any given Time and Place." In prosecuting his object, he has given proofs of becoming diligence and attention in the directions which accompany his problems, the examples which illustrate his principles, and the selection which he has made of astronomical tables. But if his work shall meet with attention only in those schools where an introduction to an acquaintance with the circles of the sphere, and with logarithms make a part of common education, we fear that his trouble in drawing it up will be but poorly recompensed.

The "Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, from the Year 1750 to the Year 1762, by the Rev. James Bradley, D. D. Astronomer Royal, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, F. R. S. &c." volume I. folio, constitute a very valuable present to the public, which has been long impatiently

expected by practical astronomers. Dr. Bradley's papers, after the author's death, were claimed by the Royal Society, and afterwards by the crown, in a suit at law, commenced at the instance of the Board of Longitude. After that law-suit was abandoned, in the year 1776, they were presented to the university of Oxford, by the Rev. S. Peach, who came into their possession by right of his wife, the only child of the late Dr. Bradley. Dr. Hornsby, to whose care and conduct they were entrusted as editor by the university, in his preface, assigns his ill state of health, occasioned, perhaps, by the toil and assiduity with which he laboured in his arduous and important undertaking, and the unwillingness of his generous employers to confide the business to other hands, as the causes of the delay, which since the period above mentioned took place in their publication. In addition to the particulars just recited, the nature of the work requires us only to inform our readers, that the tables in the present volume form three hundred pages of observed transits of the sun, planets, and fixed stars, over the meridian; three hundred and one pages of meridional distances of the sun, planets, and fixed stars from the zenith, southward; 90 pages of meridional distances of the fixed stars from the zenith, northward; and with the zenith sector twenty-five pages; and forty-one pages of apparent right ascensions.

The 1st volume of "Reports of the late Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S. made on various Occasions in the Course of his Employment as an Engineer," has been published from the manuscripts, designs, drawings, &c. of the author, under the care of Sir Joseph Banks, Captain Joseph Huddart, Mr. Jessop, Robert

Mylne, and John Rennie, Esqrs. Its appearance affords us the opportunity of congratulating the public on the institution of the society of civil engineers,—“a self created set of men, whose profession owes its origin, not to power or influence; but, to the best of all protection, the encouragement of a great and powerful nation;—a nation become so from the industry and steadiness of its manufacturing workmen, and their superior knowledge in practical chemistry, mechanics, natural philosophy, and other useful accomplishments,”—a society which promises, from the union of men of talents and fortune which it comprehends, to prove highly beneficial to the community. This society was originally projected by Mr. Smeaton; but was not constituted in its present form till some months after his death, which took place in October, 1792. It is divided into three classes. The first class, as ordinary members, consists of real engineers, actually employed as such in public or in private service. The second class, as honorary members, is composed of men of science, and gentlemen of rank and fortune, who have applied their minds to subjects of civil engineering, and of those who are employed in other public service where such and similar kinds of knowledge are necessary. The third class, as honorary members also, consists of various artists, whose professions and employments are necessary and useful to, as well as connected with, civil engineering. The meetings of the society are regularly held every other Friday during the session of parliament. We need not offer any apology for embracing the first opportunity which regularly offered itself to us, of announcing the institution

stitution of such a body of men. The volume before us contains the first fruits of their offerings to the public, and reflects honour on their liberality and zeal, and on the exertions of their committee, whom we have already named. It consists of a variety of letters, reports, &c. containing questions to, and answers from, Mr. Smeaton on the subjects of canals, mills, dams, locks, harbours, light-houses, fire engines, and other topics connected with civil engineering; from which persons engaged in those lines cannot fail of deriving much valuable and interesting information. Prefixed to these reports is a short account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Smeaton; in which justice is done to his virtues and amiable qualities as a man, as well as to his rare abilities in his professional character.

The "Observations on the various Systems of Canal Navigation, with Inferences Practical and Mathematical, &c. by William Chapman, Member of the Society of Civil Engineers," are principally designed to contest the universal application of the opinions thrown out by Mr. Fulton, in his treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation, noticed in our Register for the year 1796. After giving a brief history of the origin and progress of water-carriage, the author enters into a comparative estimate of the expense of forming narrow canals with inclined planes, and wide canals with locks. The application of wheel-boats and inclined planes to collieries, and of inclined planes to the great rivers of America, are the subjects which he next discusses. Mr. Chapman afterwards presents us with a variety of remarks on the canals and inclined planes of China. From the preceding inquiries and investiga-

tions, and a particular examination of Mr. Fulton's boats, and the machinery for conveying them overland, he wishes to impress the conviction, that Mr. Fulton's system, although very ingenious, like all others is necessarily limited in the propriety of its application; that his universal reprobation of locks is to be attributed to the warmth of imagination, which has hurried him on to the support of a favourite hypothesis; that great canals with locks, and small canals with inclined planes, may be made, whenever peculiar circumstances occur, to coincide with each other, with more advantage to the public than from the adoption of either of them separately; and that no general system can be adopted, and nothing extensive can be determined on with propriety, without the aid of great experience and abilities. These observations of Mr. Chapman, which discover no small acquaintance with the objects of his profession, and are written with ability and candour, are deserving of respectful attention.

Mr. Tatham's "Remarks on Inland Canals, the small System of Interior Navigation, various Uses of the Inclined Plane, &c," considered in a comparative view with the preceding, and other publications which have already appeared on the subject, throw little light on the disputed question respecting the relative merit of locks and inclined planes.

Mr. Dodd's "Reports, with Plans, Sections; &c. of the proposed Dry Tunnel, or Passage, from Gravesend, in Kent, to Tilbury, in Essex, &c," under the bed of the river Thames, reflect great honour on the author, from the felicity and grandeur of the original conception, the demonstrated practicability of the design, at a comparatively

trivial expense, and the great advantages which must accrue from it to the counties of Essex and Kent, and to the nation at large. In using the expression "demonstrated practicability of the design," we think ourselves fully justified by the examples which Mr. Dodd has adduced, of similar excavations which have already been executed in this country. The tunnel he recommends to be of the cylindrical form, lined on all sides with stone, keyed together in the manner of an arch, and with an internal diameter of sixteen feet. While we are writing this article we learn from the public prints, that the design has been warmly patronised by men of rank and fortune on both sides of the Thames; and that all the money necessary to complete it has been already subscribed. Mr. Dodd's treatise contains another report respecting a canal from near Gravesend to Stroud, from which peculiar advantages would arise to the county at large, and to the government establishments on the rivers Thames and Medway.

The "Essay on the comparative Advantages of Vertical and Horizontal Windmills, containing a Description of an Horizontal Windmill and Watermill, upon a new Construction, and explaining the Manner of applying the same Principle to Pumps, Sluices, Methods of moving Boats, &c. by Robert Beatson, Esq. F. R. S. E. &c." is deserving of notice from the great simplicity of the author's invention, and the variety of useful purposes to which it can be applied. From the perspicuity of his description, and the plates which accompany it, the reader will find no difficulty in acquiring a perfect idea both of the principle and its operation.

"Pantometry, or an Attempt to

systematise every Branch of Admeasurement, by John Dawes, Surgeon," contains a proposition for simplifying our present tables of weights and measures, which does not promise, in our judgment, to prove more satisfactory than the plans of preceding writers on the same subject. It is a kind of combination of the two systems, in which the oscillations of a pendulum, and a certain portion of the earth's circumference are respectively employed as the means of obtaining an invariable standard. The harmony of the English language would not be much improved by naturalising such of Mr. Dawes's expressions as chronometry, gram-metry, tetragonometry, numismatometry, arithmometry, &c.

On the subject of improving the port and city of London, various plans have been offered to the public, which belong partly to this department of our work, and partly to that of political economy. The principal of them will be found in "a Collection of Tracts, on Wet-Docks, for the Port of London, with Hints on Trade and Commerce, and free Ports," without any printer's name; and "Porto Bello, &c. illustrated with Plates, by Sir Frederic Eden, Baronet." But the particulars are too numerous to be detailed by us. They are the offspring of ingenuity and patriotism. On their practicability and tendency to promote the commercial interests of the metropolis, as well as the prosperity of the nation at large, our legislators are expected soon to give their opinion.

In our Register for the year 1790, we introduced to our readers the first Part of Mr. Clark's (Clerk's) "Essay on Naval Tactics, systematical and historical, &c." We have now to announce the appearance of the

the 2d, 3d, and 4th parts of that work; which are equally important and interesting with the preceding, and, like that, illustrated with explanatory plates. Great, and not unmerited, have been the encomiums passed on the author of this work, for his sagacity in devising powerful modes of attack on an enemy's fleet; which are said to have met with the entire approbation of our most experienced and successful naval commanders. Indeed some of his applauders have appeared desirous of transferring to his brows, a share in the laurels which have been so gallantly earned by a Rodney, a Howe, a Jervis, a Duncan, and a Nelson. The observance of his instructions, they contend, in conjunction with their own frequently tried skill and valour, led to the attainment of their memorable victories. We have no evidence before us to convince us of that fact. But it is not our business to contest the point, nor our wish to detract in the least from any honours to which Mr. Clerk may have a claim. Let his works, compared with the actions of our heroes, and those of their predecessors in the long-famed school of British naval tactics, determine the question. The second part of this essay is employed on the best mode of attack from the leeward. The third part contains his division of the history of naval tactics, into different periods, from the earliest times to the present; together with observations on the nature of sails, cannon-shot, signals, &c. and naval instructions. The fourth part consists of descriptions of the different sea engagements which took place in the year 1782, and the author's remarks on each.

In military tactics, we meet

with "A Treatise on the Duty of Infantry Officers, and the present System of British Military Discipline, &c. by Thomas Reide, Esq. Captain in the Loyal Essex Regiment of Fencible Infantry." This work has met with very general approbation, in the profession best qualified to judge of its merits, and comprehends a vast quantity of useful information, compressed into the small compass of two hundred and fifty-eight pages.

Mr. Workman's "Elements of Military Tactics, conformable to the System established by his Majesty's Order," part I. is also a work of greater value than magnitude. Definitions of the principal military terms, with illustrative remarks, and a general view of the new system; the method of instructing recruits, with general rules for the marching and wheeling of a single rank; the manual and platoon exercises, with explanations of the different motions, &c. and the formation and movement of the platoon, are the subjects on which it is employed.

The "Instructions for Hussars, and Light Cavalry acting as such in Time of War—a Translation," are attributed to the pen of Mr. Rose, jun. M. P. who commands a corps of yeomanry cavalry. In the preface it is stated, by the translator, that they came into his hands in manuscript, and "were in use in a body of troops highly distinguished for its good conduct in one of the confederate armies; and that the principles inculcated in them are those to which the best hussars now known conform." These circumstances will unite, with the judgment displayed by the editor in the selections which he has added to them from authors of reputation in the art of war, and his own

useful notes, in recommending them to our yeomanry and volunteer corps.

“The Art of Defence on Foot, with the Broad Sword and Sabre, uniting the Scotch and Austrian Methods into one regular System, &c. with Plates,” deserves to be commended for the clearness, and particularity of the instruction which it comprehends; by which any gentleman may be enabled to make a considerable proficiency in the art, without the assistance of a master.

“The Officer’s Manual in the Field, or a Series of Military Plans, representing the principal Operations of a Campaign, translated from the German,” consists of sixty neatly executed, and generally correct plates, accompanied with so much text as is necessary for their explanation. It appears well calculated to answer its design, which is “to elucidate and render familiar the objects of the military profession, by exhibiting detached plans, which comprehend both the positions of an army with respect to its enemy, the nature of the ground on which it is to act, the nature in which manœuvres, marches, &c. are to be prepared and executed; and to give certain precepts of this difficult science, the rules of which, as well as their application, are almost innumerable.”

“The Light Horse Drill, describing the several Evolutions in a progressive Series, &c. designed for the Use of the Privates and Officers of the Volunteer Corps of Great Britain,” part I. consists, like the preceding article, of plates, which are ten in number, and a proportionable accompaniment of explanatory text. Both the former and the latter are executed with sufficient minuteness and perspicuity, to

be useful to the parties for whom they are intended.

The treatise, entitled “Pro Aris et Focis—Considerations that exist for reviving the Use of the Long Bow, with the Pike, &c. by Richard Oswald Mason, Esq.” was addressed to the public during the period of the late threatened invasion, to convince them of the vast importance of those ancient weapons in defensive warfare. So highly does he deem of their efficiency, that he even prefers them to the musket and bayonet; and recommends the establishment of numerous bodies of bowmen, for the exercise of whom he offers some concise and well written instructions, illustrated with plates. What Mr. Mason has written on this subject is ingenious and interesting, and appears to have been dictated by the zealous and patriotic wish of aiding “the measures brought forwards by his majesty’s ministers in defence of the country.” But we do not conceive that he will meet with much success, in persuading his countrymen to adopt his favourite military system.

The “Tables for accurately ascertaining by Weight or Measure the Strength of Spirituous Liquors, from 30° to 85° of Temperature, &c. by John Wilson,” are very comprehensive, and promise to be of considerable use to persons connected with the spirit trade, or employed in levying the duties in that branch of commerce and manufacture. They are preceded by an introduction, describing the principles on which they are constructed by a variety of examples, and the nature and use of the instruments employed; among which is a new one, called by the author “a weighing bottle.” The tables in the eighty-second volume of the Philosophical

tophical Transactions were made use of by Mr. Wilson as the basis of his work.

The object of the next work we have to announce will easily be understood from its ample title, which is "an Essay on British Cottage Architecture: being an Attempt to perpetuate on Principle what was originally the Effect of Chance, supported by Fourteen Designs, with their Ichnography, or Plans, laid down on Scale; comprising Dwellings for the Peasant and Farmer, and Retreats for the Gentleman; with various Observations thereon: the whole extending to Twenty-one Plates, designed and executed in Aqua Tinta, by James Malton." This work does credit to the author's professional skill and taste, and well deserves the notice of those who wish to build or improve "British picturesque rural habitations," whether external appearance or internal accommodation be principally consulted.

[Our account of the publications in Natural Philosophy, must, as usual, begin with the Transactions of the Royal Society: nor, as he continues to deserve so well of science, can we forget that we have been accustomed to give the post of honour to Mr. Herschel. In the volume of the Transactions for this year, he has announced the discovery of four additional satellites to the Georgium sidus, the retrograde motion of its old satellite, with an explanation of the cause of their disappearance at certain distances from the planet. He has, however, no coadjutor in astronomy. Mr. Hellins alone has added to our knowledge in this branch of science, by his improved solution of a problem, by which "swiftly converging series are obtained, useful in computing the disturbances of the motions of the

Earth, Mars, and Venus, by their mutual attractions;" with an appendix on subjects more purely mathematical. Mr. Vince, who has published within this year "a System of Astronomy," for the scientific and mathematical astronomer, rather than the popular reader, has communicated some experiments on the resistance of bodies moving in fluids, the substance of the Bakerian lecture; and Mr. Macdonald has inserted "Observations on the Diurnal Variation of the Magnetic Needle in the Island of St. Helena," with a continuation of the "Observations at Fort Marlborough in the Island of Sumatra." If these contribute to improve the knowledge of the laws of a fluid, so intimately connected with the earth, Mr. Cavendish's very valuable experiments "on the Density" of our planet, have contributed to correct in some degree our opinions respecting its internal substance. He finds it to be less than the mean density deduced by Mr. Maskeline, from his experiments with the pendulum in the neighbourhood of Schehallien, though still much more dense than is consistent with the idea of a central fire. Sir George Shuckburgh, in the same collection, employs the pendulum also to determine a fixed standard of weight and measure; but, to avoid some difficulties, this author ascertains *his* standard from the difference of the vibration of a pendulum, compared with the difference of length; and from thence he determines its absolute length.

We mentioned, in our last volume, the subjects of count Rumford's prizes. In the volume of the Transactions before us, he has given us some opinions on the subject of light. In his paper, he seems

seems to deny its being a chemical agent, and thinks that the changes which arise in substances exposed to light, may be attributed to the heat separated; an opinion we observed in a volume published at Exeter, formerly noticed, the philosophical parts of which have lately appeared in a separate work, entitled "Philosophical Essays, by a Gentleman of Exeter." In other respects, count Rumford supports the opinions of Mrs. Fulhame, that the decomposition of water is necessary to the reduction of oxydes of gold and silver, supposed to have been effected by light alone. In another paper of the present volume, some experiments are adduced to show, that the general opinion of heat's being elicited, or separated by friction, is untenable; for, after great heat excited, the capacity of heat in the substances employed was unchanged. In an optical view, M. Prevost opposes Mr. Brougham's conclusions on some late papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and thinks that they rather tend to confirm than oppose sir Isaac Newton's doctrine. The only other optical paper in these volumes, is a singular instance of atmospherical refraction, described by Dr. Latham, where the distant coast of France was, by this means, brought within view. In the Manchester Memoirs we find another optical irregularity. Mr. Dalton, the author, and some others whom he has accidentally met with, mistake many colours, in consequence probably of some colour in the humour of their eyes, which disguise or alter the hue of the distant object. In the third volume of the American Transactions, published at Philadelphia, we find both astronomical and optical remarks. Some astronomical remarks, and an ac-

count of a comet of no great importance, by Mr. Rittenhouse; some magnetic observations made at Cambridge in the Massachusetts, and a determination of the right ascension and declination of β Bootes and the polar star. Mr. Ellicot, in the same collection, gives an account of the singular appearance, termed by seamen *looming*, that is, an appearance of land where there is really none. We find also in these Transactions some posthumous papers of Dr. Franklin, viz. "a new and curious Theory of Light and Heat," "Queries and Conjectures on the Magnetism of the Earth," &c. which we recollect in former publications. Little has been added in this year to the explanation of the meteorological phenomena. In the American volume, there are two instances recorded of the insufficiency of conductors in preserving houses from lightning, by Mr. Rittenhouse, either in consequence of the superior power of smoke, or from the iron not penetrating to a sufficient depth in the earth; and some remarks on the means of rendering these preservatives more perfect, by Mr. Paterson. The use of the thermometer, in soundings, has been judiciously pointed out in the same collection; and in a thermometrical journal from Oporto to America, the temperature appeared so evidently to decrease on approaching land, as to be an useful index of its vicinity. Some experiments of no great importance on evaporation, with a few mathematical papers, occur, in the American volume; nor can we leave our own Transactions, so far as they relate to philosophy, without at least mentioning "the Naval Meteorological Registers;" Mr. Hellins's "New Method of computing the Value of a Slow con-

converging Series," all the terms of which are affirmative; Mr. Atwood's very excellent paper on the Stability of Ships; Mr. Wood's on the Roots of Equations; Mr. R. Brougham's "General Theorems, chiefly Porisms;" and the Catalogue of Sanscrit MS. presented to the Royal Society by Sir William and Lady Jones.

The separate publications on Natural Philosophy have been few, and chiefly trifling. Mr. Ewing's "Practical Astronomy" we have stated, is a useful book for the younger students; and Mr. Williamson's "Essays, Physical and Philosophical, on the Motive Power of Animals, Properties of Matters, and Fallacy of the Senses," deserve no very particular commendation. Mr. Walker has republished his "Experiments on the Production of Cold," claiming, somewhat arrogantly, great merit from what appears in some degree accidental.

Philosophy and chemistry have been rendered usefully subservient to art, in Dr. Bancroft's "Experimental Inquiry concerning the Philosophy of permanent Colours," and the application of different substances to the art of dyeing, a work of great utility and judicious research; and we perceive in the American Transactions a curious account of the dyes of the North-American Indians. In the application of chemistry to medicine, we may mention, without any particular commendation, Mr. Wiseman's account of substances found in the Mere of Difs, with an analysis of the waters of the Mere itself, from the Philosophical Transactions; and Mr. Lambe's "Analysis of the Water of Leamington Priors," from the Manchester Memoirs. We believe we formerly omitted to announce

"Minutes of a Society for Chemical and Philosophical Conversations," in which some trifling, as well as some abstruse subjects of chemical inquiry are considered at a disproportionate length. Dr. Priestley's last efforts in the support of phlogiston, mentioned in our Register for 1797, are examined and refuted, with great propriety, in the Manchester Memoirs. M. Jacquin has not filled his pages of elementary chemistry with much controversy, in his introductory work to this science, which has lately appeared in an English dress, though supposed to favour the old Stahlian doctrine. On the other side, M. Fourcroy, in his Philosophy of Chemistry, has given a valuable and comprehensive view of the principles of the whole science, according to the doctrine of the modern schools. The controversy relative to the Sidneia, the supposed unknown earth from New South Wales, is finally closed by Mr. Hatchet, who analysed the specimen which furnished Mr. Wedgwood with the subject of his experiments. In these new trials, he confirmed those of M. Klaproth, who had proved that Mr. Wedgwood was somewhat too hasty in supposing this extensive island to have furnished another genus of earths. It appeared to be a growan clay, the debris of a decomposed granite; the same original stone, whose fissures seem to afford the corundum of Asia, the adamantine spar. Mr. Greville's very elaborate paper on this subject, as well as Mr. Hatchet's decisive experiments, occur in the last volume of our Transactions. Dr. Pearson's very ingenious and minute Experiments on the Composition of Urinary Calculi, in the same volume, have added greatly to our knowledge

knowledge of this peculiar concrete; but they have not passed without animadversion, from M. Fourcroy, (a new translation of whose Elements has been published during this year, from the last edition); and we may probably expect a reply from the English chemists.

The aërial chemistry has not been greatly improved since our last accounts. Physicians have been eagerly examining the influence of the different gasses on animals and vegetables, without particularly examining or adding to the hints offered by chemists on the continent. Mr. Archer, in his Investigation of the Effects of Oxygen on the Animal and Vegetable Systems, follows the Stahlian doctrines, and explains the continuance of the leaves in evergreens, from these plants expiring oxygen in the night as well as the day. He offers also some peculiar opinions, not seemingly well founded, with respect to the influence of oxygen on the human body. In a curious volume of "Essays, Physical and Practical," Mr. Penrose supposes oxygen the principle of cold, and traces its combination in different ways, very little consistent with the doctrines of the most enlightened chemists. The same air is recommended by Mr. Brown in scrophulous disorders, without adverting to the constitutional features of those subject to scrophula, and the changes produced by inspiring oxygen. But the most striking and important improvement of this branch of medicine, and the use of oxygen, is in the venereal disease, administered in the form of acids, or of the oxygenated salts. This practice, formerly noticed, has been the subject of great contention, in various publications from Dr. Beddoes and his corre-

spondents, Mr. Blair, &c. The dispute is still undetermined, and it is not our business to prejudge it. We may, however, observe, that if the effects of these remedies in different hands have been different, their management has been the same; and if we can trust men of integrity and skill, they have *sometimes* succeeded. If their good effects are temporary only; if they retard the symptoms, as they may be given when mercury is inadmissible, they must form an important addition to the materia medica. Mr. Howard's work on Syphilis is on the plan of Mr. Potr's practice, and of course not connected with these new remedies: we mention it only, as the third and last volume was published in the course of last year. Moncrief's little tract on the Aërated Alkaline Water, does not add a single circumstance to our knowledge of the powers of this medicine; nor does the second edition of Dr. Rollo's treatise on the Diabetes Mellitus add materially to the information received from the first. Moise's Treatise on the Blood is a work of little importance in a physiological light; and Mr. Plenck's Hydrology, which has appeared in an English dress, is rather a synoptical view of what has been already discovered, than any considerable accession to our knowledge of either of our humours. The utility of a fluid, whose source is unknown, but which we formerly supposed to be the electrical, has been lately revived by an American practitioner, Mr. Perkins, through the medium of a simple instrument called Tractors, from their supposed power of drawing off diseases of every kind. Mr. Perkins's "Treatise on the Influence of Metallic Tractors" contains various testimonials of their good effects,

fects, and they are said to be patronised by some respectable practitioners of this country. It is, indeed, the revival of Galvanism, and its application to the relief of diseases. Dr. Yeats has revived also the claims of Mayow, and endeavoured to prove, that all which modern philosophers boast of with respect to the ærial chemistry may be found in this author. He disputes also, under the same auspices, the discovery of the absorbent system, which he thinks was known to Dr. Mayow, and other ancient anatomists; while a Mr. Humpage, in his "Physiological Researches," attempts to show, that the supposed absorbent system does not exist, but that the red veins perform their office. Two other controversies we cannot have a better opportunity of noticing; one respecting the new charter petitioned for by the corporation of surgeons; the other arising from the claims of the licentiates to an admission to the college. The former has been carried on in various publications, humorous, argumentative, and satirical, whose titles we have no wish to revive; the latter has produced chiefly legal contention. The progress of this is stated, with some additional arguments in favour of the licentiates, by Dr. Stanger, in an octavo volume. We have heard of another work more lately on this side of the question, which we have not had an opportunity of perusing. It is well known that the courts of law have decided the point, that might otherwise have been afforded full employment for the press. Dr. Bourne and Dr. Sanders have published Harveian Oration, within the same period, and the former has slightly glanced at the dispute in Latin, equally

terse and elegant; but the same unvaried subject will prevent these annual orations from being interesting. Dr. Sanders's Oration, though not devoid of merit, is inferior to many other performances of this kind.

On medicine in general, the publications have been few, and not important. Dr. Crichton's two volumes "on Mental Derangement" are clear, judicious, and philosophical; but they contain only the physiology and pathology of the disease. Mr. Herdman's treatise "on the Causes and Phænomena of Animal Life," offers a correct view of the subject, but is wholly physiological. The "View of the Science of Life" is a similar work, according to the system of John Brown, with an account of an epidemic successfully treated on the same plan, by the authors, Messrs. Yates and Maclean. The system of Dr. Darwin noticed in our last, which is, in some respects, of a similar cast, has been examined in a separate volume by a gentleman of Edinburgh, not seemingly a physician, and Mr. Brown. He has examined detached parts with great judgment, and detected some errors with acuteness, and perhaps success. Jones's "Medical Errors confuted" is a lively and a pleasing work; but, perhaps, he has committed more errors than he has been able to refute.

Mr. Haslam's treatise "on Insanity" is a work more strictly practical, and Dr. Fordyce's "Essays on Fever," succeed each other very slowly. The words of the comic poet are very applicable to this author, "moves sed nihil promoves." Dr. Wallis has published a judicious treatise on Gout, attacking, with some success, Dr. Latham's doctrine, but not greatly adding

adding to our experience. In the second volume of Dr. Rush's "Medical Enquiries," we find some judicious observations on consumptions, dropsies, hydrocephalus, exercise, diet, and old age; and, in Mr. Ford's "Account of the Disease of the Hip-joint," the most judicious and best connected account of that tedious and often fatal disease that we remember to have seen. In the first part of the first volume of the "Transactions of the College of Philadelphia," the whole that we have been able to procure, there are some useful practical remarks, but not of sufficient importance to notice particularly. Dr. Duncan's "Annual Collection" affords, as usual, some original observations, but of no great value; and the "Medical Facts and Observations," a work, whose object we have already noticed, has proceeded to the seventh volume, with at least no diminution of its credit and importance.

The attention of the medical world has been drawn towards a disorder unknown in medical systems, by Mr. Jenner and Dr. Pearson — the *Variolæ Vaccinæ*. We shall say nothing of its supposed origin, since that point is now conceded; but as it occurs in cows, it is sometimes communicated to the human subject, forming a disease apparently mild, with this singular effect on the constitution; that it is no longer susceptible of the contagion of small pox. This object has engaged much attention. According to the present appearance of this controversy, neither position is fully established. On inoculation, it produces the same disease; but sometimes attended with very violent symptoms; nor is it absolutely certain, that the disorder destroys the fomes of small pox. But we

shall resume the subject in a future volume, as inquiries on this subject are now eagerly carrying on. Mr. Jenner's "Treatise on the Cow Pox" is illustrated by a coloured plate, which we notice as a real improvement in this branch of medicine; for words are often inadequate to convey a correct idea of cutaneous diseases, and since we have reason to expect a complete treatise on the subject by Dr. Willan. One fasciculus is already published, executed with great judgment and ability, and illustrated by numerous coloured plates. Dr. Rowley's tract "on the Causes and Cure of Swelled Legs" is a practical work of great utility; and we can speak, with respect, of Dr. Currie's treatise "on Apparent Death from Drowning." Mr. Gale Jones has published a very weak and confident work "on Hooping Cough," in which, contrary to universal experience, he considers the disease as asthenic, chiefly, we believe, because it is relieved by opiates. Mr. Ware's "Observations on the Causes that have prevented Success in the Operation for the Cataract" is dictated by judgment and experience, and does not detract from the well earned fame of its author. Mr. Blizard's "Improvement of Hospitals;" Dr. Turton's "Medical Glossary;" Stewart's "Rules and Regulations for the Preservation of Health, on board the East India Company's Ships;" Hufeland's "Art of prolonging Life," now translated from the German; form a miscellaneous list of medical works, which we can mention with great respect.

If, in the course of this year we have found only one work which we can mention as a surgical performance, Mr. Ware's treatise, just mentioned, the list of anatomical

anatomical works is not very important. Mr. Bell's anatomical work is continued, without any diminution of its accuracy; and he has added to it a "System of Dissections," in a separate publication. Mr. Abernethy's description and explanation of the use of the Foramina Thebesii appear in the Philosophical Transactions; but the latter part is not considered as convincing. Mr. Everard Home has shown, that the plait, or rather orifice, in the retina of the human eye is observable also in those of animals, and sometimes appears as a tube or vessel. He suspects it to be a lymphatic: the plait was first discovered by Sæmerring. We class, in this part of our account, Mr. Cruickshank's "Observations on Insensible Perspiration;" since its chief merit consists in an anatomical dissection of the cuticle, which he divides into numerous layers, some of which he has injected; but he fails in proving, that the exhaling vessels penetrate the cuticle, even when they are erected. On the subject of morbid anatomy, we find two curious papers in the Philosophical Transactions. One, describing an unusual situation of the heart, which was imbedded in the liver, by Mr. Wilson; the other a tumour in the human placenta, by Dr. Clarke, which has furnished him with some curious deductions respecting the structure and use of this singular organ. Dr. Baillie has published a new edition of his "Morbid Anatomy," with the addition of the symptoms; but it were to be wished that he had united this new part with more skill, as the work would have been then more useful. Though various are the disorders which bring us to our end, yet it is the goal we must arrive at, though

at different periods; and, in America, from Mr. Barton's very able and extensive inquiry in the American Transactions, the probability of human life seems greater than in many parts of Europe. That the lives of other animals are prolonged by our care has been doubted; though the attention paid by the veterinary society to horses is highly laudable, and may be salutary; yet the works published on this subject are somewhat hasty, and executed with little care. We cannot speak highly of Mr. Laurence's volumes on the subject of horses, nor of Mr. Coleman's description of the Structure of the Horse's Foot. The works, on other animals, belong rather to natural history than to medicine, either veterinary or epizootic. Mr. Church's "Cabinet of Quadrupeds" is continued with the same spirit and elegance; and Dr. Anderson has presented us, in an English dress, with professor Pallas's "Remarks on the Russian and Tartarian Sheep." Mr. Bewicke has published his first volume of "British Birds," illustrated with his own wooden plates; but the best judges think them inferior to the decorations of his work on quadrupeds. Dr. Ruffel's "Description of Indian Serpents" is a splendid and useful attempt, not only in the science of natural history, but as it leads us to distinguish the noxious species, and adds to our knowledge of the remedies. Dr. Barton's paper "on the Honey Bee of America" appears to decide the question respecting the country of this useful insect, which must in future be considered as an animal of the old continent.

The fourth volume of the Linneæan Transactions is rich in observations on animals, vegetables, and minerals,

minerals, nor have we room for the display of its varied riches; but can add, that this collection, in our opinion, improves in value and importance. Its president, Dr. Smith, has collected his fugitive pieces in one volume, under the title of "Tracts." It is chiefly of importance, on account of the descriptions of some vegetables, little known, from the Cape of Good Hope, selected from his communications to the foreign societies. Of the more general botanical works, we can announce, with great respect, the 3d and 4th numbers of Roxburgh's "Description of the Plants of Coromandel." The coloured copies are peculiarly splendid and valuable. Dr. Sibthorpe's "Flora Oxoniensis" is a botanical work of value; and Mr. Symons's "Synopsis of British Plants" has been long wanted, and is executed, we apprehend, with accuracy. The index, "Floræ Lancastrensis," occurs in the American Transactions, and refers to Lancaster in America. The "Nereis Britannica," by Mr. Stackhouse, was almost a desideratum in natural history. Two numbers, equally accurate, and elegant, in the descriptions and plates, have appeared: a third will probably conclude the work; and the same subject has been also illustrated, by major Velley, in his "Description of Marine Plants, found on the Southern Shores of this Island." The short inquiry into the physiology of these singular vegetables is curious and interesting. The first fasciculus of "Select Specimens of British Plants," with plates, engraved and coloured with peculiar beauty, has appeared; and a very elegant collection of Exotics, from Antigua, by a lady, has been circulat-

ed among her subscribers. Mr. Lambert has described, and figured, all the different species of the tree which produces the Peruvian bark (cincona); and M. Beauvois has communicated to the society, at Philadelphia, a first memoir on the "Cryptogamia," with some observations on their physiology. In the same collection, is an account of the "Sugar Maple," by Dr. Rush, and formerly published in a separate form; and an accurate description of the *Podophyllum Diphylum*, which has removed some ambiguities on the subject. The Persian cotton-tree, we find, from an useful memoir by Dr. Guthrie, in the Manchester Transactions, is not an American plant; the first settlers, as we are informed, procured the seed from Smyrna. The black American birch, the Athenian poplar, and the iron-oak, are recommended, in the same volume, as trees both of ornament and profit. Dr. Anderson's little tract on Peat-Moss, affords a satisfactory account of the peculiar nature of this singular vegetable.

Of the more general works connected with Natural History, the catalogue is short. Raff's popular "System for the Instruction of Youth" has been translated; and Dr. Hooper has published a short and concise view of "the Structure and Economy of Plants." Mr. Forsyth's "Botanical Nomenclator," and the "Botanist's Calendar," may be considered as useful assistances to the student, or the amateur of this pleasing science.]

The correspondent who has furnished us with the preceding account of philosophical and medical publications, not having received the last volumes of the Irish and Edinburgh Transactions, to which

we are indebted for some interesting papers among our selections for the present year, we think it proper to subjoin a brief notice of their principal contents.

In the sixth vol. of "the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," we are presented with a variety of valuable articles under the heads of Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities. To the scientific papers, besides the important Dissertation on the primitive State of the Globe, and its subsequent Catastrophe, of which we have given our readers a specimen, Dr. Kirwan has contributed ingenious Thoughts on Magnetism, intended to point out the identity of the primary cause of its phenomena, and the power of chrySTALLIZATION; an Account of Experiments illustrating the Composition and Proportion of Carbon in Bitumens and Mineral Coal; and Synoptical Views of the State of the Weather in Dublin, for the Years 1794, 5, 6, and 7. The Memoirs on the Climate of Ireland, by the Rev. William Hamilton; on the Construction of Ships, by Sir George Shee, Bart.; on the Method of determining the Longitude by Observations of the Meridian Passages of the Moon and a Star, made at two Places, by the Rev. Dr. James Archibald Hamilton; and the Description of an Air Pump of a new Construction, by the Rev. James Little; deserve, likewise, to be particularised, for the importance of their subjects, and the ability and science displayed by the authors. Did our limits permit us, we should insert the titles of all the other essays in this department, as there is not one of them undeserving of the honourable place which it fills in the Transactions of the academy. The papers in Polite Literature,

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which are intitled to much commendation for the erudition, ingenuity, and critical talents by which they are distinguished, are, Hints concerning the State of Science at the Revival of Letters, grounded on a Passage of Dante, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont; Reflections on the Choice of Subjects for Tragedy among the Greek Writers, by William Preston, Esq.; an Essay on the Variations of English Prose, from the Revolution to the present Time, by Thomas Wallace, A. B.; and Critical Observations on the Poetical Character of Dr. Goldsmith, by the Rev. Archdeacon Burrowes. The most interesting, in a literary view, of the articles under the head of Antiquities, is an Account of some Manuscript Papers which belonged to Sir Philip Hoby, Knight, who filled several important Offices in the Reign of King Edward VI. by the Rev. Mr. Hincks, of Cork.

The fourth vol. of the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," is divided, like the preceding volumes, into two parts. The first part contains the History of the Society, together with well written lives of lord Abercromby and William Tytler, Esq. by Henry Mackenzie, Esq.; of the late professor William Hamilton, of Glasgow, by Robert Cleghorn, M. D.; and of John Roebuck, M. D. communicated by Mr. Jardine, professor of logic in the university of Glasgow. The second part consists of papers divided into two classes; the Physical and the Literary. Of such as belong to the physical class, the most important are, on the Principles of the Antecedental Calculus, by James Glenie, Esq.; Observations on the Trigonometrical Tables of the Brahmins,

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by Professor John Playfair; Geometrical Porisms, with Examples of their Application to the Solution of Problems, by Mr. William Wallace; on the Latitude and Longitude of Aberdeen, by Andrew Mackay, LL.D.; Observations on the Natural History of Guiana, by William Lockhead, Esq.; and Major Imrie's Description of Gibraltar, which we have inserted among our philosophical selections. The papers of the literary class are, a curious Treatise on the Origin and Principles of Gothic Architecture, by Sir James Hall, Bart.; and M. Chevalier's *Tableau de la Plaine de Troye*, illustrated and confirmed from the Observations of subsequent Travellers and others, by Professor Andrew Dalzel.

Among the Historical and Geographical productions of the year, the first place, in point of order, is due to "the History of the Reign of Shah-Aulum, the present Emperor of Hindostan, containing the Transactions of the Court of Delhi, and the Neighbouring States, during a Period of Thirty-six Years, &c. by W. Franklin, Captain in the Honourable East India Company's Service, Member of the Asiatic Society, &c." This work is the result of several years' application, during the author's relaxation from his professional duties; and relates the transactions of "an interesting and eventful period, and the incidents and occurrences which have marked the decline of power of the race of Timoor, under the turbulent reign of (in all probability) the last of that family who will sit on the throne of Hindostan." His long residence in India, and personal inquiries on the immediate scenes of the transactions, together with the perusal of manuscripts, written by learned na-

tives, and other documents, furnished by different friends, to whom he acknowledges his obligations, enabled captain Franklin to obtain abundant authentic materials for his history: and he has combined them with judgment and perspicuity, in a style that, with some few exceptions, is correct and elegant. The first chapter is introductory, and contains a narrative of the principal occurrences and revolutions of the court of Shajehanabad, from the last year of the reign of Mahmud Shah, in (A. D.) 1747, until Shah-Aulum's assumption of the imperial dignity, on the murder of his father Ahmud Shah, by an emissary of the vizir Gazooden Cawn, in 1759; together with the events which took place between that era and the establishment of the imperial residence at Allahabad, under the protection of the English company, in the year 1765. The remaining nine chapters, into which the body of the work is divided, are employed in describing the various circumstances of that prince's disastrous reign, to the death of the celebrated Mahratta chief, Madhaje Scindiah, in the 1793. In addition to the historical information, the development of oriental politics, and the anecdotes of distinguished characters, which this history affords, the reader will find in it many instructive and useful notices, relative to the inhabitants, the geography, and topography of Hindostan. And among other curious and interesting articles in the appendix, he will meet with a valuable document, explanatory of the causes of the Rohilla war, in 1794.

"The History of Great Britain, during the Reign of Queen Anne, with a Dissertation concerning the Danger of the Protestant Succession and

and an Appendix, containing Original Papers, by Thomas Somerville, D. D. F. R. S. E." is the production of a gentleman who has already recommended himself to the public, by the diligence of his investigations, the accuracy of his statements, the impartiality and candour of his remarks, and the liberality of his sentiments. In our Register for the year 1792, we introduced to our readers his former work, by which his claim was satisfactorily established to the above-mentioned requisites for the character of a valuable historian. The volume before us will not tend to diminish, but rather to confirm and increase, Dr. Somerville's reputation. For his materials he had recourse, not only to the most valuable printed authorities, but to a variety of important manuscripts, with the inspection of which he was favoured; and among others, official records, papers collected by the duke of Shrewsbury, copies of letters from lord Godolphin and other eminent persons, preserved in the library of lord Hardwicke, and the unpublished observations of Sir John Clerk, who was a member of the Scottish parliament when the subject of the union was discussed. From these sources he has, with great care and attention, compiled his history. And that his detail of the military transactions during the eventful period in review might be clear and accurate, he availed himself of the amendments and additions of some military friends, who were also conversant in literature, to whose scrutiny it was submitted. On the perusal of it, the author appeared to us invariably to have been influenced by a desire of ascertaining the precise truth of facts, and of explaining the motives and views on which the different political parties acted, who alter-

nately possessed or struggled for power, without being biassed by the prejudices and representations of party writers. But were we minutely to describe the impression we received from it, we should expose ourselves to the charge of using unnecessary repetition. We shall, therefore, only observe, that, on the whole, the volume before us offers additional reasons for classing Dr. Somerville among the most judicious and dispassionate of our British historians; whose manner of composition is calm, dignified, and pleasing, if it be less brilliant and fascinating than that of some of his contemporaries.

In our Registers for the years 1793 and 1795, we fully expressed our opinion of the pretensions of Mr. Belsham to the character of an impartial, energetic, and elegant historian, in our notices of his "Memoirs of the Kings of Great Britain of the House of Brunswick Lunenburgh," and his "Memoirs of the Reign of George III. to the Session of Parliament, ending A. D. 1793." We have now to advert to a retrograde motion of the author, and to announce his "History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover," in 2 vols. which has made its appearance during the present year. We shall not, in the instance before us, any more than under the last article, needlessly repeat our former sentiments and phraseology, in characterising these labours of Mr. Belsham, but content ourselves with remarking in general, that the hand of the same master will be recognised in the present, as in our author's preceding volumes. Taken together, they form one work; which we recommend as a pleasing and spirited compendium of the history of this

country, and of parliamentary proceedings, from the abdication of James II. to the commencement of the present war with France. With respect to the volumes immediately before us, the first opens with a summary view of the chief occurrences which distinguished the twenty-eight years from the restoration to the revolution; which is followed by an ingenious vindication of the first earl of Shaftesbury against the misrepresentations of Hume. The latter our readers will find among our Biographical Selections. The remaining part of the work is distributed into six books; of which four are devoted to the reign of king William, and the others to that of queen Anne. Mr. Belsham's authorities during the period in question, are chiefly sir John Dalrymple and Mr. Macpherson.

The "Letters and Correspondence, Public and Private, of the Right Honourable Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, during the Time he was Secretary of State to Queen Anne, &c. by Gilbert Parke, Wadham College, Oxon," in 2 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 8vo. cannot fail of a favourable reception from the public, both on account of the celebrity of the principal contributor, whose name they bear, and the importance of the political transactions to which they relate. Even if they should not be thought to throw much light on the history of the period, the circumstantiality of Bolingbroke, in describing the complicate proceedings that terminated in the peace of Utrecht, will be prized by the historian; and readers in general, who have been chiefly accustomed to consider him as a philosopher, and a moralist, will be pleased with the opportunity which this collec-

tion affords them of viewing him more intimately than they could through any preceding medium in the character of a statesman, courtier, and elegant lively correspondent. The letters from Matthew Prior to his noble friend are particularly entertaining. Each of these volumes is accompanied with explanatory notes, state papers, and a translation of the foreign letters, &c. It is only necessary to add, from the information of the editor, that when Bolingbroke was dismissed from his office, and fled to France, his under-secretary, Thomas Hare, esq. secured these papers, and deposited them in the Evidence-house, belonging to the family estate, at Stow-hall, in Norfolk; and that they were entrusted to Mr. Parke, by the descendant and namesake of the under-secretary, the present possessor of his ample fortune.

Mr. Robinson's "View of the Causes and Consequences of English Wars, from the Invasion of this Country by Julius Cæsar, to the present Time," consists of a mixture of historical detail, and political and moral reflections. It is interesting throughout, and frequently highly animated and impressive. The object of the author is to show, that, comparatively, few of the wars into which this country has been plunged have been founded in justice or necessity; that in the greater part, the lives and interests of the people have been cruelly sacrificed for the gratification of ambition, of avarice, or of fanaticism; and that the most successful contests in which we have been engaged, from the quantum of public oppression and personal distresses with which they have been attended, may be pronounced so many splendid misfortunes, which humanity and true policy will con-

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emulate with a painful sigh. It will not be an easy matter to convert the author's statements, or to destroy the force of his accompanying remarks. And the salutary lessons which they read are sufficiently plain and obvious. But we fear that the period is yet far distant, when the multitude will have the good sense to profit by them, and men shall learn war no more. Society, however, is much indebted to our author, and to every individual, who endeavours to represent that most dreadful scourge of the world in every point of view that can excite against it the detestation and abhorrence of mankind.

The "Rapid View of the Overthrow of Switzerland, by an Eyewitness, translated from the French," is written with ability and eloquence, not unmixed with a considerable portion of bitterness in the language applied to the invaders of that once happy country. How far this author's statement of facts is accurate, and his exposition of the causes of the fall of the old governments just, we will not undertake to determine. That the French, as he contends, were active in their intrigues, and not scrupulous about the measures, which they practised for the overthrow of the Swiss oligarchies, and for introducing such a form of government as should be more favourable to their own security and political views, we can easily believe. But one conclusion we conceive to be unavoidable, even from our author's statements, viz. that the revolution of Switzerland was not effected without the co-operation of the Swiss themselves. Whether in such co-operation they acted as traitors to their country, or under the infatuation occasioned by their

profelytism to French principles, or as enlightened patriots, will be variously decided by politicians.

"The British Mercury, or Historical and Critical Accounts of present Transactions," vol. I. by J. Mallet du Pan, was first published in periodical numbers, and consists of "an Historical Essay on the Destruction of the League and Liberty of Switzerland." With M. Mallet du Pan's abilities as an author, and the side which he has embraced in discussing the political topics which of late years have agitated the world, our readers are not unacquainted. So obnoxious had he rendered himself to the French directory by his publications, that they demanded and obtained, through the medium of Buonaparte, his expulsion from the Swiss territory, which had for several years been his asylum. His essay, therefore, may not unfairly be surmised to have received a tincture from his prejudices, and to have been pointed by his resentment. It is, however, an interesting work, and very circumstantial; and will be useful, in connexion with other documents, in enabling the future dispassionate historian to draw a true picture of the Swiss revolution.

The "Journal of Occurrences at the Temple, during the Confinement of Louis XVI. King of France, by M. Clery, the King's Valet-de-Chambre, translated from the original Manuscript, by R. C. Dallas, Esq." is written with a degree of unaffected plainness and simplicity, that serves strongly to impress the reader's mind with a conviction of the truth and accuracy of the facts which it details. It presents us with such a picture of fallen greatness as is calculated to excite the most painful emotions;

and exhibits the private character of Louis, his affection for his family, his patience under his sufferings, and his truly Christian fortitude, in a light that reflects great honour on the memory of that unfortunate and much-injured monarch; and it affords such evidence of the wanton, cruel, and inhuman barbarity of the monsters to whose custody he was committed, as cannot be examined without producing the most lively detestation and abhorrence of their unfeeling conduct.

In our last year's Register we introduced to our readers the 1st and 2d volumes of the abbé Baruel's "Memoirs illustrating the History of Jacobinism." He has since published two additional volumes of that work, in which he wishes to prove the existence of an anti-social conspiracy, whose object is to overturn all civil society, and to rebarbarise mankind; and farther to elucidate the events of the French revolution, by connecting them with branches of his supposed plots. But he is, if possible, less successful as he proceeds in his plan. The 3d volume is employed on the history of the Illuminés, and an attempt to prove a conspiracy on their part to secure the management of the Masonic lodges, for the purposes of religious and political innovation. The abbé's documents, however, are feeble indeed; and his own misconceptions, with the misrepresentations of others which he has admitted too implicitly, have raised the phantom which has disturbed his imagination. Let his own account of the instructions said to be disseminated by that society, independently of the interpretations and surmises which his ingenuity has formed, determine the point.

The 4th volume continues the same subject, discovering an equal propensity to misconception, misapplication, and plot-finding; and applying the system which he formed, and the plots which he has engendered, in explanation of the circumstances which have successively taken place in the course of the French revolution. Towards the conclusion of this volume he takes care to inform us, that the Illuminés have not suffered their emissaries to forget the English lodges. And in the true spirit of the order in which he was bred, he calls on ministers, by laying new restraints on publication, "to take from the sect its means of delusion, to remove far from the people all incendiary productions. And when I speak of the people," says he, "I speak of all classes of society; for I know of none inaccessible to delusion. I speak even more strongly of that class which has been supposed most to abound in information." But why not at once propose the establishment of St. Dominick's venerable institutions, which for several centuries powerfully contributed to the support of the church of which the abbé is a member? The commissaries and familiars of an holy office would prove admirable instruments in detecting and suppressing the above-named means of delusion; and its spirited mode of interrogation of wondrous efficacy in the trial of suspected characters.

The "Sketch of the War in Vendée, extracted from Manuscript Memoirs written by General Beauvais," is only the specimen of a larger work, which the author means to publish, provided he meets with due encouragement, and which is intended to correct the account given in Turreau's

"Memoirs,"

"Memoirs," noticed in our Register for the year 1796. From the stations which the author held during the progress of that war, the extracts before us, and the table of contents, we are led to expect much curious and interesting information, should his entire work be committed to the press.

The "Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Juno, on the Coast of Aracan, and of the singular Preservation of Fourteen of her Company on the Wreck, without Food, during a Period of Twenty-three Days, &c. by William Mackay, late Second Officer of the Ship," is peculiarly interesting and affecting. Out of seventy-two persons, the number mentioned in the title were the only survivors of the fatigue and famine which they underwent; and the period to which their lives were protracted, is an extraordinary circumstance in the physical history of man.

The "Narrative of the Loss of the Ship Hercules, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Stout, on the Coast of Caffraria, the 16th of June, 1796, &c." is another publication, in which scenes of "transcendent and complicate horror" will offer themselves to the reader's notice. But its chief recommendations consist in the account which it gives of the humane and friendly reception of the captain and the surviving part of his crew, by the Tambauchis, a tribe of savages, that "has been described as the most ferocious, vindictive, and detestable class of beings that inhabit Caffraria;" the detail of their travels through the southern deserts of Africa, and the colonies, to the Cape of Good Hope; and the remarks and observations of the author on the country, its productions, and the temptations which

it holds out to settlers from Europe or America. In the dedication to the president of the American congress, captain Stout strongly recommends a settlement on the coast of Caffraria, in behalf of the United States.

The "Introduction to the Literary History of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries" is very modest in its pretensions, but discovers the author to possess that portion of knowledge, judgment, and taste, which sufficiently qualified him for entering more fully into his curious and attractive subject. It is divided into three parts. In the first part, the author "has endeavoured to give a short historical and critical sketch of the decline of learning in the Roman empire, and followed it to a period when its spirit subsided, and its very existence may reasonably be questioned," the 10th century. In the second part he "has attempted, at some length, to explain and illustrate the principal causes to which, in his opinion, the re-appearance of learning may be probably attributed; its dawn in the eleventh, and an increasing radiance in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries." Those causes are the settlement of the Arabians in Europe, the crusades, and the introduction of the Roman law into our universities, schools, and tribunals. In the third part the author "exhibits a view of the progress of learning during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries;" and treats of the influence of political events, the patronage of the great, the establishment of universities, and the travels of scholars, in the advancement of it; and "of the actual state of learning during that period, but more particularly at its close." We shall be glad to learn that he

resumes his labours in this branch of literary investigation.

The "Complete View of the Chinese Empire, exhibited in a Geographical View of that Country; a Dissertation on its Antiquities, and a genuine and copious Account of Earl Macartney's Embassy," is avowedly a compilation, and an abridgment, as far as respects the British embassy, of sir George Staunton's account, with which our readers have already been made acquainted. It has been drawn up with attention, in correct and perspicuous language, and will furnish useful and entertaining information to those who have not the opportunity of consulting the works from which it is borrowed. The Dissertation on the Antiquity of China, indeed, is stated to be a communication from "a writer of eminent celebrity, who has paid more than ordinary attention to the Chinese history, and who will, in a short time, favour the world with the result of his observations and inquiries." When the promised work has made its appearance, we shall be enabled to form a better judgment of the extent of the author's knowledge, and of his talents for research, than we can do from the present essay.

In our Register for the year 1793, when noticing "the Literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. by Himself," we mentioned the information which it contained of a voluminous work in manuscript, by the author, under the title of "Outlines of the Globe," chiefly, if not entirely, designed for publication after his death. During the present year, the importunity of his friends has succeeded in persuading him to suffer a part of that work to be committed to the press, under his

own inspection. "The View of Hindoostan," in 2 volus. 4to. forms the fourteenth and fifteenth volumes of Mr. Pennant's grand undertaking, and presents us with an ample store of curious and interesting matter. It is professedly a compilation from the best sources, together with valuable private communications; in which history, geography, topography, geology, natural history, antiquities, and picturesque description, are blended together in a lively and pleasing style of composition; and from which we have received both instruction and amusement. The author writes in the character of a traveller, who, commencing his route through the provinces of Hindoostan at its northern extremity, visits successively Cashmeer, the Panjab, the countries on the banks of the Indus to the southward and bordering on the Gulf of Cambay, Surat, Bombay, the Mahratta States, the principal kingdoms and settlements on the western side of the peninsula to Cape Comorin, and the island of Ceylon. With the description of that island the first volume, terminates. In the second volume, Mr. Pennant conducts his reader from Cape Comorin, along the eastern coasts of the peninsula, through the Carnatic and northern Circars, after following all the great rivers to their sources, to what he calls Gangetic Hindoostan; in which are comprehended all the provinces and regions on the banks of the Ganges, from its mouths to its source. Afterwards Mr. Pennant ascends the Burrampooter, and visits Thibet, Bootan, and the other kingdoms on the eastern frontier of Hindoostan, where his imaginary travels are brought to a conclusion. In the various scenes above mentioned, the

the objects most worthy of notice, among the works of nature or of art, are minutely and accurately described, and the author's detail enlivened by numerous anecdotes, ingenious remarks, and original observations. These volumes are illustrated with plates, containing views of the country and of particular places, representations of different characters, objects of natural history, &c. which are in general well executed, and some of them remarkably beautiful.

The "Survey of the Turkish Empire, &c. by W. Eton, Esq." is one of the most interesting productions, the political circumstances of the present period considered, that have of late issued from the English press. It confirms the unfavourable account which the baron Tott formerly gave of the government and manners of the Turks, and offers a variety of additional information, which cannot fail to strike the reader with a conviction of the rapidity with which their monstrous system of ignorance, despotism, and brutality, is hastening toward dissolution; and of the incalculable advantages to Europe in general, and to human nature itself, which must result from such an event. Mr. Eton's materials are distributed under the following general divisions, which are branched out into a variety of chapters: 1. Government, finances, military and naval force, religion, history, arts, sciences, manners, commerce, and population. 2. The state of the provinces, including the ancient government of the Krim Tartars, the subjection of the Greeks, their efforts towards emancipation, and the interest of other nations, particularly of Great Britain, in their success. 3. The causes of the decline of Turkey,

and those which tend to the prolongation of its existence, with a development of the political system of the late empress of Russia. 4. The British commerce with Turkey, the necessity of abolishing the Levant company, and the danger of our quarantine regulations. What the author has written on the subject of Greece, is so novel in English literature, and affords such scope for political speculation, that we were induced to extract largely from it, under the head of Manners of Nations, in the present volume. That Mr. Eton enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring authentic information on the subjects which he has discussed, will not be disputed, when it is considered, that he was intimately conversant in the language of the Turks; that he resided many years among them in the capacity of consul; that he has had indirect concerns in trade; that, as a traveller, he has visited most parts of the Turkish empire; and that in Russia he was for several years in the confidence of the late prince Potemkin, and in a situation to know more of the secrets of the cabinet than most foreigners. To the circumstance of his long absence from his native country, we must attribute the many inaccuracies and defects in language and construction which occur in this volume.

Mr. Murphy's "General View of the State of Portugal, &c. compiled from the best Portuguese Writers, and from Notices obtained in the Country," is a valuable and interesting present to the English reader. In our Register for the year 1795, we had an opportunity of acknowledging the obligation which the author had conferred on his countrymen by his various memo-

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randa during his "Travels in Portugal." This obligation he has increased by the additional information contained in the work before us, the result of more attentive inquiry, of more intimate converse with intelligent natives, and of a better acquaintance with their most approved authors. The whole is divided into thirty chapters; in which we have a particular and accurate account of the topography, natural history, productions, population and industry, commerce, revenues, military and marine departments, antiquities, curiosities, &c. of the kingdom, and of the character of the different classes of inhabitants, with descriptions of their manners, customs, diversions, &c. From one of the chapters, comprehending a list of the chief premiums offered and adjudged by the Royal Academy of Lisbon, since the year 1783, we are enabled to form some judgment of the progress making by the Portuguese, in improvement in science and the economical arts. In another chapter we are presented with anecdotes of twenty-nine distinguished characters and eminent literati, many of which are curious and entertaining; and in a third, we have a pathetic and well-written narrative of the uncommon adventures of a Portuguese gentleman, with whom the author became accidentally acquainted. This volume is embellished with a map of Portugal, and fifteen other plates, exhibiting views of the bay of Lisbon and of Coimbra, or illustrative of the dress, diversions, &c. of the inhabitants.

The "Geographical and Statistical Account of the Cisalpine Republic, and Maritime Austria, translated from the German by W. Oppenheim, M. D." is a seasona-

ble and useful publication, which, after the new order of things established by the negotiations at Campo Formio, was wanting in English Literature. To the Cisalpine Republic, but a small portion of the volume is devoted. That portion, however, contains much desirable information on the subjects of the situation and boundaries, the extent and population, and the division of the country into its twenty departments; and on other topics, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. But the greater part of the volume is employed on a geographical and statistical account of Maritime Austria. After presenting us with a sketch of its extent and population, soil, lakes, rivers, canals, productions, manufactures, arts, commerce, and revenues, nearly one third of the whole volume, and that not the least interesting, is taken up in the history and description of the city of Venice. The rest of the work, which treats of the dogad of Venice, or district immediately connected with the city, and the other provinces, in the order of their division under the present government, is sufficiently minute, and apparently accurate, and clearly points out the vast importance of the newly acquired territories to the house of Austria.

The "Account of the English Colony in New South Wales, &c. by David Collins, Esq. late Judge Advocate and Secretary of the Colony," comprises "much information interesting in its nature, and that has not been anticipated by any former productions on the same subject." Mr. Collins went out as judge-advocate with the first fleet of convicts under commodore Phillip, in 1787, and did not relinquish his situation till towards the

the latter end of the year 1796, when the South-Wales system of colonisation was in the ninth year of its growth, and a tolerable judgment could be formed respecting its stability and advantages. Of the stability of the settlement we entertain no more doubt than our author; but are less sanguine in our expectations of the advantages to be derived from it. The introduction to the volume before us contains a relation of the proceedings and incidents on the voyage, until the arrival of the fleet at the harbour of Botany Bay. The account of the colony which follows is divided into thirty-two chapters; and contains a complete record of the transactions of the colony, "penned as they occurred, with the feelings which at the moment they naturally excited in the mind," in a style in which the author has not unsuccessfully "endeavoured to temper the dry and formal manner of the mere journalist, with something of the historian's ease." Many parts of this narrative will prove highly gratifying to curiosity, while, occasionally, it will excite painful emotions, by the pictures of distress and misery exhibited in it, and the more frequent "predilection for immorality, perseverance in dissipation, and inveterate propensity to vice," than return of principle in the convicts, which it records. In the conclusion, Mr. Collins has given the particulars of his voyage home to England, with remarks on the state of Norfolk Island, and some account of New Zealand, compiled from the MSS. of lieutenant-governor King. To the whole he has added an appendix, describing the government, stature, habitations, mode of living, courtship and marriage, customs and manners, superstition, dispositions, &c. of the natives.

This volume is illustrated with numerous engravings, which, upon the whole, are respectably executed.

The next article which we have to introduce, is a very comprehensive and useful work, greatly superior, in respect to correctness and general execution, to any similar production in English literature. To convey to our readers an idea of what they may expect to meet with in it, we need only insert its ample title, which is "The New Universal Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary; containing a Description of all the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Forts, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, and Capes, in the known World; with the Government, Customs, Manners, and Religion of the Inhabitants; the Extent, Boundaries, and Natural Productions of each Country; the Trade, Manufactures, and Curiosities of the Cities and Towns, collected from the best Authors; their Longitude, Latitude, Bearings, and Distances, ascertained by actual Measurement, on the most authentic Charts. With Twenty-six whole Sheet Maps. By the Rev. Clement Cruttwell," in 3 vols. In the maps, the improvements from recent nautical and geographical discoveries have been carefully introduced.

The "Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History, containing the Names of Places mentioned in Chronicles, Histories, Records, &c. with Corrections of the corrupted Names, and Explanations of difficult and disputed Points in the Historical Geography of Scotland, collected from the best Authorities, historical and geographical, by David Macpherson," are the result of much industry and patient

patient research, and will be found of considerable use to students, particularly when perusing the ancient history of the northern parts of the British isles. The historical map which accompanies them is neatly and correctly executed.

Among the Biographical publications of the year 1798, we meet with "the Life of Catharine II. Empress of Russia, &c." in 3 vols. This work, for which the English reader is understood to be indebted to the labours of Mr. Tooke, who resided for many years at Petersburg, in the capacity of chaplain to the British factory, is an enlarged translation of the life of that princess, announced by us among the literary productions of France, during the year 1797: but "it is enlarged by considerably more than one half." For his materials, besides what were obtained by his own personal inquiries, the editor acknowledges himself indebted to M. Storch, baron Von Sternberg, M. Bachmeister, M. Georgi, M. Hupel, and in a few instances, concerning the affairs of Poland and Moldavia, to the Annual Register. From these several sources he has compiled a very full and interesting account of the empress Catharine, and, we are persuaded, "has not missed his aim of so blending information and entertainment, as to meet the public approbation." The first volume commences with a succinct and useful statistical account of the Russian empire, by the editor; which is judiciously made to supersede the romantic nonsense in the original, relative to the mode of obtaining the information afterwards detailed. The rest of the work is entitled to considerable praise, although it is not so methodical and uniform, nor so pure in point of diction, as the editor might have rendered it, had

not a desire of affording early gratification to curiosity hastened its publication. It abounds in important and valuable information, which the English reader cannot find elsewhere, respecting a princess who, for thirty-five years, sustained a distinguished part on the scene of European politics, and by her wars, negotiations, and intrigues, extended the before-immense monarchy of Russia to a most formidable size; and it gives a particular account of the useful institutions which she established for the diffusion of knowledge, and meliorating the conditions of her subjects. But we think that the editor has been too partial to the character of his heroine. The proofs which her reign displays of an insatiable ambition and love of aggrandisement, detract greatly from her claim to be "one of the greatest characters that ever filled a throne;" and the annals of her private life, particularly the history of her system of favouritism, will not lead the reader to admire either her morality or her delicacy. To each of these volumes is added an appendix, consisting of public documents respecting Russia, state papers, private letters, and some notes in addition to those interspersed throughout the work.

"The History of the Reign of Peter III. and Catherine II. of Russia," vol. I. is also a translation from the French original, enlarged with explanatory notes, and brief memoirs of illustrious persons. Were it not for the superior recommendations accompanying the last mentioned article, this work would prove a very acceptable present to the English reader.

The "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, with original Correspondence, &c. by William Coxe,

Coxe, M.A. F. R. S. &c." in 3 vols. quarto, are the production of an author, whose literary reputation is sufficiently known to the public, to secure a very favourable reception to his labours. The sources of information to which he had access were important and curious, and have enabled him to throw much light on a period of more than forty years in the history of this country. Of these three volumes, the first alone contains the Memoirs, which are divided into eight periods: commencing with the birth of Walpole in 1676, and terminating successively at the accession of George I. in 1714; the commencement of the South-Sea scheme in 1720; the death of George I. in 1727; the resignation of lord Townshend in 1730; the dissolution of parliament in 1734; the death of queen Caroline in 1737; the resignation of sir Robert Walpole in 1742; and his death in 1745. In filling up his plan, Mr. Coxe has displayed much diligence of investigation, judgment in discriminating motives and causes of action, and a commendable share of candour and impartiality. He has also discovered the hand of a master, in the portraits which he has drawn of the principal public characters, who were the friends or the opponents of sir Robert. And we can venture to promise, that to readers in general, and particularly to historians and to politicians, his Memoirs will afford abundant gratification. Different opinions, indeed, will be formed of the legitimacy of some of his deductions from his premises; and to some of his sentiments and remarks on the leading measures of sir Robert Walpole's administration, we are by no means disposed to subscribe. The

latter do not always appear to us to be reconcileable with the principles of true whiggism, which we have uniformly avowed. We advert particularly to what occurs on the subject of the memorable septennial bill. And we do not think that he has satisfactorily vindicated Walpole from the charges brought against him, of speculation and corruption. The 2d and 3d volumes consist of original correspondence, and authentic documents never before published, from the collections belonging to the different branches of the Walpole and Townshend families; from the Stanhope, Middleton, Melcombe, and Egremont papers, &c. &c.; which are divided into eight periods, corresponding with the periods in the narratives, for the sake of facility of reference. Prefixed to the second volume are four engraved plates, containing fac-similes of the hand-writings of George I., George II., queen Caroline, sir Robert Walpole, the Pretender, and of many others, whose letters appear in the correspondence.

"The Lives of the English Regicides, and other Commissioners of the pretended High Court of Justice, appointed to sit in Judgment upon their Sovereign King Charles I. by the Rev. Mark Noble, F. A. S. &c." in 2 vols. are dedicated "to the regicides of France," to whom he holds out the fate of their prototypes as the prelude to their own, unless his warnings excite them to a sincere repentance, and to make their peace by tendering their influence in bringing back their king. Whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear, the author has delivered his soul. "In writing these lives," says Mr. Noble, "I have separated the men from the crime; I have

have traduced none, how guilty soever; I have spoken from the plainest facts. I have written of them, not from what their enemies have given us, but chiefly from the public records, from state records, from such authorities that cannot be called in question." This is bold assertion, and more than a dispassionate examination of his authorities, independently of those of which he was ignorant, or overlooked, can justify. And his comments and remarks on the facts which he has adduced, are frequently partial and illiberal. They are so particularly in the instances of general Ludlow, and Algernon Sydney. These lives include "most of the remarkable characters which occur among the republican party during the usurpation." The particulars of some of them are detailed at considerable length, but supply us with no new information. Those of others, are brief extracts from his fuller materials in his memoirs of the Cromwells. They appear to have been compiled by the author, with a view to the present state of the political world; to put the good people of these kingdoms on their guard against the attacks of "canting devotees," as well as "pretended philosophers." And they partake more of the language and spirit of political philippics, than of calm, unprejudiced, biographical memoirs. Mr. Noble's style and phraseology are exceedingly uncouth and incorrect.

The object of the next work which we have to announce is, to establish the claims of the author, in opposition to those of the earl of Galloway, on the death of the cardinal York, who cannot have any legitimate issue, to the honours of chief of the house of

Stuart, of lineal descendant, and true representative of the ancient kings of Scotland. To readers in general such a subject will prove very uninteresting, notwithstanding the acknowledged erudition and ingenuity which the author has lavished upon it. The title of his work is "Genealogical History of the Stewarts, from the earliest Period of their authentic History to the present Times. Containing a particular Account of the Origin and successive Generations of the Stuarts of Darnley, Lennox, and Aubigny, and of the Stuarts of Castelmilk; with Proofs and References; an Appendix of relative Papers, and a Supplement, containing Copies of various Dispensations found in the Vatican at Rome, in the Course of a Search made by the Author in the Year 1789; particularly Copies of two very interesting Dispensations, which had long been sought for in vain, relating to Robert the Stewart of Scotland (King Robert II.), his much-contested Marriages with Elizabeth More and Euphemia Ross. To which is prefixed a Genealogical Table relative to the History. By Andrew Stuart, Esq. M. P. With a Genealogical Table of the Stewarts, commencing with Walter, the son of Alan, the Stewart of Scotland," &c. &c.

"The Life of Edmund Burke, comprehending an impartial Account of the Literary and Political Efforts, and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his most eminent Associates, Coadjutors, and Opponents, by Rob. Bisset, LL.D." is honourable to the author's industry and literary talents, and furnishes us with a greater variety of interesting particulars respecting the private character of that remarkable man, than were afforded by

by Mr. M'Cormick's Memoirs, which we noticed in our last volume. In obtaining these it seems, that the author was assisted by the editor of "the Posthumous Works," and by other gentlemen who lived in strict habits of intimacy with Mr. Burke, or with his son. And he does not appear to have overlooked in his narrative, any of the important circumstances of Mr. Burke's literary and political life. But he has blended these with too much extraneous matter, which, although frequently entertaining and instructive, might have been spared without any injury to the proper object of his undertaking. We allude to his excursive remarks and disquisitions, and to his displays of critical skill; which may be allowed to bear testimony to the various information and abilities of the author, but which were unnecessary in a biographical production. Dr. Bisset espouses the same political principles, and the same political prejudices, with Mr. Burke; and he loses no opportunity of defending the consistency, from the beginning to the end, of his intellectual, moral, and political efforts." But notwithstanding the ingenuity with which he has laboured this favourite point, we cannot compliment him on his success. If Edmund Burke was consistent, we can form no idea of any species of political versatility and delinquency, which may not be vindicated and applauded. But his own public conduct, which is fresh in the memory of our readers, and not our opinion, nor Dr. Bisset's "ratiocination," must determine the question. The style and phraseology of this work, are frequently too studied and pompous to be pleasing to the reader.

The "Memoirs of the Author of

a Vindication of the Rights of Woman, by William Godwin," are a singular tribute of respect to the memory of a well beloved wife. The subject of them was a woman of undoubted talents and genius, and possessed of many excellent qualities. For the praise which he bestows upon the former, notwithstanding that it may be thought exaggerated, and for the sensibility with which he speaks of the latter, we find no difficulty in accounting. But she was one who, unhappily for herself, seems never to have had those good principles instilled into her mind, which would have enabled her to controul and govern her passions; and who, under the influence of a warm constitution, and warm imagination, formed to herself notions of female delicacy, and the intercourse between the sexes, in direct variance with those generally adopted by the world, and incompatible, in the opinion of all old fashioned moralists, with the order and well-being of society. Upon those notions she acted in life: and her husband has thought proper to present the public with a picture of her love adventures, and of some other extraordinary circumstances, which were whispered concerning her while living, but which the good natured part of mankind were willing to resolve into scandal and calumny. This appears to us to be a very extraordinary method of doing honour to her memory. And we should be sorry, could we suppose the moral taste of the world to be so vitiated, as that these Memoirs would be much read, without exciting lively emotions of disgust and concern.

The "Anecdotes of the last Twelve Years of the Life of J. J. Rousseau, originally published in the Journal de Paris, by Citizen Corancez,

Corancez, translated from the French," will be found interesting and entertaining, as they display some striking peculiarities in the sentiments and manners of that extraordinary man. They have been published in consequence of the recent revival, among the French literati, of the controversy respecting the personal character of Rousseau; and are intended to vindicate him from aspersions cast on his memory, by malevolence, or resentment, or the misapprehensions of those who were shocked at his eccentricities. The letter which accompanies them, written by Rousseau's widow, satisfactorily refutes the different reports that his death was hastened by an act of suicide, and shows it to have been occasioned by a ferous apoplexy.

"The Life of St. Columba, the Apostle and Patron Saint of the Ancient Scots and Picts, and Joint Patron of the Irish, commonly called Column-Kille, the Apostle of the Highlands, by John Smith, D. D." was originally written in Latin, by the saint's successors, Cummin and Adomnan. Their memoirs, however, like the lives of the other numerous saints in the Roman calendar, abound too much in the marvellous to meet with implicit credit in the present day. Dr. Smith, who appears unwilling to lose the advantage of any treatise which, in his view of things, tends to display the power of divine grace upon the soul, conceived, that by separating fact from fable, he might render the life of the patron saint of the Highlands a seasonable and useful publication. As we have not seen the original, we can form no judgment of the portion of fable of which he has disencumbered it; but we can assure our readers, that he has retained sufficient of the

wonderful to satisfy those who possess an ample share of credulity.

The "Authentic Memoirs of the late Mr. Charles Macklin, Comedian, &c. by Francis Asprey Congreve," appear to merit the epithet assumed in the title, and present the reader with a short detail of entertaining particulars respecting that veteran of the stage, in his various characters of actor, author, tavern-keeper, teacher of declamation, &c.

The second volume of "Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic, and of other eminent Characters, who have distinguished themselves in the Progress of the Revolution," is written in the same spirit, and with the same impartiality as the preceding, which was announced in our last year's Register. For the materials, the editor has been chiefly indebted "to the communications of various intelligent foreigners, several of whom were active in the scenes they have described." Some of the same names will be found to occur in it, as have already engaged the attention of the biographer: but the particulars under them have been drawn "from sources at once new and valuable," and have been composed without "useless repetition."

"Earl Moira, by a Son of St. Patrick," so far as it is entitled to be classed among biographical productions, contains an animated, but, in respect to style and phraseology, not always unaffected, sketch of his lordship's history; and a warm eulogium on his virtues as a man, his talents as a military commander, and his policy as a statesman. The principal object of the author, however, is to defend the earl's political principles and conduct; and, particularly, in the ineffectual attempt lately made by him to bring about

bout a change of system in the government of Ireland.

The "Literary Memoirs of Living Authors of Great Britain, arranged according to an Alphabetical Catalogue of their Names, and including a List of their Works, with occasional Opinions upon their Literary Character," in 2 vols. are not ill written, on the whole, and contain many anecdotes that will interest and gratify the curiosity of the public. But with respect to several of the characters which the author has undertaken to pourtray, his information is very defective; persons of similar names are frequently mistaken for each other; and his list of their productions is exceedingly inaccurate. And what is a more serious objection, his criticisms and remarks are essentially defective in point of candour and impartiality. This observation is in part applicable to his inflated panegyrics on some authors, whose literary exertions certainly entitled them to respectful notice; and more particularly so to what he has advanced relative to the talents, opinions, and views of others, who fall short of his standard of political orthodoxy.

The "Biographical Memoirs of Eighty Living Public Characters, of 1798," are evidently the productions of different authors, and possess different degrees of merit. Some of them are full and accurate in point of information; judicious in their literary and critical strictures; and exhibit well-drawn and appropriate characters of their respective subjects. On other articles in the volume before us, we can bestow but a very moderate share of commendation. These memoirs are not written under the uniform influence of any particular theological or political bias. A Pitt and a Fox, a

Horsey and a Priestley, a Watson and a Wakefield, meet respectively with their advocates and panegyrists.

The "New and General Biographical Dictionary, containing an Historical and Critical Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Persons in every Nation, particularly the British and Irish, from the earliest Accounts of Time to the present Period, &c." in fifteen volumes, is a new and greatly enlarged edition of an useful and entertaining work, with the merits of which the public are sufficiently acquainted. The articles which are either entirely new, or altered and improved, amount to above three thousand four hundred in number; and afford satisfactory evidence of the diligence and care used in compiling them. To the man of business, to the man of leisure, and to the scholar, they will prove an acceptable present. From the preface we learn, that the first five volumes were edited by one gentleman, and the remaining ten by two others, who chose to take them alternately. This information will enable the reader to account for occasional dissonances in opinion, which he will meet with in some of the new articles.

The new edition of "the Gentleman's and Connoisseur's Dictionary of Painting, containing a complete Collection, and Account, of the most distinguished Artists who have flourished in the Art of Painting at Rome, Venice, Naples, Florence, and other Cities of Italy, &c. from the Year 1250, when the Art of Painting was revived by Cimabue, to the Year 1767, &c. by the Rev. M. Pilkington, A. M." will also be received with pleasure by the public, both on account of the celebrity and scarcity of the

work itself, and of the additions which have been made to it. These additions form a supplement, containing "anecdotes of the latest and most celebrated artists, including several by lord Orford; also remarks on the present state of painting, by James Barry, esq. R. A. professor of painting in the Royal Academy." In this list, several artists of reputation, who died since the first appearance of the original work, have been improperly omitted; and the articles devoted to others are much less copious and satisfactory than they might have been rendered, without any great labour or difficulty. But of some individuals, who are certainly entitled to rank among our most celebrated artists, the accounts will be found sufficiently full and interesting; and will present the reader with a variety of information and remarks, collected from numerous sources, or suggested by the editor's judgment and taste, that will be found instructive and amusing. Mr. Barry's remarks are part of a work which we shall have to notice in some future page, in which he severely ridicules the discovery of the Venetian secret of painting, which the president of the royal academy, and several of the academicians are bound under heavy penalties not to disclose; and strenuously recommends a public "collection of exemplars and materials of information and study, as absolutely and indispensably necessary for advancing and perfecting the arts of painting and sculpture in a national academy."

"The British Nepos, or Youth's Mirror, being Select Lives of Illustrious Britons, who have been distinguished by their Virtues, Talents, or remarkable Progress in Life, with incidental and practical Reflections, for the Use of Schools,

by William Mavor, LL. D." is compendious, and well written, and judiciously adapted to the object which the author had in view. Such a work might be advantageously introduced into British seminaries of education.

When we come to such publications of the year as belong to the head of Antiquities and Topography, we meet with "a Vindication of Homer, and of the ancient Poets and Historians who have recorded the Siege and Fall of Troy, in Answer to Two late Publications of Mr. Bryant, by J. B. S. Morritt, Esq." This very able and dispassionate production is divided into two parts. In the first part, Mr. Morritt minutely follows Mr. Bryant through the principal arguments and conclusions, by which he endeavours to overturn the generally received opinions respecting the existence of Asiatic Troy, and the authenticity of the leading facts in the history of the Trojan war; and, in our judgment, refutes them with equal erudition, ingenuity, and candour. In the second part, he successfully defends the geographical accuracy of Homer, by a comparative view of Strabo's description, the investigations of modern travellers, particularly M. Chevalier, and his own inquiries on the scene of the Phrygian Troad. In this part of his work, although he dissents in some particulars from the calculations and conjectures of gentlemen, who, with the same veneration for Homer, and with the same spirit of industrious research, have visited that classical spot, he agrees with them in their general conclusions and result. On the whole, we conceive, that Mr. Morritt, by the share which he has taken in this controversy, has rendered important service

vice to the interests of literature, and to the cause of truth, by confirming the foundations of historic testimony.

In our Registers for the years 1793 and 1796, we apprised our readers of the publication of the 1st, 2d, and 3d volumes of "Dissertations and Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the History and Antiquities, &c. of Asia," which were selected from the 1st, 2d, and 3d volumes of the "Asiatic Researches," printed at Calcutta. During the present year a fourth volume has appeared, under the above title, comprehending the whole of the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Bengal Society. Among the papers contained in it, which properly belong to this department of our work, are two learned discourses by the late sir William Jones, curious and pregnant with instruction, on Asiatic history, civil and natural, and on the philosophy of the Asiatics; an important paper on the traces of the Hindu language and literature among the Malays, by William Marsden, esq. which illustrates the diffusion of the Sanscrit tongue, from the shores of Madagascar to those of Easter Island, in the South Sea; an account of the cave in the island of Elephanta, by J. Coldingham, esq.; and a very learned and ingenious dissertation on Semiramis, the origin of Mecca, &c. from the Hindu sacred books, by lieutenant Francis Wilford, which is inserted among the selections under the head of Antiquities in our present volume. The rest of the volume consists of a variety of articles relative to the manners and customs of nations, geography, astronomy, natural history, and botany, too numerous to be distinctly noticed by us, and abounding in information and enter-

tainment. The account of the Inhabitants of the hills near Rajamahall, by lieutenant Thomas Shaw; of the islands of Nancowry and Comarty, and of the Andaman Isles, by lieutenant H. Colebroke; the same gentleman's treatise on the duties of a faithful Hindu widow; and sir John Shore's communication respecting some extraordinary facts, customs, and practices of the Hindus, will prove particularly acceptable to readers in general.

The treatise entitled "the Ancient History of Ireland, proved from the Sanscrit Books of the Brahmins of India, by Gen. Vallancey," constitutes the second part of Mr. Maurice's publication, entitled "Sancreeet Fragments," already noticed among the theological productions of the present year. The object of it is to show, that the British isles are described, and their history adverted to, in the sacred volumes of the Hindus. Such is the opinion of captain Wilford, founded on his construction of some extracts from the Puranas; and this opinion general Vallancey endeavours to confirm, and to apply in corroboration of some of his own assertions and conjectures, in his Vindication of the History of Ireland. Although we are far from being satisfied with our author's reasonings and conclusions, we are not disposed to dispute captain Wilford's opinion, that the topographical and historical researches of the ancient Brahmins extended to the British isles. Were we to confess our scepticism on that subject, it would ill become us, with our scanty information, to pronounce any definitive judgment, especially after the high commendation passed by sir William Jones on the talents and learning of that gentleman, in one

of his annual discourses to the Asiatic Society: in which, advertising to his labours, and those of Mr. Davies, another able oriental scholar, he said, "we may expect the most important discoveries from two of our members; concerning whom it may be safely asserted, that if our society should have produced no other advantage than the invitation given to them for the public display of their talents, we should have a claim to the thanks of our country, and of all Europe."

The "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Ancient Times in England, in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries, deduced from the Accompts of Churchwardens, and other authentic Documents, collected from various Parts of the Kingdom, with explanatory Notes," are the result of the inquiries and industry of the indefatigable Mr. Nichols, and will afford entertainment to those who possess the genuine spirit of antiquarian lore. We should have been content, indeed, with a selection from the mass: but this, perhaps, is to be attributed to our want of true taste, and proper ardour in such pursuits.

"The Baronage of Scotland, containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Gentry of that Kingdom, collected from the Public Records and Chartularies of the Country, the Records of private Families, and the Works of our best Historians, illustrated with Engravings of the Coats of Arms," vol. I. folio, will be acceptable, not only to the student in heraldry, but to those who are of opinion that "the genius, the virtues, and the achievements of eminent men ought to be remembered; and even those, who, though not prominent in public affairs, or engaged in

pursuits interesting to strangers, had, in their private sphere, demeaned themselves with propriety, and supported the line of an ancient family with respectability, ought not to be forgotten." The volume before us is confined to the lesser barons, or to the baronets, and other freeholders of ancient descent, who were entitled by the constitution of Scotland, as well as the greater barons, or nobility, to sit and vote in the Scottish parliament. To the labours of sir Robert Douglas, the greater part of this volume is to be attributed: and that part the most defective in point of arrangement and perspicuity. From the industry and ability of the editors of the remaining part, we are led to expect, that the completion of the work will reflect credit on the parties concerned in it, and entitle it to the patronage of the ancient Scottish families in particular, and to adepts in historical learning in general.

With respect to the "Antiquities of Ionia, Part II. published by the Dilletanti Society," in large folio, with numerous plates, we can only state that we have seen the volume announced, but have not yet been so fortunate as to meet with it. This notice of it, however, will be sufficient for the antiquary and connoisseur.

Mr. Salmon's "Description of the Works of Art of Ancient and Modern Rome, particularly in Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, to which is added, a Tour through the Cities and Towns in the Environs of that Metropolis, &c." in two volumes. Vol. I. is a work on which the author has bestowed considerable labour, in collecting his information and collating the result of his own observations with the best authorities. And

it is embellished with numerous engravings from original designs. But it appears to great disadvantage, whether considered as a literary production, or more particularly as a guide to an accurate acquaintance with Roman antiquities, when compared to Mr. Lumsden's "Remarks," noticed in our last volume.

The next work which we have to introduce to our readers, is "the History and Antiquities of Staffordshire, compiled from the MSS. of Huntbach, Loxdale, Bishop Lytton, and other Collections of Dr. Wilkes, the Rev. T. Fielde, &c. including Erdeswick's Survey of the County, and the approved Parts of Dr. Plott's Natural History, the whole brought down to the present Time, &c. by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, B. D. F. A. S. &c." vol. I. This volume, which is a valuable addition to our British topographical collections, has been long expected by the public, and affords abundant evidence of the author's assiduity and diligence, in supplying those fond of antiquarian researches with accurate local information, and readers in general with instruction and amusement. Besides the treasures of his predecessors, mentioned in the title page, Mr. Shaw was favoured with most liberal communications from many eminent characters, to whom he makes due acknowledgments; and he does not seem to have neglected any important materials for "establishing certainty on most points, and a rational degree of probability on the rest," with respect to the subjects that properly belong to a county history. Of the contents and plan of the volume before us, the author's own information will convey the best idea. It contains "a copious introduction, or general history, from the remotest to the

present time (not entirely finished, since in order to render the account of the mines, manufactories, canals, &c. more complete, it was necessary to defer a part to the second volume, with which it will be given, paged to bind up with this); to which is added an appendix of the principal and most curious general records, with a list of sheriffs, from the 1st of Henry II. to the year 1797, inclusive, and of the county members, as far as they could be collected. Then follows the ancient and modern history of thirty parishes in the hundred of Offlow, arranged geographically, with an appendix of the most curious charters, &c. &c." This volume is illustrated by an accurate and well executed map of the county, on a scale of half an inch to a mile, sixty-one other copper-plates, and a copious index.

In our Register for the year 1795, we informed our readers of the publication of vol. I. and part 1. of vol. II. of Mr. Nichols's comprehensive, laborious, and valuable "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester, &c." During the present year that author has published part 2. of the second volume, containing the history of Gartre Hundred; in which he has collected a vast fund of historical, topographical, and other curious and entertaining matter, which will abundantly gratify the reader in the perusal. The protraction of this branch of Mr. Nichols's multifarious labours, will not be found to diminish the reputation which he has acquired by his topographical productions. Although we are necessarily precluded from entering into particulars respecting the contents of the present volume, we cannot avoid mentioning, that besides the history of Gartre Hundred,

nearly one third of the whole is employed on an interesting and entertaining account of the religious foundations in Leicester.

The "Survey of the Province of Moray, Historical, Geographical, and Political," is the joint production of two clergymen, the reverend Mr. Grant, of Elgin, distinguished by his knowledge of genealogy and antiquities, and the reverend Mr. Leslie, of Darkland, noted for the attention which he has paid to the theory and practice of agriculture. From persons so qualified, useful and interesting information may reasonably be expected, concerning a district with which they are intimately acquainted; and such information will be found in the volume before us. It is divided into four chapters. The first treats of the ancient inhabitants of the province, its history, population, &c.; the second of its antiquities; the third of its present state; and the fourth of the state of agriculture, roads, and hints for improvement.

The next article which we have to notice is a curious production, for which the antiquary will acknowledge himself to be much indebted to the editor. It was written by Mr. George Martine, of Clermont, who seems to have held some office under archbishop Sharp; and is now published for the first time, from the original MS. in the possession of David Martine, of Edenside, esq. representative of the author, after being collated with other MSS. in the Harleian library, the university library, and in the possession of Dr. Adamson, professor of civil history. The title of it is, "*Reliquiæ Divi Andrææ*, or the State of the venerable and prinitial Sée of Saint Andrews; containing an Account of the Rise, Advance-

ment, Dignities, Honours Jurisdictions, Privileges, and Revolutions of this ancient See; and of the Church Benefices of old belonging thereto, in the Kirks now belonging to the same, &c. with some historical Memoirs of some of the most famous Prelates and Primates thereof. By a true (though unworthy) Sone of the Church." This work is illustrated with three well executed plates.

In our Register for the year 1791, we expressed a favourable opinion of a little treatise employed on "The History and Antiquities of Tewkesbury." During the present year, Mr. W. Dyde, the printer and editor, has published a second edition of that work; in which he "has new-modelled and extended his subject matter under almost every head," and added some pleasing, and neatly executed illustrative and ornamental engravings. In the form which it now wears, it deserves to be commended as a desirable addition to the public stock of topographical productions, from which readers in general may derive both information and entertainment.

The same character is applicable to "the History and Antiquities of Scarborough, with Views and Plans, by Thomas Hindérwell." The text, considered either in respect to the materials, the arrangement, or the style, is entitled to commendation; and the excellence of the engravings which accompany it, rises much above mediocrity.

The contents of the next article which we have to notice, our readers may learn from its title, which is a "brief Account of Stratford upon Avon; with a particular Description and Survey of the Collegiate Church, the Mausoleum of Shakspeare, containing all the Ar-

morial

monial Bearings and Monumental Inscriptions therein." To which is added, by way of appendix, "some account of the lives of three eminent prelates who derive their surnames from Stratford, the place of their nativity." This little work contains some curious and interesting particulars, compiled by an anonymous writer, who appears equal to more important literary exertions.

The editor of "the History of the incorporated Towns and Parishes of Gravesend and Milton, in the County of Kent, selected with Accuracy from Topographical Writers, and enriched from MSS. hitherto unnoticed, &c." makes no pretensions to literary merit, but only to industry in collecting information, not uninteresting to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and more particularly so to those in the parishes described. In this respect his exertions are entitled to praise. From one of the records which he has selected it appears, that in the reign of Edward I. the legal fare paid by passengers between London and Gravesend, was no more than one halfpenny; and that many watermen were fined for extortion, in taking a penny.

Of Mr. Ironside's specimen of parochial collections for the county of Middlesex, which forms the sixth number of "Miscellaneous Antiquities (in continuation of the *Bibliotheca Typographica Britannica*), containing the History and Antiquities of Twickenham," we cannot speak in any high terms of approbation. Exclusive of the memoirs of the learned George Costard, formerly vicar of that place, he has added little interesting or important to the account given by Mr. Lysons, in his "Environs of London;" and he has devoted too

many of his pages to matter that is utterly unworthy of a place in a county history. His tedious extracts of names from the parish register, list of principal inhabitants in 1789. and verbatim copies of epitaphs of all descriptions, merit that character.

The "List of the principal Castles and Monasteries in Great Britain, by James Moore, Esq. F. A. S." will prove an acceptable and useful present to the student in antiquities. We need only observe respecting it, that the author has, at intervals, during a course of several years, employed great care and attention in rendering it correct and accurate; and that the counties are placed in alphabetical order, and the buildings most worthy of notice marked with an asterisk.

The "Account of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, illustrative of the Plans, Elevations, and Sections of that Building," is published by the Society of Antiquaries, and is the first of a series, in which it is intended to give accurate measures of the principal ecclesiastical buildings in England. It is an elegant, and indeed splendid production, consisting of eleven large plates, and the requisite accompaniment of letter-press, executed in a high style of excellence.

Mr. Milner's "Dissertation on the modern Style of altering ancient Cathedrals, as exemplified in the Cathedral of Salisbury," suggests a variety of important observations and remarks, which will be found perfectly coincident with the sentiments and feelings of a true antiquary. They will excite no small indignation in his mind, at the wanton and unnecessary liberties taken with the monuments of former times; which, if continued to be practised according to the dictates

of modern taste, will soon leave no genuine unadulterated remains of the architectural genius of our ancestors in this island. We need not descant on the sources of improvement and pleasure, of which posterity must be robbed by such a—sacrilege we had almost said. The jealousy of the historian, as well as the lover of science, ought to be aroused against that species of innovation; and for those purposes we consider the dissertation of Mr. Milner to be admirably adapted.

To our list of travels and voyages published during the year 1798, we must assign “the authentic Account of the Embassy of the Dutch East-India Company, to the Court of the Emperor of China, in the Years 1794 and 1795, &c. taken from the Journal of André Everhard Van Braam, Chief of the Direction of the Company, and second in the Embassy; translated from the original of M. L. E. Moreau de St. Mery,” in two vols. The visit to the court of Pekin recorded in these volumes, was undertaken subsequently to that of lord Macartney, and, for the greater part of the way, was made by a different route. From Canton the embassy proceeded to the capital, partly by water carriage, on the canals and rivers, but chiefly over land, “across parts of the empire of China, which never yet were marked with the footsteps of an European, and where his inquisitive eye never yet had an opportunity of making the smallest observation.” And on its return, until the detail is suddenly broken about five weeks before the termination of the journey, a considerable part of the progress was made over equally unknown ground. Mr. Van Braam calls his narrative a “constant depository of facts, represented with the most

strict regard to truth;” and it bears strong internal evidence of meriting such a character. It is written in the form of a journal, in which the circumstances related were committed to paper in the order as they presented themselves, without any “studied arrangement, or combination over which the usual vanity of an author might have exerted its influence.” It confirms many of the peculiar circumstances relative to the Chinese government, manners, state of arts, &c. detailed in the account of the British embassy; while it presents us with some additional traits in the character of that extraordinary people, and a more minute account of some of the objects of curiosity at the imperial court. The jealousy, however, which the government of China entertain of foreigners, and their diligence in obstructing their inquiries, are as conspicuous in the volumes before us as those of sir George Staunton. But we are led to hope for farther interesting information on the subject of the Chinese empire, from the communications of M. V. Braam. During a long residence in that country as supercargo, or as chief of the factory of the Dutch East-India Company, as well as in the course of this embassy, he seems to have spared neither pains nor expence in making observations, instituting inquiries, and employing intelligent artists, in order to acquire as accurate an idea as possible in his circumstances of the state of the country, architecture, peculiar customs, ceremonies, &c. &c. And from the notice given at the end of the second volume, of a collection of Chinese drawings in his possession, amounting to above eighteen hundred in number, we may flatter ourselves that much light will soon be

be thrown by him on the objects of European curiosity in that singular country. Perhaps the declaration of the editor may seem rather hyperbolic, that "China would be better known by them alone, than by all that has been written concerning it to the present day." We are, nevertheless, convinced, that they constitute some of the richest treasures ever brought from that country; and that we shall receive no small gratification, when we shall have the opportunity of comparing the editor's account with the collection itself. Prefixed to these volumes are a map of the route of the embassy, and an useful collection of explanatory notes, in the form of a dictionary of terms, arranged in alphabetical order.

The "Journal of Mr. Samuel Holmes, Serjeant-Major of the 11th Light Dragoons, during his Attendance as one of the Guards on Lord Macartney's Embassy to China and Tartary, &c. printed without Addition, Abridgment, or Amendment, from the original Diary kept during that Expedition," is recommended by the plainness and simplicity of the author's narrative, and the elegant form in which it is introduced to the public, for his benefit, under the patronage of Sir William Young. Although we cannot say that it conveys any very important information, in addition to what has been already published by the historians of that embassy, yet it is deserving of encouragement, as from the peculiar nature of China and its institutions, the observations of different persons are necessary to enable us to acquire a tolerable knowledge of them. And every different describer of travels through that country, may furnish

us with some one of its features, which, when combined, may form a portrait in a considerable degree resembling the original.

The "Journey from Bengal to England, through the Northern Parts of India, Kashmire, Afghanistan, and Persia, and into Russia, by the Caspian Sea, by George Forster, in the Civil Service of the Honourable the East-India Company," in 2 volumes quarto, is written in the epistolary form. The author, who travelled in the different characters of a Mogul officer, a Turk, and a Christian merchant, appears to have been the first European who performed so difficult and dangerous a journey; and to have been peculiarly well qualified, from his intimate acquaintance with the Hindoo and Persian languages, and their dialects, to make those inquiries, which would enable him to form a judgment of the state of society in the different countries through which he passed. And we have every reason to be satisfied, that, as far as relates to the facts and circumstances which fell under his observation, his work "has no tendency to discolour or misrepresent truth." The first volume contains the author's route from Calcutta to Kashmire, including sketches of the Hindu mythology, and abbreviated histories of the Rohillas, Shujah-ud-Dowlah, and the Sicques, or Seiks. The second volume contains a particular account of the Valley of Kashmire, long celebrated by the orientals as an earthly Paradise, but into which tyranny and vice have introduced oppression and misery; of the Afghan countries, which are rising into weight and importance in the scale of oriental politics; and the information collected, and the incidents which took

took place during Mr. Forster's journey through Cabul, Candahar, Herat, the capital of Korafan, the north-eastern provinces of Persia, over the Caspian to Astracan, and thence by land through Moscow to Petersburg. "Science can receive but a slender aid" from our author's labours. But they afford much novel and interesting information, respecting the different regions which he visited, and the peculiarities of the oriental character and manners; and they abound in just observations and lively remarks. They are not entirely free, indeed, from inaccuracies in point of historical narration, language, and topography. These volumes are illustrated by a large map of Mr. Forster's route, from Loldong, on the Ganges, to Petersburg, constructed by Mr. Wilford, of the Bengal corps of artillery; but they want the necessary accompaniment of an index, or table of contents.

Of the "Voyage round the World, performed in the Years 1785—1788, by the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe*, under the Command of J. F. G. de la Pérouse, published by order of the National Assembly, under the Superintendence of L. A. Milet-Mureau, &c." we have met with two translations, one in 2 volumes quarto, with a folio volume of charts and plates; and the other in 3 volumes octavo, illustrated with some of the charts and plates on a smaller scale. We are guilty of an anachronism in placing the former among the productions of the year 1798, since it was not published before the commencement of the year 1799. But as both translations fell in our way at the same time, and we were induced, from the superior correctness and elegance of the larger

work, to send it to our printer for the copy of the extract which we have given among our selections, we thought it best to confine to our present volume our account of this interesting publication. M. Pérouse, who was distinguished by his skill in navigation, his scientific accomplishments, his prudence, and affability of manners, was appointed to the command of the voyage detailed in these volumes, for the purposes of discovery, and the improvement of the natural and physical sciences. Under his orders were placed many able officers, mechanics, artists, and men of science; and he was furnished with a profusion of books, philosophical instruments, merchandise, &c. to insure success to his enterprise. Of his fate, and that of his companions, excepting so far as is related in the volumes before us, no certain information has been obtained. The particulars with which we are now gratified, were drawn up from detached parts of his journal, which were sent home by him at different intervals; various separate communications from himself, and the gentlemen who accompanied him; and different documents furnished by the Academy of Sciences, and the officers under government. The whole may be divided into three parts. The first consists of preliminary matter, such as introductions, instructions, memoirs, &c.; and extracts from some voyages undertaken by the Spaniards. Particular attention is due to the instructions and memoirs, on account of the geographical and scientific information which they discover. The second part contains the journal of M. Pérouse, from his departure from the road of Brest, August 1, 1785, until his arrival at Botany Bay, in
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New South Wales, January 26, 1788. During this period, our navigator successively visited the islands of Madeira, Teneriffe, Trinidad, and St. Catharine, on the coast of Brazil, whence he proceeded to the Bay of Conception, in Chili. From the Bay of Conception, after a short stay at Easter Island, and the Sandwich Isles, M. Pérouse bent his course to the north-western coasts of America, which he explored from nearly 60° north latitude to Monterey Bay, in California, in about 37° north latitude. From California he proceeded to Macao in China, to Manillá, and thence, through the Sea of Japan, and along the north-eastern coast of Tartary, of which he was the first known examiner, and the islands in the Sea of Jesso, to the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul in Kamtschatka. The remaining part of the journal includes the incidents which took place during his voyage southwards, by the Navigators' and Friendly Isles, to New South Wales. The third part of this work consists of valuable supplementary memoirs and letters of M. Pérouse, his companions, and correspondents; and nautical tables, showing the courses of the ships during their voyage. Our limits will not permit us to point out the important discoveries, interesting descriptions of countries, and of the manners of their inhabitants, and the extraordinary events with which our author's journal, and the accompanying papers abound. But we can assure our readers, that they will afford them ample gratification in the perusal; and that few accounts of voyages are equally replete with information and entertainment.—The numerous illustrative charts and plates are executed with great

accuracy and elegance. This observation is particularly applicable to the quarto edition; notwithstanding that the engravings which accompany the octavo edition, although fewer in number, are not devoid of merit.

The “Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World, &c. undertaken by his Majesty's Command, and performed in the Years 1790—1795, in the Discovery Sloop of War, and armed Tender Chatham, under the Command of Capt. George Vancouver,” in 3 vols. royal quarto, with a folio volume of maps and charts, contains much important and curious information, partly miscellaneous, but chiefly geographical, which stamps considerable value on the author's labours. Capt. Vancouver was educated in the nautical school of the immortal Cook; and in a variety of arduous services discovered such talents and abilities, as determined government to entrust to him the conduct of the voyage before us. One principal object of it was, finally to determine the long agitated question, whether an internal sea, or other navigable communication whatever, exist, as some navigators have asserted, and some philosophers have suspected, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the continent of North America. And, in our opinion, he has satisfactorily determined it in the negative. His exertions, however, were not confined to this object alone, but diverted into numerous other channels; in which he was enabled considerably to add to our stores of geographical knowledge, and to present a new and interesting picture of several of the South-Sea Islands, the inhabitants of which have been materially altered

tered in their habits, dispositions, and views, by their intercourse with Europeans. The first volume contains an account of captain Vancouver's voyage to, and transactions at, the Cape of Good Hope, the south-western coasts of New Holland, New Zealand, Otaheite, the Sandwich Islands, and the coasts of New Albion; which last were minutely surveyed by him, in conformity to his instructions. In this volume also, we have particulars of the transactions respecting the cession of Nootka, which were not terminated till a future period. In the second volume we find a narrative of transactions at two Spanish settlements in New Albion; of a second visit to the Sandwich Islands, and of a second visit thence to the north; and of a survey of the American coasts from Nootka Sound, to about 57° of north latitude; and afterwards from Monterey in California, to the south-eastern extent of intended investigation, in about the latitude of 30° north. The third volume contains an account of a third voyage to the Sandwich Islands, when Owhyhee was formally ceded to the crown of Great Britain; the conclusion of the survey of the north-western coasts of America, from Cook's River to Port Conclusion, in about 56° north latitude; and the voyage to the southward, along the western coasts of America, to the port of Valparaiso in Chili; and thence, round Cape Horn, by the island of St. Helena, to England. In the various chapters into which these volumes are divided, we meet with a profusion of astronomical and nautical observations, the perfecting of which, together with his surveys, proved fatal to captain Vancouver:

for his industry and application, united to the anxieties attendant on such a tedious and difficult service, so affected his state of health, that he did not live long enough after his return, to see the impression of these volumes completed. The painful task of superintending what he left unfinished, devolved upon his brother. Among the miscellaneous contents of this work, the transactions at the Society and Sandwich Islands, the account of the Spanish missions in California, and of the visit to St. Jago, the capital of Chili, will be particularly acceptable to readers in general. Besides the folio volume of maps and charts, various well-executed and elegant plates, by some of our first artists, embellish captain Vancouver's narrative.

The next article which we have to introduce, is the production of a disciple of the same excellent school with the last-mentioned author, and is a valuable supplement to the list of British geographical productions. The object of it will be sufficiently explained by the title, which is, "a Voyage to the South Atlantic, and round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean, for the Purpose of extending the Spermaceti Whale Fisheries, and other Objects of Commerce, by ascertaining the Ports, Bays, Harbours, and Anchoring Births in certain Islands and Coasts in those Seas, at which the Ships of the British Merchants might be refitted. Undertaken and performed by Captain James Colnett, of the Royal Navy, in the Ship Rattler." In the prosecution of his plan, captain Colnett spent twenty-two months; during which he displayed great nautical skill, unwearied industry, and a patient spirit of investigation; and neglected

lected the examination of none of the islands and harbours from the Gallipagos, under the line, to the most southern latitudes, which properly fell in with the design of his expedition. The result of his labours is a mass of important and useful information, to those engaged in the speculation of the southern whale-fishery, accompanied with valuable remarks and observations relative to the economical and medicinal treatment of seamen in long voyages.

The abbé Spallanzani's "Travels in the two Sicilies, and some Part of the Apennines, translated from the original Italian," in 4 volumes, will prove an acceptable present to readers in general, and more particularly to the true friends of science. The celebrity of the author, as a naturalist, has been too well established by the publication of the results of his investigations in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, to render it necessary to enlarge on his extensive knowledge, accuracy and penetration, true philosophic spirit, and predominant love of truth. In the work before us, we have an account of his inquiries in the mineral kingdom. With the view of improving the public Imperial museum of natural history, in the university of Pavia, he resolved on devoting several months to an assiduous examination of the Phlegrean fields, mount *Ætna*, and the *Æolian* or Lipari islands. After an attentive observation of those volcanic regions, in the same manner in which he had accustomed himself to view other natural objects, he re-examined their products, on his return to Pavia, in the retirement of his study; and these volumes offer to the world the result of his researches, which combines a rich treasure of geogra-

phical, mineralogical, and chemical information. It is proper also to add, that the narrative of his travels is interspersed with much curious miscellaneous matter, which will afford instruction and entertainment to the inquisitive reader. In the first volume we have the particulars of the author's visit to mount Vesuvius, the Phlegrean fields, and mount *Ætna*; in the second, his observations on the Lipari islands; in the third, inquiries into the nature of basalt, of the gases of volcanos, and the true causes of their eruptions; and in the fourth, a recapitulation of arguments for various hypotheses, a conclusion of the account of the Lipari isles, an account of the calamitous accidents which befel Messina in consequence of the earthquake in 1783, observations on Scylla and Charybdis, and other miscellaneous particulars. The translation of these volumes is executed with fidelity; and the plates which illustrate the original, have been copied with exactness, but with a greater attention to elegance of workmanship.

The "Travels in the Year 1792, through France, Turkey, &c. by William Hunter, Esq. of the Inner Temple," in two volumes, are an enlarged edition of a work noticed in this department of our Register for the year 1796.

The next article which we have to announce, is a republication of two curious ancient fragments, which will entertain the reader by the description they afford of the manners, and the characters they exhibit, of some of the most distinguished persons who flourished in the times to which they relate. It is entitled "Paul Heutzner's Travels in England, during the Reign of Queen Elisabeth, translated by Horace, late Earl of Orford, and

and first printed by him at Strawberry-hill; to which is now added, Sir Robert Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*; or, *Observations on Queen Elisabeth's Times and Favourites*; with *Portraits and Views*." The typographical execution of this work is splendid, and the prints are pleasing, notwithstanding that some of them are no more than sketches.

The "Tour in Switzerland, or a View of the present State of the Governments and Manners of those Cantons, &c. by Helen Maria Williams," in two volumes, is the production of a fair writer, who is well known to possess a happy talent at blending together information and amusement, and conveying them to her readers in a form that is peculiarly pleasing and engaging. The contents of the volumes before us are miscellaneous: consisting, partly, of descriptions of the beauties, or stupendous phenomena, which arrest the eye of the traveller through those alpine scenes; partly, of anecdotes, and reflections on men and manners; and principally, of disquisitions on the government and political state of the respective cantons. Miss Williams's descriptions are lively, sentimental, or sublime, according to the nature of the objects on which they are employed. Her anecdotes, and pictures of manners, are interesting and amusing; and particularly the contrasts which she has drawn between the simple monotony of Swiss habits, and the characteristic features of the modern Parisians. But to our authoress's dissertations on the governments of the different cantons, the greatest attention has been paid; and they would almost appear to have been written with the view of preparing men's minds for viewing, without surprise, the revolutions

which have taken place in Switzerland. They expose the defects and bad policy of the aristocratical, and some of the democratical cantons; and, from the proofs which they afford of the discontents which prevailed in the great mass of the people, enable us, without difficulty, to account for the ease with which the French became masters of that strong country. On the whole, these volumes will tend to increase, rather than diminish, the reputation which Miss Williams has derived from her different productions, which we have introduced to our readers in the order of their appearance.

The "Sketch of Modern France, in a Series of Letters to a Lady of Fashion, written in the Years 1796 and 1797, during a Tour through France, by a Lady, edited by C. L. Moody, LL.D. F. S. A." is an animated and entertaining publication, from which the reader may collect a tolerably adequate idea of the internal state of that country, of the new manners, of the generally prevalent opinions, and of the tone of conversation in private circles, under the change of system, civil and religious, introduced by the revolution. "Though they may not be strictly impartial, they appear to have been written under no reprehensible impressions. They abound more in plain undecorated narrative, than in deep and pointed reflection." And we add, that the remarks of the writer show, that she possesses an ingenious and cultivated mind, untinctured either by superstition, or its opposite extreme, and powerfully influenced by a spirit of benevolence.

Mr. Brooke's "Observations on the Manners and Customs of Italy, with Remarks on the vast Importance of British Commerce on that Continent, &c." offer little that is new,

new, or interesting, relative to the state of the country, the phenomena which engage the notice of strangers, or the habits and peculiarities of the inhabitants. They furnish us, indeed, with some amusing stories and anecdotes; and others, at which grave readers will shake their heads. But the principal object of the author is to extol the virtues of opium, and to recommend an unadulterated preparation of that drug, which he is so fortunate as to be able to procure, through the assistance of a friend, and which he is ready to administer, q. s. "in a variety of obstinate cases, according to the practice of Asia."

Mr. Feltham's "Tour through the Isle of Man, in 1797 and 1798," was undertaken by the author, in the character of a pedestrian traveller, and will supply the reader of his narrative with many desirable particulars respecting the ancient and modern history of the island, its constitution, laws, commerce, agriculture, fisheries, &c. and with a due mixture of amusement. But the author has not been sufficiently select in the choice, nor judicious in the arrangement of his materials; and some of his statements favour a little of credulity. This tour is embellished with a map of the island, and other plates.

The "Walk through Wales, in August, 1797, by the Rev. Richard Warner, of Bath," is a well-written and lively publication, consisting of eighteen letters to a friend, giving an account of the most striking objects that engaged his notice, and the incidents which he met with during eighteen days progress through the principality. To examine the romantic ruins, and the scenes of beauty and sublimity which abound in that country, was

Mr. Warner's principal design in visiting it. And he has described the impressions which the view of them produced on his mind, with much animation and poetic feeling. He has, likewise, interspersed his pages with antiquarian remarks, historical details, comparisons of the manners of the modern Welch, with those of their Celtic ancestors, and interesting anecdotes. To each letter is prefixed an accurate sketch of the author's route during the day, neatly engraved on wood.

Mr. Skrine's "Two successive Tours through the whole of Wales, with several of the adjacent English Counties, so as to form a comprehensive View of the Picturesque Beauty, the peculiar Manners, and the fine Remains of Antiquity, &c." in point of literary merit and typographical execution, is entitled to be classed with his "Successive Tours in the North of England," of which we gave a particular account in our Register for the year 1795. The information which it contains is accurate: on which account, taken in connexion with the extensiveness of the scenes which the author traversed, it deserves to be recommended as a proper companion to future travellers.

Mr. Woodward's "Eccentric Excursions, or Literary and Pictorial Sketches of Countenance, Character, and Country, in different parts of England and South Wales, interspersed with curious Anecdotes, embellished with upwards of one hundred characteristic and illustrative Prints," if they are not calculated to increase the reader's stock of knowledge and useful information, will furnish him with much entertainment. The stories which he has detailed, especially when illustrated by his humorous engravings, cannot easily fail

fail of relaxing the most rigid muscles.

Mr. Gilpin's "Observations on the Western Parts of England, relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, &c." appear to have long lain hidden in the author's port-folio, and to be now brought to light, from the benevolent design of raising, by the profits of their sale, a fund for a charitable institution. This circumstance entitles them to a favourable reception, independently of the celebrity which the author has acquired, by the displays of correct judgment, and true taste, in his former productions of a similar kind. And the same circumstance prevents us from entering on a fastidious comparison of their merits, with those of the author's preceding labours; which have gratified and delighted us, and which we have noticed in our Registers for the years 1787, 1789, and 1791. We can honestly state, however, that they are not unworthy of "the venerable founder and master of the picturesque school," as Mr. Gilpin has been properly termed in one of our respectable periodical journals; and that they present us with appropriate and pleasing delineations of some of the most beautiful scenery in our island. With his narrative and descriptions the author has intermingled just and striking remarks, and entertaining anecdotes; and he has freely borrowed from other writers, whose works afforded him assistance in depicting domestic scenes, or supplied him with illustrative "contrasts taken from other countries." This volume is embellished with several beautiful washed etchings.

Mr. Samuel Ireland's "Picturesque Views on the River Wye, from its Source at Plinlimmon Hill, to its Junction with the Severn, be-

low Chepstow, &c." are a part of a series of publications, in which it is the author's design to give the history of the principal rivers of this country, illustrated with faithful delineations of such contiguous scenes, as charm the eye of taste and genius, and are worthy of the pencil of "the inquisitive, refined, and systematical amateur." In our Register for the year 1793, we announced the author's "Picturesque Views" on the river Thames and Medway, and explained his pretensions to praise in the different capacities of writer and artist. The volume before us is a proper companion to the preceding. It is, indeed, rendered more interesting and pleasing from the peculiar features of his present subject: the course of the Wye being universally allowed to offer to the traveller some of the most beautiful views that can be imagined, while it is "proudly eminent in the production of the sublime, of the grand, and majestic." Upon the whole, the descriptive parts of this work are not ill adapted to please, and the incidental anecdotes to amuse the reader. The typography is splendid, and the plates, which are thirty-one in number, are beautifully executed in aqua-tinta.

Dr. Mavor's "Historical Account of the most celebrated Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries, from the Time of Columbus to the present Period," in twenty volumes, small 12mo. was drawn up with a particular view to the instruction and amusement of young persons. It consists of selections and abridgments, chiefly from works of established reputation, concentrated into a comparatively narrow compass, and delivered "in uniform diction and connected narrative." From the different parts which we have examined,

examined, we can venture to pronounce that it is executed with judgment, and is well adapted to satisfy without fatiguing, and to convey the most requisite information at a price too limited to be burdensome." These volumes are illustrated with a variety of pleasing engravings.

"The British Tourist's, or Traveller's, Pocket-Companion through England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, &c." by the same author, in five volumes, small 12mo. is a work compiled with similar ability and spirit, and accompanied with great maps. Not only young persons, but travellers of every age, will find it useful and entertaining.

The utility of the following work, to those who travel either for business, or for amusement, and the peculiar care which has been taken to render it as correct and authentic as present information would admit, entitle it to a place in our annual catalogue. "Cary's New Itinerary; or an accurate Delineation of the Great Roads, both direct and cross, throughout England and Wales; with many of the principal Roads in Scotland. From an actual Admeasurement made by Command of his Majesty's Postmaster-general for Official Purposes; under the Direction and Inspection of Thomas Hasker, Esq. Surveyor, and Superintendant of the Mail Coaches. To which is added, at the End of each Route, the Names of those Inns which supply Post Horses and Carriages, accompanied with a most extensive Selection of Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats; a List of the Packet Boats, and their Times of Sailing; copious Indexes, &c. &c."

From the numerous Political publications of the year, we shall, according to our annual practice, 1798.

select a few of the most important, for distinct, but brief notice.

The "Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs, at the Beginning of the Year 1798, Part the First, France;" part the second, "upon the Instructions of his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Lisle, and the Indemnity of Great Britain at the Peace;" part the third, "on the Domestic State and general Policy of Great Britain;" are written in a style of laboured and pompous eloquence, by an author who does not perfectly concur in opinion with any of the parties into which the political world is divided. He is, however, a decided hater of the French, whom he represents to be poltroons and dastards, and encourages his countrymen to despise their menaces, as the ravings of madmen. To the cession of the Netherlands, and to peace with the republicans, he is adverse, "till the enemy shall be spent and prostrate at our feet;" and he congratulates his countrymen on the breach of the negotiation at Lisle, "as a prosperous defeat, a happy calamity, a fortunate disgrace." He would have us confine ourselves to a naval war, and rely on time, as our best friend. He sees every thing that is favourable to England in the state of Europe, and in our internal resources, provided that ministers exercise a proper economy; and he maintains that "the poor and industrious of every name have been indemnified by augmented wages, for every tax that reaches them; and ministers have taken the most laudable and exemplary care that these should be very few: our rich do not know what taxation is." Are these things so?

The "Letter to the Author of the Considerations" above mentioned,
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ed, from the French of M. de Calonne, is intended to show the mischievous consequences that would follow from Great Britain's withdrawing from continental exertions, and continuing only a naval war, while she depends on time for the dissolution of the power of France. Time, the author contends, is the enemy of England, and the ally of France; and he offers some able arguments in support of that opinion. M. Calonne's hopes of overthrowing the republic are founded on the exertions of a new confederacy, and the animosities and dissensions which are fomenting in France.

"The Question as it stood in March, 1798," is the title of a short, but comprehensive, able, and temperate pamphlet, which discusses the origin, the conduct, and the consequences to be apprehended from the prosecution of the present war. The statements of the author, and his conclusions, are intended to expose the measures and the policy of administration; but neither in his doctrines, nor his remarks, does he depart from the principles or spirit of a constitutional whig.

The author of "the State of the Country, in Autumn, 1798," is not ill-versed in the practice of writing, and the science of polemics. His sentiments of public men, however, and public measures, differ in the extreme from those of the last mentioned writer. Of the wisdom of government, and the happy state of our affairs, he has drawn a highly coloured picture. And while some poetical politicians, to rouse the energies of the continental powers against France, have contented themselves with making the deliverance of Europe the burden of their war song, his muse has

taken a bolder flight, and urged them to glory from the sublime motive of saving the world.

The "Examination of the Causes and Conduct of the present War with France, and of the most effectual Means of obtaining a secure and honourable Peace, &c." is a methodical, ingenious, and temperate defence of the views and conduct of ministry, but not entirely unmixed with illiberal, and even malignant insinuations against their political opponents. The means of peace, which he recommends, are vigorous efforts in prosecuting the war, to such extent, and in such manner, as to the wisdom of our present governors shall seem meet; and he assures us, that we have an "almost certain prospect of success."

The treatise, entitled "Peace in our Power, upon Terms not unreasonable, by Charles Baring, Esq." is not the production of a party writer, but of one who understands the true interests of his country, and has the good sense to prefer them to considerations of ambition, or of false pride. The terms to which he alludes are, the formal renunciation by his Britannic Majesty of the title of king of France; a solemn agreement with the powers of Europe and America, that in future neutral ships shall constitute neutral property, except in particular cases of contraband trade; and an offer to resign to France, and her allies, all our conquests, without reserve. Peace on such terms would be cheaply purchased.

The "Speculative Sketch of Europe, translated from the French of M. Dumouriez," contains much information and curious political reasoning, on the interests and policy pursued by the different states of Europe and America, which de-

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serves the attention of the reader. Some parts of it, however, will be found highly contradictory and absurd; and none more so than such as respect Great Britain, and offer plans for invasion. In the translator's strictures on the chapter "on England," he has justly exposed the folly, self-sufficiency, and ignorance in naval matters, which those plans discover. But in doing this, he has needlessly gone out of his way to pour abuse on opposition; and to exhibit effects of "moral bile," at least equal to those which he finds in the writings of the French ex-general.

The "Address to the People of Great Britain, by R. Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff," is a popular appeal to the nation, written under the impression of alarm, occasioned by the serious aspect of public affairs, and intended to rouse them to energy and unanimity in defence of the country, and in support of the existing government. It embraces a variety of subjects; taxation, the necessity of continuing the war, the probability of our defeating the French should they invade this country, the necessity of preserving the union between Great Britain and Ireland, the attempts made by infidelity against religion, &c. &c. Many of his lordship's remarks, and much of his advice, breathe a fervent spirit of patriotism and of piety; but on some points he has laid himself open to severe animadversion. This he has met with in "a Reply to some Parts of the Bishop of Landaff's Address, &c. by Gilbert Wakefield, B. A.;" in "an Answer to an Address, &c. in another Address to the People, by Benjamin Kingsbury;" in "the People's Answer, &c. by John Hinckley;" and in "a Plebeian's Letter to the Right Rev. the Bishop

of Landaff, recommended to the Perusal of those into whose Hands his Lordship's Address may have fallen." Mr. Wakefield's "Reply" was followed by "an Examination" of it, by John Ranby, Esq.; an anonymous author's "Letter to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, occasioned by Mr. Wakefield's Reply, &c.;" and it was also reviewed by the attorney-general, who instituted prosecutions against its publishers.

The "Observations on the Taxation of Property," contain a variety of well weighed arguments in support of that mode of raising the necessary supplies for government, in preference to the plan of making income the basis of taxation.

The earl of Lauderdale's "Letter on the present Measures of Finance, &c." besides observations in general politics, tending to censure and expose the conduct of administration, contains some important financial remarks, chiefly levelled against the minister's assessed-tax-bill. Some of the modifications which were afterwards introduced into that obnoxious act, appear to have been suggested by his lordship's strictures.

The "Enquiry into the Feasibility of the supposed Expedition of Buonaparte to the East, by Eyles Irwin, Esq.;" "Buonaparte in Egypt," being an appendix to the former, by the same author; and the "Reply to Irwin, or the Feasibility of Buonaparte's Expedition to the East exemplified, by an Officer in the Service of the East India Company;" will supply the speculators on the ultimate object of the Gallic visit to Egypt, with food for their curiosity, and matter to exercise their powers of calculation.

In Irish politics, we meet with "Considerations on the Situation

to which Ireland is reduced by the Government of Lord Camden," which are the production of a man of talents, and of wit; but the spirit which they breathe is execrable, and the measures of policy which they recommend, horrible. Lord Camden's administration was too mild for the humane author, and, *a fortiori*, lord Cornwallis's conciliatory plans the height of weakness and folly. The "Letter to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, vindicating the Conduct of Lord Camden from the Aspersions contained in" the last mentioned pamphlet, is an ingenious, if it be not a satisfactory defence of the Camden administration; and proposes measures for correcting the evils which have involved our sister kingdom in the miseries of civil war, consistent to the feelings of every humane and liberal heart. The author of "the Causes of the Rebellion in Ireland disclosed, in an Address to the People of England, &c. by an Irish Emigrant," undertakes to prove, that the system of government, for some years past in that country, has driven it into its present dreadful situation. And he must be an able advocate, who shall succeed in exculpating the supporters of that system, from a considerable share of the blame which this treatise attributes to them. The "Second Letter to the Earl of Moira, by the Author of the Letter to his Lordship, in Defence of the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and of the Army in Ireland," is designed to contest the noble lord's statements relative to the commercial situation of Ireland, and to show the flourishing condition of its trade and revenues. Although in some less interesting points the author has been able to correct the information obtained

by lord Moira, he has not disproved his material facts, nor the validity of his most important conclusions. "O'Connor's Letters to Earl Camden" were written by Mr. Roger O'Connor, and relate to the circumstances of his apprehension, in the year 1797, in consequence of an information taken by his own brother, Mr. Robert Longfield O'Connor. The particulars which they contain, exhibit such pictures of corruption and depravity, as cannot be viewed without disgust and indignation.

Another subject in Irish politics, which is likely for some time to interest the attention of the public, is the union of the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. The first treatise which appeared on this subject, has been generally attributed to the Irish secretary at war, and is entitled "Arguments for and against an Union between Great Britain and Ireland considered; to which is prefixed a Proposal on the same subject, by Josiah Tucker, D.D. Dean of Gloucester." The author of this work, notwithstanding that he affects the utmost impartiality, is a designed and plausible advocate for the measure in question. The benefits to be obtained by it, particularly by the security of the protestant ascendancy, and the extension of commerce, and some allurements held out to the catholic and dissenting clergy, constitute the leading features of his pamphlet. The "Thoughts on an Union, by Joshua Spencer, Esq. Barrister at Law;" the "Answer to the Pamphlet, entitled 'Arguments, &c.' in a Letter addressed to Edward Cooke, Esq. Secretary at War, by Pemberton Rudd, Esq. Barrister at Law;" and the "Letter addressed to the Gentlemen of England and Ireland, on the Inexpediency, &c. by Sir

Sir John J. W. Jervis, Bart." were published with the intention of counteracting the effects of the last mentioned treatise. The first of them is dispassionate and argumentative; the second, lively, but more desultory; and the third, patriotic, but declamatory.

From Mr. Harper's "Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France, &c." and Mr. Monroe's "View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States, as connected with the Mission to the French Republic, during the Years 1794, 5, and 6," our readers may learn the sentiments of the English and French parties on the North American continent; and be enabled to form a judgment of the truth of the charge brought by France against America, of ingratitude, deceit, and the violation of the most solemn engagements, in the conduct and terms of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

To the list of political treatises already enumerated, we can only add the titles of the following: "A Serious Address to the People of England, on the Subject of a Reform, and the Necessity of Zeal and Unanimity in Defence of their Country, by James Johnson, Esq.;" "A Letter to the Reformers, by Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq.;" "The Freeman's Vade-mecum, &c. on Matters Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military, by Phileleutheros;" "An Enquiry into the State of the Public Mind, among the Lower Classes, &c. by Arthur Young, Esq.;" "Thoughts on Mr. Fox's Secession, &c. by a Suffolk Freeholder;" "The Case of the People of England, addressed to the 'Lives and Fortune Men,' both in and out of the House of Commons, &c. by one of 80,000 incorrigible Jaco-

bins;" "Matter of Fact for the Multitude, by a true Patriot;" "A Chapter to the English Multitude, by one of the People;" "The Crimes of Democracy;" "Plain Facts, in Five Letters to a Friend, on the present State of Politics;" "An Alarm to Landholders, or the Consequences of the Bill for the Redemption of the Land Tax, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart.;" "Interesting Suggestions to Proprietors and Trustees of Estates, respecting the Land Tax Sale, &c. by Simeon Pope;" "A Letter to the Landholders of Great Britain, on the present important Crisis, &c. by a Friend to the Landed Interest;" "Opposition dangerous, by Thomas Lister, B. A.;" "Remarks on the Conduct of Opposition during the present Parliament, by Geoffrey Mowbray, Esq.;" "Earnest and serious Reflections on the Urgency of the present Crisis, &c.;" "Letter to a County Member, on the Means of securing a safe and honourable Peace;" "Pacification, or the Safety and Practicability of a Peace with France demonstrated, &c.;" "The Progress of Delusion, or an Address to all Parties, exposing the Influence and Effects of Popular Credulity and Indolence, &c.;" "Unite or Fall!" "An Address to the People of Great Britain, by George Burgess, B. A.;" "Sound an Alarm to all the Inhabitants of Great Britain, by way of Appendix to Reform or Ruin;" "A Letter to the Marquis of Lorn, on the present Times, by Donald Campbell, Esq. of Barbreck;" "An Appeal to the People of England, occasioned by the late Declaration of the French Directory;" "An Appeal to the Head and Heart of every honest Man and Woman in Great Britain, respecting the threatened French Invasion, &c.;" "Thoughts on Invasion, by Havi-

land le Mesurier, Esq.;" "An Address to the People on the present relative Situations of England and France, &c. by Robert Fellowes, A. B.;" "A Timely Appeal to the common Sense of the People of Great Britain in general, and on the present Situation of Affairs, by J. Penn, Esq.;" "Now or Never! or Britain's Peace in her own Power;" "The Tocfin, or an Appeal to good Sense, by the Rev. L. Dutens, Historiographer to his Majesty;" "A cool Appeal to the sober Sense of Englishmen, or Republicanism and Monarchy considered, by an English Constitutional-ist;" "A short Address to the Members of Loyal Associations, on the present State of Public Affairs, &c. by John Gifford, Esq.;" "Pepper and Salt, or a Letter to the armed Associations of Great Britain, &c.;" "Address of great Importance (at least in the opinion of the writer) to the Natives of England, the Emigrants from France, and the Rulers of both Countries;" "Every Man's Friend, or Britain's Monitor, in Two Parts, and addressed to all Ranks;" "A Warning to Britons, against French Perfidy and Cruelty, or a short Account of the treacherous and inhuman Conduct of the French Officers and Soldiers toward the Peasants of Suabia, during the Invasion of Germany in 1796, selected from a well authenticated German Publication, by Anthony Aufrère, Esq.;" and "Consequences of the French Invasion, by Sir John Dalrymple," consisting of descriptions of a number of satirical engravings, intended to ridicule the French, and to teach Englishmen "their duty in public life, by their fears and their dangers."

Gladly taking our leave of politics, we proceed to announce the

publications of the year in Critical, Classical, and Polite Literature. At the head of this list we have to place a work, which to classical scholars will prove highly acceptable. "ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΟΥ ΟΡΕΣΤΗΣ. Euripidis Orestes, ad Fidem Manuscriptorum emendata, et brevibus Notis, Emendationum potissimum Rationes reddentibus, instructa; in Usum studiosæ Juventutis." Such is the title of the second play of this Greek tragedian, for which the learned world is indebted to the profound, critical, and accurate editorial labours of professor Porson. In our last year's Register we introduced to our readers the Hecuba of the same bard, which was the first of a series which Mr. Porson intends successively to publish. After what we observed in that volume, and, indeed, from the general knowledge among scholars, of the editor's peculiar qualifications for the task which he has undertaken, it is unnecessary to enlarge on the erudition, judgment, and sagacity displayed in the work now before us. To adepts in Greek literature it will afford genuine gratification, while the student may derive much valuable assistance from it, in explaining the difficult and dark passages in Euripides. Mr. Porson is decidedly hostile to the introduction of alterations into the text, without the most urgent necessity; on which account his emendations will chiefly be found in the notes. In one of these, without the compliment of noticing the author's name or labours, he has indirectly, and in an indignant style, animadverted on a part of Mr. Wakefield's criticism, in his Diatribe on the Hecuba.

The next work which we have to insert in our catalogue, is "ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΟΥΣ ΠΕΠΛΟΥΣ, five Aristotelis Epitaphia in Heroas Heroicis:

mericos: Fragmentum ab H. Stephano primum editum, nunc pluribus auctum Epitaphiis, partim nuper editis, partim nunc primum è Codice Harleiano." This little work has been edited by the learned Thomas Burges, prebendary of Durham; but we do not think it calculated to increase his literary reputation. The original poems were not entirely worthy of the attention which he has paid to them, and afforded very inadequate scope for the display of his talents as an elegant scholar, and judicious critic. And this impression of them is disfigured by a greater number of typographical errors, than could have escaped the notice of an accurate and vigilant editor.

Mr. Carr's fourth and fifth volumes of a translation of the "Dialogues of Lucian, from the Greek," are the completion of a work which the author began before the commencement of our annual labours, and which exhibits a free version, in an easy colloquial style, of his satirical and eccentric original. It is accompanied with a few notes, chiefly, of allusions to modern facts and customs; but it contains no preliminary dissertations, discriminating between the genuine and the spurious dialogues; no critical remarks selected from the "bundle" in the author's drawer; and it is defective in necessary tables of reference. It is but justice to add, that our translator has properly omitted the most licentious passages in his original.

"The Treatise of Cicero De Officiis, or, his Essay on Moral Duty, translated, and accompanied with Notes and Observations, by William M'Cartney, Minister of Old Kilpatrick," was intended to be "neither quite literal, nor, like many of the most admired translations of the present day, a mere

paraphrase. It was proposed to keep as near the original as the English idiom would permit, that the translation might be as fair a representation as possible of the author's sentiments and style." We cannot say, however, that the beauties of the admirable original, in either of the last mentioned points, appear to any advantage in Mr. M'Cartney's version. His task, indeed, was difficult; and required not only that acquaintance with the language of the Roman orator and philosopher necessary to understand his meaning, but a degree of taste in composition, to vary the modes of expression according to the changes of style which take place in this remain of antiquity, that falls to the lot of few writers. Mr. M'Cartney's notes and observations are intended for the unlearned only.

In our sketch of French literature for the year 1797, we noticed the appearance of a pleasing and interesting work, in the Italian language, by count Verri, of Milan, which was first published at Rome. During the present year that work has been translated into English, with a trifling variation in the title, which is "The Roman Nights, or Dialogues at the Tombs of the Scipios." In these dialogues, the characters introduced are some of the most distinguished and illustrious who have flourished during the republican and imperial periods of Roman history; and the topics discussed, the most important and striking events in their respective times, including a view of the causes and consequences of the several civil conflicts at Rome. We can promise our readers much entertainment from the perusal of them. The translator has executed his task in a manner not unworthy of his elegant original.

The treatise "on the Syntax or the Latin Verb, designed for the

Use of Students, by Samuel Seyer, M. A." is only part of an entire grammar of the Latin language, intended to be completed, should the public reception of the present specimen encourage him to proceed in his plan. It is divided into twenty-seven chapters. In the first eighteen, the author treats, minutely and copiously, on the signification, connexion, &c. of the different tenses of the indicative; imperative, and subjunctive moods, and illustrates his opinions and rules by a great variety of examples, from the best authorities. The nineteenth chapter contains an accurate list of the various particles which require the subjunctive mood after them, with a discrimination of the exceptions to which some of them are liable. In the remaining chapters Mr. Seyer treats of the signification and syntax of the infinitive mood, gerunds, supines, participles, verbs impersonal, the various kinds of verbs, lists of such as are used in both an active and neuter sense, &c. &c. This work discovers much industry of research, accuracy of distinction, ingenuity of remark, and felicity of exemplification; and will afford very desirable assistance to the student who wishes to become a master of the Latin language, in strict classical purity. We hope, and indeed entertain no doubt, that we shall again become acquainted with the author in this department of literature.

The "English Key to Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, literally translating the Passages which appear difficult to young Beginners, and explaining their Grammatical Construction, &c." has been published with a design "to try the disposition of the public mind, towards an attempt to teach Greek, without the least assistance from Latin." Without stopping to in-

quire whether the author's object be more desirable than that obtained from the present mode of education, in which the student is exercised at the same time in both Greek and Latin, we are willing to allow him a considerable share of praise, for the intimate knowledge which he discovers of the Greek language, and the happy method which he has followed in illustrating the sense of the Greek verbs. The latter appears to us peculiarly well adapted to impress young minds, with clear and determinate notions of the meaning of words. The text which the author has adopted, is taken from Simpson's edition of the *Memorabilia*.

Of the contents of the next work which we have to notice, its copious title will convey a sufficient idea. "A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names, in which the Words are accented and divided into Syllables exactly as they ought to be pronounced; with References to Rules, which show the Analogy of Pronunciation. To which is added a complete Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names, divided into Syllables, and accented according to Rules drawn from Analogy and the best Usage. Concluding with Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, with some probable Conjectures on the Method of freeing them from the Obscurity and Confusion in which they are involved, both by Ancients and Moderns, by John Walker." This work is intended, chiefly, for the use of "English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it;" and to persons of that description it will be found to render considerable service. We do not, indeed, concur with the author in all the rules which

which he has laid down for pronunciation, nor subscribe, without exception, to the accentuation in his different vocabularies. In that of the Greek and Latin proper names we find fewer occasions of differing from him, than in the vocabulary of scripture words; and with respect to the latter, it is but justice to observe, that he appears, in general, to have followed the common usage of the clergy, which, excepting in the instances of those who are intimately conversant in the Hebrew language, is not always "the best usage." Mr. Walker's observations on the Greek and Latin accent and quantity, are sensible and ingenious; but we do not conceive that they tend to terminate the controversies on those subjects.

In our Register for the year 1786, we gave a particular account of the nature and merits of Mr. Horne Tooke's "ENEA PITPOENTA, or, the Diversions of Purley." During the present year our philosophical grammarian has published, in 4to, the first volume of a new and enlarged edition of that work, which he proposes to complete in two other volumes. The new matter in the volume now before us, consists of answers to criticisms, and additional illustrations. The answers to criticisms are particularly levelled against the strictures of a writer under the signature of Casfander, noticed in our Register for the year 1790; and are distinguished by evidences of a profound acquaintance with etymology, great strength of reasoning, and the well known and striking peculiarities of the author's manner. Mr. Tooke's additional illustrations, in his text and numerous accompanying notes, involve in them much political matter, which we should have been better pleased to have met with un-

der some other form, than that of a philological work. We acknowledge that he has contrived to introduce it with much dexterity; and that it contains a manly and energetic avowal of his opinions, for which he has suffered in his fortunes and in his person; and also some of the most pointed and caustic remarks on the conduct of his enemies, whom he considers to be the enemies of his country, that are to be found in the English language: but still it is out of place. We shall be glad to have the opportunity of congratulating the learned world, on the appearance of the remaining volumes of this important and curious work.

Mr. Henshall's treatise, entitled "The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other, the Impracticability of acquiring an accurate Knowledge of Saxon Literature through the Medium of Latin Phraseology, &c.; and a new Mode suggested for radically studying the Saxon and English Languages;" as far as respects its exhibiting evidence of the author's qualifications for giving a just and accurate interpretation of the language of our forefathers, and for laying down rules to facilitate its study, we must refer to the judgment of those who are more conversant than ourselves in this branch of literature. Against his leading positions, however, we see no reason for exception; notwithstanding that such a comparison as we are able to make of his translations with those of other Saxonists, convinces us, that he merits severe reprehension when he proceeds "to assert, that no correct ideas can be collected from the laborious exertions of a Hickes, a Gibson, or a Wilkins; to affirm that their Latin interpretations are of little authority, unintelligible, and delusory."

Mr.

Mr. Henshall, as well as Mr. Tooke, has chosen to season his philology with a mixture of politics; and he has, likewise, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the introduction of a new and curious version and commentary of some of the first verses in St. John's Gospel, to aim a stroke at heresy and heresiarchs.

Mr. Salmon's "First Principles of English Grammar, methodically exhibited and explained, upon a Plan entirely new, tending to render the Knowledge of them useful in the Study of Languages," reflect honour on the author's ingenuity, and philological industry. After some cursory observations in the preface, on the genders of nouns, the formation of the plural, and the inflexion of verbs, he proceeds, in his first chapter, to definitions and observations on the parts of speech; which he illustrates by a perspicuous and useful comment on the pleasing ballad of Edwin and Emma. In a second chapter, he treats of the cases, or modes of nouns, explaining their nature and use, and exemplifying his rules by a second application of the same little poem. With this chapter we are not so well satisfied as with the preceding; since we cannot coincide with the author, either in discarding the genitive or possessive case, or in introducing into English grammar an elliptical case, an interjective case, and a redundant case. Independently of these innovations on the usual plan of English grammars, we think Mr. Salmon's work deserving of much approbation, and recommend its use to those who are about to commence an acquaintance with the Latin language.

Mr. Hornsey's "Short Grammar of the English Language, in Two Parts, simplified to the Capacities of Children, with Notes, and

a great Variety of entertaining and useful Exercises," is principally compiled from the writings of our first grammarians, and not ill adapted to initiate young persons in the rudiments of our native tongue.

The "New and complete Dictionary of the English and Dutch Languages, with a Vocabulary of Proper Names, Geographical, Historical, &c. in Two Parts; 1st, English and Dutch; 2d, Dutch and English; compiled chiefly from the Quarto Dictionary of William Sewel, &c. by Samuel Hull Wilcocke," appears to be well worthy of the painful labours bestowed on it by the editor, for upwards of three years, and to offer the best lexicographical aid, of which we have any knowledge, to those who wish to study the Dutch language. It contains numerous and important additions to the words in Sewel's Dictionary, collected from the best authorities in both languages, and other useful improvements "which have never before appeared, as part of it, in any dictionary."

The "Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War," in two volumes, 4to. are the first edition, *published* in England, of a work which was originally printed nearly sixty years ago, but confined to a private circulation. They were the joint productions of a society of young friends, contemporaries at the university of Cambridge, about the years 1739 and 1740, and are honourable to the ingenuity and literary proficiency of their authors. Under the pretence of being a translation from an old Persian MS. found in the library at Fez, they narrate, in lively and pleasing language, some of the most interesting tales of other times, and illustrate
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the history, politics, manners, and opinions of the Greeks and Persians during the period mentioned in the title; somewhat in the manner of Barthelemy's *Travels of Anacharsis*, allowing for the difference between the epistolary form, and that of connected narrative. We mean not, however, to compare them with that admirable work. But although these letters were not before regularly published in England, copies of them from the Irish press, as well as those procured by the friends of the writers, were too generally circulated in the learned world, to render it necessary for us to add any thing more in this place, than that the edition before us has been printed under the directions of the earl of Hardwicke, the successor of one of the authors, and that it is illustrated with engravings, and a map of ancient Greece.

The splendid edition of "the Works of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford," in five volumes, royal quarto, will prove a very acceptable present to the public, on account of the high reputation which the author sustained during a long life, devoted to literary pursuits, and the pleasure received from such of his pieces as have already appeared, which display much classical knowledge, true taste, antiquarian research, fancy, and wit. But his merits, and his peculiarities, have been so long, and so generally known, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to enlarge on them. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with informing our readers, of the variety of matter, instructive and entertaining, which they may expect to meet with in the present collection. It would be improper, however, not to mention, from the preface to these volumes, that "Lord Orford, so early as the

year 1768, had formed the intention of printing, and soon afterwards actually began a quarto edition of his works, to which he proposed to add several pieces, both in prose and verse, which he had either not before published, or never acknowledged as his own. A first and part of a second volume, printed under his own eye, at Strawberry-hill, were already in a state of great forwardness. But his frequent indispositions, and the unimportant light in which he always persisted in considering his own works, seem to have combined in deterring him from carrying this design into execution. The completion of this work he entrusted to the editor (Mr. Berry); to whom he also bequeathed all the notes, additions, and alterations, which he himself had collected and arranged. Lord Orford may therefore still be considered as his own editor: every thing that he had selected is faithfully given to the public; and his arrangement, as far as it had gone, is in every respect strictly adhered to." The first volume consists of the noble author's juvenile poetry; the celebrated tragedy of the *Mysterious Mother*; fugitive pieces in prose, including his contributions to the *World*; the inquiry into the age of the long-lived countess of Desmond; advertisements to works printed at Strawberry-hill; and the catalogue of royal and noble authors of England, with lists of their works, enlarged by the addition of numerous articles, some of which are written with peculiar attention and spirit, and in the author's best manner. The second volume contains the well-known Gothic story of the *Castle of Otranto*; a humorous account of the giants lately discovered, referring to the reports circulated in 1766 respecting the inhabitants of Patagonia; historic doubts

doubts on the life and reign of king Richard III. with a curious and interesting postscript, adverting to the character and actions of the late duke of Orleans; *Ædes Walpoleanæ*, or a description of the valuable collection of pictures, formerly the ornaments of Houghton Hall, with additions and new illustrations since its first appearance in 1743; a sermon on painting; *Nature will prevail*, a dramatic piece in one act; thoughts on tragedy, and on comedy; a detection of a forgery, called *Testament Politique du Chevalier Walpole*, including a short account of the last years of sir Robert Walpole's life; the life of Mr. Baker, from which we have given extracts among our selections; the author's account of his own conduct relative to the places he held under government, and towards ministers; the description of Strawberry-hill, of the furniture, pictures, curiosities, &c.; the short essay on modern gardening; and the counter address to the public on the dismissal of general Conway, now first acknowledged. Vol. III. is wholly composed of the anecdotes of painting in England, with some few additional articles. In the IVth volume we are presented with the catalogue of engravers; lord Orford's correspondence with, and last declaration concerning, Chatterton; a curious narrative about Rousseau; entertaining anecdotes, and interesting historical and political information, under the title of *Reminiscences*, written in 1788; humorous and sarcastic hieroglyphic tales, and miscellaneous pieces in prose; strange occurrences, pleasantly related; detached thoughts; miscellaneous verses; and a collection of lively and entertaining letters between the author and his friend and school-fellow, the accomplished and

amiable Mr. West. The Vth volume consists entirely of the author's epistolary correspondence; concerning which it is sufficient to observe, that it presents the reader with a vast fund of amusement, on a great variety of topics, and in relation to a number of distinguished and eminent characters. These volumes are embellished with a profusion of well executed and elegant engravings.

The "Selections from the most celebrated Foreign Literary Journals, and other periodical Publications," in two volumes, have been published in consequence of the favourable reception given to the "Varieties of Literature," noticed in our Register for the year 1795, and like those volumes, are miscellaneous with respect to their subjects, and various in point of merit and importance. The departments of speculative philosophy, political economy, science, history, criticism, poetry, and the fine arts, have been judiciously laid under contribution by the industrious compiler and translator, who has presented the English reader with a valuable and pleasing addition to his sources of information and entertainment.

Of the "Essays and Criticisms, by Dr. Goldsmith, now first collected," in three volumes, the following history is given in the preface. The first volume is a republication of such pieces as were selected by the author himself, from his numerous compositions dispersed in various periodical works, and most favourably received "by the world, as the genuine efforts of genius." The contents of the second and third volumes were selected from the same sources, by the late Mr. Thomas Wright, printer, who, "during his connexion with those publications, in which the early works of Dr. Goldsmith were originally

originally contained, carefully marked the several compositions of the different writers, as they were delivered to him to print;" and he had just completed the present impression at the time of his death. They consist of characters, tales, dreams, narratives, criticisms, natural history, and a variety of pieces on miscellaneous subjects. The lively and flowing style in which they are written, the "flashes of wit, happy strokes of humour, accurate observations on life and manners, and successful delineations of character" in which they abound, offer strong internal evidence of their being the genuine performances of Dr. Goldsmith; and we congratulate the public on their being thus rescued from oblivion. Prefixed to the second volume, is a short life of the author, and an original letter, descriptive of the state of manners at Edinburgh, when he commenced his medical studies in the university of that city.

From the perusal of Dr. Drake's "Literary Hours, or Sketches critical and narrative," we have received a considerable portion of entertainment. They consist of a variety of critical essays, tales, papers on miscellaneous subjects, poetical translations, and pieces of original poetry. Some of these sketches were first published, in a less complete and polished form, in the *Speculator*, a periodical work inserted in our annual catalogue for the year 1790. Among the critical essays, several will be found that reflect credit on the author's literary acquirements, on his judgment, and on his taste. Some of his tales are happily illustrative of different methods of producing terror, either by the introduction of the machinery of Gothic superstition, or of natural causes and events; and others are

beautifully simple, pathetic, and impressive. Among the poetical translations, is a spirited imitation of the sixth satire of the second book of Horace, by the reverend Francis Drake, and specimens of a new translation of Lucretius, preparing for publication by Mr. Good, from which we are led to expect much future pleasure. The original pieces of poetry which Dr. Drake has introduced, are delicate, or animated, according to the different subjects of them, and evince a more studied attention to correctness and perspicuity than was displayed in the productions of his muse, noticed in our Register for the year 1793.

Mr. Jackson's work, entitled "The Four Ages; together with Essays on various Subjects," comprehends a great number of topics, chiefly connected with polite literature, from the discussion of which we have received both information and pleasure. In the *Four Ages*, which is the longest essay in the volume, Mr. Jackson has inverted the poetical order of the ancients, and endeavoured to prove, that "the first of the Four Ages, is man in his savage state, wherever found, and at whatever period; the second is when he has made some progress towards civilisation; the third is the state in which we are at present; and the fourth is that to which we are approaching, if no unforeseen event arrives to cut off our golden hopes." In treating this subject, he has discovered extensive reading, and deep reflection; supported his hypothesis with much ingenuity of argument and illustration; and presented us with a pleasing picture of what he imagines will be the situation of mankind in "the millennium of philosophy." The remaining essays in the volume, Mr. Jackson wishes to be considered

“as sketches for a periodical paper which was once intended for publication; they are, in consequence, upon familiar subjects, and treated as such.” They are so various, that we cannot pretend to enumerate or class them: but we can assure our readers, that they contain much originality of sentiment and description, interesting and humorous narratives, and just remarks suggested by an intimate acquaintance with the fine arts and a cultivated taste; which will chiefly occasion regret in the perusal, that the author was not more liberal in filling up his sketches.

The “Miscellaneous Sketches, or Hints for Essays, by Arthur Browne, Esq. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin,” in two volumes, come before the world with very modest pretensions. Most of them are stated to have been “the result of thoughts which occurred in a long and solitary journey into a remote and unfrequented part of Ireland, where conversation was not to be expected, and the mind was left to itself, put together as evening amusements in melancholy inns.” And they are said to have been printed, “only better to preserve a number of fugitive pieces for the amusement of the writer’s own family and immediate friends.” They are, however, deserving of a favourable reception from readers in general, on account of the unaffected learning, just criticism, good sense, and liberal sentiments which they display. The subjects of them are literary, moral, and miscellaneous; and the style in which they are written is correct and easy. Mr. Browne differs diametrically from the last mentioned author, with respect to his ideas of the progressive advancement of mankind towards perfection. In-

stead of being able to indulge the flattering hope of the approach of a golden age, he endeavours to maintain, what has always been his opinion, “that the present state of illumination and refinement will be succeeded by second darkness and Cimmerian night, equally gloomy with the cloud raised by the crush of the Roman empire.” But he is less happy than his opponent, in the arguments and illustrative facts to which he has recourse in support of his hypothesis.

“The Indian Observer, by the late Hugh Boyd, Esq. with the Life of the Author, and some Miscellaneous Poems, by Lawrence Dundas Campbell,” presents us with a number of essays, chiefly critical and moral, by different hands, which first appeared in a periodical paper, entitled the *Hircarrah*, published at Madras in the year 1794. Such of them as were written by Mr. Boyd, discover the author to have been possessed of respectable talents; and from the biographical notice prefixed, he appears to have been distinguished by those estimable qualities, which secured to him the warm attachment of a number of friends. But neither from the information communicated by the editor, nor from the internal evidence supplied by the productions before us, have we been satisfied that he was “a great and extraordinary man—a critic of admirable acumen;” or that among his literary efforts have appeared “some of the happiest productions of human wit.” The remaining papers comprised in the *Observer* are of various merits; but none of them, either in point of sentiment or composition, are equal to those of Mr. Boyd. Mr. Campbell’s life of the author is written in a high strain of panegyric, and in language that

is wanting in ease and perspicuity. His poetry, although "not recommended by any originality of thought, or much elevation of fancy," inculcates good principles, and contains spirited and pleasing lines.

Mr. Webster's "Sentimental and humorous Essays, conducive to Economy and Happiness, drawn from common Sayings and Subjects, which are full of common Sense, the best Sense in the World," are a republication of a popular American little treatise, in which useful advice and hints, adapted in some measure to all countries, but more particularly so to American circumstances and manners, are conveyed in simple and impressive language. In the title they are said "to be written in the manner of Dr. Franklin." We cannot, however, flatter the author so far as to state, that his labours merit much comparison with those of his great prototype.

The "Comments on the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, &c. by the right honourable J. Monck Mason," have been published with the laudable wish of contributing to rescue those bards from the unmerited and unaccountable neglect into which they have fallen in modern times. The author relinquishes all pretensions to industry, in examining and collating the various ancient impressions of those plays. He frankly acknowledges that he is in possession only of the second folio edition; and has, therefore, chiefly confined his labours within the province of conjectural criticism. And notwithstanding that, on this account, his comments are less weighty and important than his well known talents, and intimate acquaintance with our ancient dramatic writers might have

rendered them, they are still entitled to a very favourable reception from the literary world, and are a valuable addition to our stock of dramatic criticism. In an appendix, Mr. Monck Mason has published some observations on Shakspeare, additional to those announced in our Register for the year 1785; in which his attention is principally paid to the alterations and criticisms of the late editions of Malone and Steevens.

Dr. Ferriar's "Illustrations of Sterne, with other Essays and Verses," consist, chiefly, of papers which have already appeared in the transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, detecting numerous plagiarisms in the writings of that eccentric author; thrown into a new form, and considerably enlarged. The rest of the volume is composed of miscellaneous pieces, partly in prose, and partly in verse; in which curious information, acute criticism, humour, and satire, are blended together in a manner that will afford much entertainment to the reader. Dr. Ferriar's qualifications as a poet are very respectable.

The treatise entitled "Infant Institutes, Part I. or a Nurserical Essay on the Poetry, lyric and allegorical, of the earlier Ages, &c." contains humorous and satirical comments on the nonsensical songs of the nursery, seasoned with an ample portion of what is called loyal politics. It has frequently excited our laughter; but sometimes tired us, by the too minute extension of the author's whimsical criticisms.

"Melody the Soul of Music, an Essay towards the Improvement of the Musical Art, &c." is the production of an ingenious and elegant writer, whose acquaintance, however,

ever, with the science of music, and experience in its practice, do not appear to be profound and extensive. From his attachment to simplicity he would banish all harmony from our public performances, and substitute, in the room of the compositions of modern cultivated taste, strains as artless as the ballads of the Scotch and Welch mountains. In an appendix, the author has given an account of an invention, consisting in an addition to each of the usual strings of the violin, of another thicker one, tuned an octave below the former, both to be acted upon at the same time. We leave it to practitioners to decide on the advantages or disadvantages that would attend such an alteration of that instrument.

Mr. Price's "Essays on the Picturesque, as compared with the sublime and beautiful, &c." vol. II. are published in continuation of his work noticed in our Register for the year 1794. The subjects of them are; artificial water; decorations; and architecture and buildings. They afford additional illustrations of the author's former reasonings and remarks, and will be read with equal pleasure by men of taste, and admirers of landscape painting. The study of pictures he still recommends to practical artists, as the surest guide to excellence; but is less exceptionable in the application of the principles of his theory, as well as more respectful in the notice which he takes of those of Mr. Brown. Under the head of architecture, besides many just and striking remarks on the buildings of the Roman, Florentine, and Venetian schools, &c. the reader will find an ingenious, if not a satisfactory vindication, of sir John Vanbrugh's design and execution in the noble mansion of Blenheim.

Of the "Letter to the Dilettanti Society, respecting the Obtention of certain Matters essentially necessary for the Improvement of public Taste, and for accomplishing the original Views of the Royal Academy of Great Britain, by James Barry, Esq. R. A. Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy," we have already taken partial notice, when announcing the enlarged edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Paintings. In addition to what was stated under that article, we have to remark, that it details a number of curious particulars relative to a motion made by the author, for the appropriation of part of the funds of that institution to the purchase of exemplars of ancient art, and a room or rooms to put them in; and to other transactions, which throw considerable light on the interior management of the academy. The professor's motion was unfortunate, notwithstanding the acknowledged judgment, and enthusiastic disinterested attachment to the improvement of the arts, in which it originated. With his observations subsequent to these particulars, on the infinite importance of preserving such a government in Italy as the papal, for "the growth and advancement of those arts which tend to meliorate and humanise society," we have been amused, as well as with some other peculiarities in opinion which are scattered throughout his pages. His letter contains, likewise, interesting anecdotes respecting Mr. Burke, sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Mortimer, &c.

In our Register for the year 1792, we introduced to our readers Mr. John Ireland's entertaining work, entitled "Hogarth illustrated," in two volumes. During the present year that author has published a supple-

supplemental volume, entitled, "Hogarth illustrated from his own Manuscripts;" which is embellished with forty-four engravings. This volume, so far as it is properly the offspring of Mr. Ireland's inquiries and talents, is a becoming appendage to a work, which deservedly met with very considerable encouragement from the public. But what renders it peculiarly interesting, is the circumstance that the greater part of it is compiled from the genuine papers of our great moral painter, which, had he lived a little longer, he would have methodised and published himself. The task of the editor, which he has ably executed, was to find the connexion of these different manuscripts, separate the subjects, and place each in its proper class, arranged, according to the best of his judgment, as the author intended, and divided into chapters. These manuscripts consist of Hogarth's life, comprehending his course of study, correspondence, political quarrels, &c.; autographs of the subscribers to his *election*, and intended print of *Sigismunda*, with letters to and from lord Grosvenor, relative to that picture; the analysis of beauty, with the original sketches, and many remarks omitted in the printed copy; a supplement to the analysis, never published, comprising a succinct history of the arts in his own time; his account of the institution of the Royal Academy, &c.; and sundry memoranda, relative to the subjects of his satire in several of his prints. In an appendix to this volume, collectors will find an useful catalogue of Hogarth's prints, with their numerous variations, and a list of such as have been improperly ascribed to him, &c. It is unnecessary to add any thing to the particulars which we

have enumerated, to apprise our readers of the high gratification which they may receive from the perusal of this publication.

The following magnificent works it would be improper entirely to exclude from our catalogue, notwithstanding that they belong rather to the fine arts than to literature: "Imitations of original Drawings by Hans Holbein, in the Collection of his Majesty, for the Portraits of illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII. with Biographical Tracts;" "Imitations of original Designs by Leonardo da Vinci, consisting of various Drawings of single Figures; Heads; Compositions, Horses, and other Animals, Optics, Perspective, Gunnery, Hydraulics, Mechanics, and in particular of very accurate Delineations, with a most spirited Pen, of a variety of Anatomical Subjects, in his Majesty's Collection;" and "Engravings from original Designs of Annibalé, Agostino, and Ludovico Caracci, in his Majesty's Collection, consisting of elegant Compositions and Studies for the various celebrated Pictures in the different Palaces and Cabinets at Rome, Bologna, Parma, Milan, &c." The above works are publishing in numbers, by John Chamberlayne, keeper of the king's drawings and medals, and F. S. A. in large folio, and are executed in a highly beautiful style. Of the first mentioned article ten numbers have already appeared, each containing six engravings by Bartolozzi, and biographical sketches, which are neatly and pleasingly written. Of each of the remaining articles, we have only the first number to announce; that of the former, containing eight engravings, and that of the latter six, by the same eminent artists, and accompanied

accompanied with some biographical notices.

Under the head of Poetical Translation and Poetry, we have to announce "the Satires of Persius, translated by William Drummond, Esq. M. P." This version of the most obscure and inelegant, but at the same time most "inflexibly moral," of the Roman satirists, reflects honour on the classical acquirements and poetic taste of its author. It is faithful to the sense of the original, notwithstanding that it is sometimes too much dilated, and consequently, fails, like all preceding attempts, in expressing the full strength in the indignant, and keen poignancy in the more lively passages of the Roman poet. Mr. Drummond's versification is nervous, elegant, and harmonious. In his preface, his literature and judgment are advantageously displayed; and his original powers as a poet, in his prologue.

The "*Fabulæ Selectæ, Auctore Joanne Gay, Latinè redditæ*," by Chr. Anstey, Esq. afford abundant evidence of the author's intimate knowledge of the Roman tongue, and of his genuine classical taste. They partake much of that peculiar ease and harmony, with which we have been so highly pleased in the vernacular productions of his comic muse. They are written in hexameter and pentameter verse, and are accompanied with the original English.

"The Nurse, a Poem, translated from the Italian of Luigi Tansillo, by William Roscoe," is a very interesting didactic production, "of one of the brightest wits in that constellation of genius which appeared in Italy in the 16th century; who was not, perhaps, inferior to any writer of his time in the simplicity of his diction, the

elegance of his taste, or a strict adherence to nature and to truth."

This poem is divided into two cantos: in which the author, with admirable force of reasoning, and felicity of illustration, exposes the injurious effects, to all the parties who engage in it, of the custom "still so prevalent, of committing the children of the richer and middle ranks of society to be brought up by the poor;" and offers useful advice to those females, who have the virtue and good sense to sacrifice fashion, ease, and amusement, that they may discharge one of the most important duties of the maternal character. Mr. Roscoe's version is spirited, correct, and elegant, and particularly to be commended for the delicacy of expression in which he has clothed the sentiments of the original. The typography of this work is a pleasing specimen of the state of excellence to which our provincial presses have arrived.

"Oberon, a Poem, from the German of Wieland, by W. Sotheby, Esq." in two volumes, will prove acceptable to English scholars, both on account of the celebrity of the original, which is uncommonly popular on the continent, and the successful manner in which the translator has executed his task. This poem is a highly finished epic romance, divided into twelve cantos; in which the author's various powers of bold, interesting, or exquisitely beautiful description, and the creations of his prolific fancy, are admirably combined with the narrative of the main actions in his story, so as to fascinate the attention of his readers. Sometimes, indeed, the pictures which he has drawn are voluptuous, almost to licentiousness. The adventures of sir Huon, a knight of the

the court of Charlemagne, in fulfilling some desperate injunctions imposed on him for having killed, in self-defence, one of the sons of that monarch, form the principal subject of the poem, of which our limits will not permit us to enter into an analysis. Mr Sotheby's translation is elegant, smooth, and harmonious, and rendered in stanzas of nine lines, in a style and manner approaching towards that of Spencer. Of its merits in presenting us with the sense, and preserving as much of the spirit of the original as could well be transfused into a foreign idiom, a strong testimony has lately been given, in a letter from Wieland himself, to the conductors of one of our most respectable monthly publications.

"Comus, a Masque, &c. by John Milton, with Notes critical and explanatory, by various Commentators, and with preliminary illustrations, &c. by Henry John Todd, M. A." is certainly the most complete edition which has appeared of that small dramatic poem of our admired bard. The preliminary illustrations present us with a methodical account of the edifice in which this masque was first represented, collected from various authors; copious particulars relative to the earl of Bridgewater, and his family, from whom the first dramatic personæ were selected, and to Henry Lawes, who set the songs to music, and performed the part of the Spirit; and a dissertation on the origin of Comus, in which the author is considerably indebted to Mr. Hole's "Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Mr. Todd's notes, exclusive of what he has selected from preceding commentators, chiefly consist of parallel passages from various authors, espe-

cially from Spencer, Shakspeare, and the other works of Milton, in prose as well as in poetry. To the whole he has added a copy of the masque, from a manuscript belonging to the duke of Bridgewater; in which several various readings agree with Milton's original readings in the Cambridge manuscript, and several are peculiar to itself. To the curious reader, and the antiquarian, this edition comes particularly recommended.

The second edition of "Joan of Arc, by Robert Southey," is noticed by us, on account of the numerous alterations which that poem has received since it was first announced in our Register for the year 1796. We cannot pretend to particularise these alterations, consisting of many omissions, particularly of the preternatural scenes, many pleasing and spirited substitutions, many improvements which render the narrative parts of the poem more conformable to real history, and the costume of the times, much laborious correction of the diction, and numerous additional notes. Whatever may be our opinion of some of the changes introduced by the author, we have no hesitation in pronouncing his interesting and beautiful poem, in its present form, greatly amended and improved on the whole.

In our annual volume referred to in the last article, we introduced to our readers an elegant and pleasing philosophical poem, by an unknown hand, on "the Influence of Local Attachment with respect to Home." During the present year, Mr. Polwhele, who has declared himself its author, has republished it with additional stanzas, farther illustrative of his subject, and many judicious alterations and improvements. He has also added to that work a second

volume, consisting of odes, tales, and other poems, selected from his numerous manuscripts of this sort, as being the most approved by his literary friends; which will not be found to reflect discredit on his abilities, or their judgment. To this volume are added illustrative notes on "local attachment," including reasons for the author's alterations of that poem, vindications of his claims to originality, &c.

The volume of "Poems, by Joseph Fawcett," besides "the Art of War," now republished with considerable alterations under the title of "Civilised War," and his "Art of Poetry, with Additions," contains several smaller pieces, of various merit, but none entirely unworthy of the author's talents. Some of them are in the elegiac strain, and display much taste and sensibility: others are distinguished by striking descriptions, just and animated sentiments, or by bold poetic imagery. Mr. Fawcett's rhymes, however, are sometimes very exceptionable. Of the pieces which are republished in this collection, we gave an account in our Registers for the years 1795 and 1797.

The two volumes of "Critical, Poetical, and Dramatic Works, by John Penn, Esq." are, in part, a republication of such various productions as have already appeared separately, and which have done honour to the author's critical talents, if they have not secured him an exalted seat in the regions of Parnassus. The additional pieces consist, chiefly, of the art of English poetry, in imitation of Horace's epistle to the Pisos, and abridgments of Milton's Sampson Agonistes, Ben Jonson's Silent Woman, and Voltaire's Semiramis, so as to adapt them to the theatre.

With respect to these efforts of the author we have to observe, that the observations, remarks, and notes, with which they are accompanied, constitute their chief value, and may be perused with pleasure and improvement.

The volume of "Poems, sacred and moral, by Thomas Gisborne, M. A." contains the elegy to the memory of the reverend William Mason, noticed in our last year's Register, and several other lyric pieces, most of which possess considerable merit as poetical compositions. The author's versification is correct and easy, and his language animated, or grave, according to the nature of his subject. On the tendency of the whole, to impress the minds of his readers with moral and religious sentiments, we wish to bestow our warm approbation. But surely Mr. Gisborne, when comparing christianity with the principles of ancient philosophy, does not do justice to the doctrines of Epicurus or of Zeno, in adopting the vulgar opinions concerning their systems.

The "Poems by J. Hucks, A. M." consist of odes, sonnets, descriptive and miscellaneous pieces, partly in rhyme, and partly in blank verse. In the latter species of poetry, however, the author's powers do not appear displayed to any eminent advantage. But several of his pieces in rhyme are harmonious, pleasing, and interesting, and are honourable to the sentiments and heart of the author. To his own poems Mr. Hucks has added two elegies, written with feeling and taste, and some translations from Casimir, by his friend the reverend William Heald, A. B.

The "Epistle to a Friend, with other Poems, by the Author of the Pleasures of Memory," like the former

guage of conversation in the middle and lower classes of society, is adapted to the purposes of poetical pleasure." Many of the ballads are distinguished by great simplicity and tenderness, and contain a very "natural delineation of human passions, human characters, and human incidents." With others we have been less satisfied, considering them to be unfortunate experiments, on which genius and labour have been misemployed. Of the remaining pieces some are highly beautiful and pleasing, and present us with passages which entitle the author to a very respectable rank among modern poets.

Mrs. Moody's "Poetic Trifles," as she modestly terms them, consist of a variety of elegant effusions, some of which have already received the sanction of public approbation, and others are for the first time permitted to escape beyond the circle of her social connexions. Their general characteristics are good sense, generosity and delicacy of sentiment, liveliness of imagination, and harmony of numbers. In the cause of humanity, and of tender feeling towards the brute creation, our poetess is an amiable and commendable enthusiast.

"The Crisis, or the British Muse to the British Minister and Nation, by the Author of Indian Antiquities," is distinguished by that energy and harmony, of which the author has exhibited striking proofs in his former intercourse with the muses; and is intended to rouse his countrymen to a "spirit of patriot zeal, and undaunted fortitude," in repelling the threatened attack of the French on their "seabeat shore." It abounds in bold thoughts, and beautiful poetical embellishments; and is particularly

complimentary to the talents and virtues of our prime minister. But we are unable to discover from what page of the Christian code the author borrowed the morality of one part of his address to Britons, to animate them to manly exertions against their foes:—"immortal let your rooted hatred burn!"

Mr. Coleridge, in his "Fears in Solitude, written in 1798, during the Alarm of an Invasion," while he is equally patriotic with the last mentioned author, in urging his countrymen to unite to repel invading foes, takes care to remind them of that too prevalent degeneracy of manners, and those public crimes, which demand instant reformation, if they would wish their efforts to prove successful, and sanctioned by the great Ruler of empires. The author's sentiments are serious and weighty; and his poetry, with the exception of a few negligences and prosaic expressions, is harmonious, elegant, and animated. To his "Fears in Solitude" Mr. Coleridge has added, "France an Ode," and "Frost at Midnight." In the former he vindicates, on the principles of "divine liberty," his attachment to the cause of the French when they first emancipated themselves from the yoke of despotism, and his abhorrence of their present politics, and, particularly, of their conduct towards Switzerland. His "Frost at Midnight" exhibits a picture that is honourable to our poet's feelings.

"The Progress of Satire, an Essay in Verse," is the production of a man of taste and literature, and no mean poetic talents, who shows "how unbecoming it is in itself, and how prejudicial to the interests of learning, to encourage anonymous

mous satires, the authors of which being secure from all effectual responsibility, attack indiscriminately the most respectable characters, and laugh at every appeal to the laws of candour and good nature." In the latter part of his essay, and particularly in the notes which accompany it, the author has employed his powers of satire, and literary criticism, with great success, in exposing "the slovenly and impure expressions in the verse, and pedantry, vanity, and virulence in the prose" of "the Pursuits of Literature."

"The Patrons of Genius, a Satirical Poem, with Anecdotes of their Dependents, Votaries, and Toad-eaters, Part I." is intitled to very high praise, as a poetical and literary production. A greater quantity of keen and polished satire we have not seen compressed into an equal number of pages. How far its voice has been "directed by truth," and, on that account, "may induce consideration, and ultimately lead to measures of salutary reformation and national utility," his readers must judge for themselves. We shall only add, that the author sets out with the assumption, that, in the present period of English history, "all the vices of which human nature is susceptible, are sheltered under the masks of religion, or law, or patriotism, or loyalty;" and that he exercises his severity, with undistinguishing and unrelenting rigour, on men of all parties, and all professions.

The remaining poetical productions of the year 1798, our limits obliges us to include in the following list: "Retribution, and other Poems, by H. Hughes;" "Windermere, a Poem, by Joseph Budworth, Esq.;" "Gresford Vale,

and other Poems, by M. Holford;" "A Tribute to the Manes of unfortunate Poets, by John Hunter, Esq.;" "Poems by the Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, D.D. S.F. T.C.D. &c.;" "Rising Castle, with other Poems, by George Goodwin;" "Plays and Poems, by Miss Hannah Brand;" "The Columbiad, an Epic Poem, in twelve Books, by the Rev. James L. Moore;" "Effusions of Fancy;" "Trifles of Helicon, by Charlotte and Sophia King;" "Epistle from Lady Grange to Edward D——, Esq. written during her Confinement in the Island of St. Kilda;" "Original Poems, by the Reverend Benjamin Johnson;" "Poems on various Subjects, by Mary Ann Chantrell;" "Matriculation, a Poem;" "The Vision, a Poem on the Union of Russia and Prussia against Poland, with other Pieces, &c.;" "The Wild-huntsman's Chase, from the German of Bürger;" "An Elegy to the Memory of the Right honourable Edmund Burke, by the Reverend John Chetwood Eustace;" "Amusing Recreations, or a Collection of Charades and Riddles on Political Characters, and various Subjects, by Mrs. Pilkington;" "Thalia to Eliza, a Poetical Epistle from the Comic Muse to the Countess of D——, in which various eminent Dramatic and Political Characters are displayed;" "The Warning, a Poetical Address to Britons;" "The Hurricane, a Theosophical and Western Eclogue, &c. by William Gilbert;" "Julia, or Last Follies;" "Nilus, an Elegy, occasioned by the Victory of Admiral Nelson over the French Fleet, by Eyles Irwin, Esq.;" "Ode to Lord Nelson, on his Conquest in Egypt, by Harmonius;" "The Irish Boy, a Ballad;" "Mary, the Ofter Peeler,

a simple but true Story, by a Lady;" "The Warning Voice;" "Sydney, a Monody, occasioned by the Loss of the Viceroy Packet, on her Passage from Liverpool to Dublin, in the Month of December, 1797;" "A Monody on the Death of Mr. John Palmer, the Comedian, &c. by T. Harral;" "The Villain's Death-Bed, or the Times, a Poem;" "The Patriot, a Poem, by a Citizen of the World;" "Elegy on a much-loved Niece, with an Hymn from the Ethiopic, by Eusebio;" "Killarney, a Poem, by Joseph Atkinson, Esq.;" "Elegies, and other small Poems, by Matilda Betham;" "Henry and Acasto, a moral Tale, in three Parts, by the Reverend Brian Hill, A. M.;" "Epistle in Rhyme, to M. G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. &c. with other Verses;" "Defence of the Stage, a Speech in Verse, delivered in a public Assembly, &c.;" "The Druriad, or Strictures on the principal Performers at Drury Lane Theatre, a Satirical Poem, with Notes critical and explanatory;" "The Golden Mean, a Satire, in three Dialogues;" "Satires, &c. by Jaques, Part the first;" "Impartial Strictures on the Poem called 'The Pursuits of Literature,' and particularly a Vindication of the Romance of the Monk;" "The Grove, a Satire;" "The Egotist, or Sacred Scroll, a familiar Dialogue between the Author of the Pursuits of Literature and Octavius;" "The Sphinx's Head broken, a Poetical Epistle, with Notes, to Thomas James Mth*, Clerk to the Qu^{***}n's Tr^{**s}*r*, &c. by Andrew Ædipus, an injured Author;" "the Literary Census, a Satirical Poem, with Notes, &c. by Thomas Dutton, A. M.;" "Eternity, a Poem, by John Jamieson, D. D.;" "Pathisiologia, a Poem,

miscellaneously descriptive, and didactical, in four Parts, &c. by a Gentleman in the Suffex Militia;" "Gebir, a Poem, in seven Books;" "Extracts from the Works of the most celebrated Italian Poets, with Translations by admired English Authors;" "Effusions of the Heart, by Miss Stockdale;" and "Tales of the Hoy, interspersed with Song, Ode, and Dialogue, by Peter Pindar, Esq."

Of the Dramatic publications of the year, a considerable portion consists either in entire translations or alterations of German plays. In this number are two versions of "Don Carlos, a Tragedy," from Schiller, one by the translators of "Fiesco," the other by an anonymous hand; "Stella, a Play," and "Clavidgo, a Tragedy, in five Acts," from Goethe; two versions of "The Stranger, a Comedy," from Kotzebue, one by Mr. George Papendick, and the other anonymous; two versions of "Lover's Vows, or the Child of Love," or "The Natural Son, &c." from the last-mentioned Author, the former by Stephen Porter, and the latter by Anne Plumptre; an alteration of "Lover's Vows, a Play, in five Acts, by Mrs. Inchbald;" "Reconciliation, a Comedy;" "The Count of Burgundy, a Play, translated by Anne Plumptre," "Adelaide of Wulfsingen, a Tragedy, translated by Benjamin Thompson, junior," each, likewise, from Kotzebue; "Natalia and Menzikof, or the Conspiracy against Peter the Great, a Tragedy, in five Acts;" and "The Maid of Marienburg, a Drama, in five Acts," from Kratter; two versions of "The Inquisitor, a Play, in five Acts," from the German, one by the late James Petit Andrews, and James Pye, Esqrs. the other anonymous;

mous; and "Count Benyowsky, or the Conspiracy of Kamtschatka, a Tragi-Comedy, in five Acts, translated from the German, by the Reverend W. Render."

Among our native productions are, "Arminius, a Tragedy, by Arthur Murphy, Esq.;" "A Series of Plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger Passions of the Mind, each Passion being the Subject of a Tragedy and a Comedy;" "The Castle Spectre, a Drama, in five Acts, by M. G. Lewis, Esq. M. P.;" "Cambro-Britons, an historical Play, in three Acts, by James Boaden, Esq.;" "The Mysterious Marriage, or the Heirship of Roselva, a Play, in three Acts, by Harriet Lee;" "He's much to blame, a Comedy, in five Acts;" "Secrets worth knowing, a Comedy, in five Acts, by Thomas Morton, Esq.;" "The Forester, or the Royal Seat, a Drama, in five Acts, written by John Bayley;" "False and True, a Play, in three Acts;" "Reformed in Time, a Comic Opera, in two Acts;" "A Day at Rome, a Musical Entertainment, in two Acts;" "Botheration, or a Ten Year's Blunder, a Farce, by Walley Chamberlain Oulton;" and "Blue Beard, or Female Curiosity, a Dramatic Romance, by G. Colman, junior."

In the number of such productions of the year as we have reserved for our Miscellaneous list, are some small pieces, connected with the subject of Education, designed either for elementary treatises, or to enforce useful knowledge and virtuous principles through the medium of interesting narratives, and pleasing tales, adapted to the capacities of children. We have, indeed, seen a large systematic performance announced, entitled "Practical Education, by

Maria Edgeworth, Author of Letters for literary Ladies, &c. and by Richard Lovel Edgeworth, F.R.S. and M.R.I.A.," in 2 volumes, quarto. But as we have not met with the work itself, we must content ourselves, for the present at least, with inserting its title in our annual catalogue.

Mrs. Lovechild's "Infant Friend," in two parts, consisting of a spelling book, and reading lessons, and her "Parsing Lessons for young Children, resolved into their Elements, for the assistance of Parents and Teachers," have been drawn up with care and judgment, and are well calculated for the purpose of early instruction.

The "Minor Morals, interspersed with Sketches of familiar History, historical Anecdotes, and original Stories, by Charlotte Smith," in 2 vols. consist of dialogues, and narratives, in which the principal part is sustained by an aunt, who superintends the education of her four nieces, and introduces them, in a pleasing manner, to an acquaintance with some important branches of useful and ornamental knowledge. They form a proper supplement to the authoress's "Rural Walks," and "Rambles farther," noticed in our Registers for the years 1795 and 1796.

Mrs. Pilkington's "Scripture Histories, or interesting Narratives, extracted from the Old Testament, for the Instruction and Amusement of Youth," deserve, likewise, to be commended for their useful tendency, and the happy method adapted to render them impressive, by connecting them with the circumstances of domestic life. The same lady's "Mirror for the Female Sex, &c. designed principally for the Use of Ladies' Schools" consists of historical selections, from
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ancient and modern authors, of established reputation and celebrity. It was published for the purpose of introducing young ladies, "without intense application, or any superfluous waste of time, to an early acquaintance with such extraordinary characters in their own sex, as have either adorned or disgraced the page of biography." And it is executed in a manner that renders it worthy of encouragement in private families, as well as schools.

The "Youth's Miscellany, or a Father's Gift to his Children, consisting of original Essays, moral and literary, Tales, Fables, Reflections, &c. intended to promote a Love of Virtue and Learning, &c. by the Author of the *Juvenile Olio*, &c." is a work in which improvement and entertainment are blended together in a lively and pleasing manner, well adapted to interest the attention of young readers.

The same character is applicable to "Instructive Rambles in London, and the adjacent Villages, designed to amuse the Mind, and improve the Understanding of Youth, by Elizabeth Helme," in 2 volumes; to "Tales of the Hermitage, written for the Instruction and Amusement of the rising Generation;" to "Pity's Gift, a Collection of interesting Tales, to excite the Compassion of Youth for the Animal Creation," selected by a lady, from the writings of Mr. Pratt; to "Tales of the Cottage, or Stories, moral and amusing, for young Persons, written on the Plan of that celebrated work, *Les Veillées du Château*, by Madame de Genlis;" and to "Familiar Conversations for the Use of Young Children, interspersed with Stories, &c. by their very good friend Harriet Mandeville," in 2 volumes.

"The Female Ægis, or the Duties of Women from Childhood to Old Age, and in most situations of Life, exemplified," contains much important and valuable instruction, which the author has borrowed, with great freedom, from Mr. Gifford's *Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex*, noticed in our last volume.

The "Appeal to the Men of Great Britain in behalf of Women," is an ingenious, lively, and well-written defence of the claims of the female sex to be considered on the same footing as the male, with respect to authority, intellect, and energy of character; of their right to the same freedom and advantages of education; and of the necessity of their being admitted to the exercise of that right, for promoting the peace and happiness of both sexes, and for perfecting the human species. These subjects are discussed under the divisions of "erroneous ideas which men have formed, of the character and abilities of women; what men would have women to be; what women are; and what women ought to be." In each division the reader will meet with many just observations, and striking remarks, and will be entertained by the authoress's manner as well as matter, whatever may be his opinion respecting the conclusiveness of her arguments.

The "Essay on Humanity to Animals, by Thomas Young, A.M." deserves to be highly commended, for the able persuasive manner in which the author has conducted his reasoning, and for the useful effects which it is calculated to produce on young and ingenuous minds. In executing his work of benevolence, Mr. Young has judiciously introduced pleasing and pathetic narratives of facts, illustrative

tive of the affection displayed by animals towards their offspring, which add considerable weight and force to his arguments.

“The posthumous works of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman,” in 4 volumes, consist of an unfinished novel, entitled “The Wrongs of Woman, or Maria;” the chief object of which is to maintain the principles on which Mrs. Godwin acted in her connexions with the male sex, and when attempting to commit suicide, in opposition to the “cant of virtue,” and the weak prejudices of religionists; simple and useful lessons for a child, which are also printed separately; a series of letters, addressed chiefly to Mr. Imlay; and some small miscellaneous pieces. Mrs. Godwin’s letters, certainly, contain “fine examples of the language of sentiment and passion,” and cannot be read without exciting a painful interest in the sufferings which embittered her life. But those very letters will enable the serious reflecting reader to trace the greater part of her sufferings to their legitimate sources: the principles which she had adopted, and the imprudence of her conduct. And he will not be led by them greatly to admire the delicacy of the editor, in permitting some passages which they contain to be laid before the public.

The treatise, entitled “Emigration to America, candidly considered, in a Series of Letters from a Gentleman resident there, to his Friend in England,” contains much useful information, which merits the serious notice of those Englishmen who deliberate about exchanging their native country for a trans-atlantic settlement. It adds weight to the concurrent opinion of the most intelligent travellers, that

in the new world, “the more useful a man is, the more likely he is to get forward, and the farther he is removed by his occupation from assisting his neighbours in the commodities and necessities of life, the less likely he is to succeed.” The pictures which the author has drawn of American manners, and of the American character, are very far from being favourable. We hope, and trust, that personal disappointment, and the misrepresentations of others to whom he applied for information, have contributed to give a tincture to his colouring.

Of the contents of the following amusing publication, which is not ill conducted, our readers will be able to form a sufficient idea from its title. “The Spirit of the public Journals for 1797, being an impartial Selection of the most exquisite Essays and Jeux-d’esprit, principally Prose, that appeared in the Newspapers, and other Publications, with explanatory Notes, and Anecdotes of many of the Persons alluded to. To be continued annually.”

The “Copies of original Letters, recently written by a Person in Paris, to Dr. Priestley, in America, taken on board of a neutral vessel,” contain the Parisian news, and political speculations at the time when the author wrote, and express his hopes of a revolution taking place in this country. On the reveries of this quidnunc, the editor has published a most laborious comment; in which, by a species of logic, equally honourable to his understanding, as the intention of it is to his heart, he attributes to Dr. Priestley the same sentiments and hopes which the language of his intended correspondent discover. In the arts of malignant insinuation, and foul abuse, our commentator appears to be no mean proficient.

As far as we are warranted by internal evidence, we are led to ascribe to the same editor the preface and notes accompanying "Copies of original Letters from the Army of General Bonaparte, in Egypt, intercepted by the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Nelson, with an English Translation." The letters themselves, however, are very interesting, as conveying the remarks, observations, and sentiments of a number of individuals engaged in the most extraordinary expedition of modern times, and with which has been connected one of the most brilliant events in the history of the British navy. But they will not impart to the reader any information with respect to the real ultimate objects of the French general. The editor's attempt to resolve the motive of the Egyptian invasion, into a desire of the directory to get rid of 40,000 of the best soldiers belonging to the republic, and several of her ablest generals, merely because they had no money to enable them to fulfil their promise of a free gift to the troops, at the conclusion of a general peace, appears to us to be highly absurd.

The following list comprises the Novels and Romances of the year; of which the first seven articles are stated to be superior, in point of execution, to the vast mass: "The Young Philosopher, by Charlotte Smith, in 4 vols;" "Arthur Fitzalbin, a Novel, in 2 vols;" "Edmund Oliver, by Charles Lloyd, in 2 vols;" "The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothamer, from the German of Nicolai, by Thomas Dutton, M. A. vols. II. and III.;" "The Mountain Cottager, or Wonders upon Wonders, from the German of C. H. Spiess;" "The Rector's Son, by Anne Plumtre,

in 3 vols;" "George Barnwell, a Novel, by T. S. Surr, in 3 vols;" "The Step-Mother, a Domestic Tale, from real Life, by a Lady, in 2 vols;" "Rosalind de Tracey, by Elizabeth Sophia Tomlins, in 3 vols;" "Octavia, by Anna Maria Porter, in 3 vols;" "Geraldina, a Novel, founded on a recent Event, in 2 vols;" "Human Vicissitudes, or Travels into unexplored Regions, in 2 vols;" "Augusta, a Novel, in French, in 3 vols;" "Henry Willoughby, in 2 vols;" "Statira, or the Mother;" "Derwent Priory, or Memoirs of an Orphan, in a Series of Letters, in 2 vols;" "The Castle on the Rock, or Memoirs of the Elderland Family, in 3 vols," by the author of the last mentioned article; "Ianthé, or the Flower of Carnarvon, by Emily Clarke, Granddaughter of the late Colonel Frederic, Son of Theodore, King of Corsica, in 2 vols;" "Sadaski, or the Wandering Penitent, by Thomas Bellamy, in 2 vols;" "Ellinor, or the World as it is, by Mary Ann Hanway, in 4 vols;" "Waldorf, or the Dangers of Philosophy, by Sophia King, in 2 vols;" "The Midnight Bell, a German Story, founded on Incidents in real Life, in 3 vols;" "The Sicilian, by the Author of the Mysterious Wife, in 4 vols;" "Anecdotes of two well-known Families, &c. written by a Descendant, and prepared for the Press by Mrs. Parsons, in 3 vols;" "Theopha, or Memoirs of a Greek Slave, in 2 vols;" "Caroline, by a Lady, in 3 vols;" "Calaf, a Persian Tale, in 2 vols;" "Duffeldorf, or the Fratricide, a Romance, by Anna Maria Mackenzie, in 3 vols;" "St. Julien, or Memoirs of a Father, from the German of Augustus la Fontaine, in 2 vols;" "The Castle of Beeston, or Randolph Earl of Chester,

Chester, an Historical Romance, in 2 vols;” “The Libertines, a Novel, in 2 vols;” “The Tower, or the Romance of Ruthyne, in 3 vols;” “Gomez and Eleonora, translated from a Spanish Manuscript, in 2 vols;” “Norman Banditti, or the Fortrefs of Constanz, a Tale, in 2 vols;” “Invasion, or what might have been, in 2 vols;” “The Vagabond, by George Walker, in 2 vols;” “Confessions of a Beauty, in 2 vols;” “Jaquelina of Hainault, an Historical Novel, by the Author of the Duke of Clarence, in 3 vols;” “Henry de Beauvais, a Novel, in 2 vols;” “Laura, or the Orphan, by Anne Burton, in 2 vols;” “The Subterranean Cavern, by the Author of Delia and Rosina, in 4 vols;” “The Stranger, or Llewellyn Family, a Cambrian Tale, in 2 vols;” “A Tale of Rosamond Gray and old blind Margaret, by Charles Lamb;” “Ella, or He’s always in the Way, by Maria Hunter, in 2 vols;” “Ildegerte, Queen of Norway, in 2 vols;” “Godfrey de Hastings, a Romance, in 3 vols;” “Melbourne, a Novel, in 3 vols;” “Solemn Injunctions by Agnes Musgrave, in 4 vols;” “The Castle of St. Donats, or History of Jack Smith, in 3 vols;” and “The Rock, or Alfred and Anna, a Scottish Tale, in 2 vols.”

FOREIGN LITERATURE

Of the Year 1798.

OUR annual list of the productions in Foreign Literature commences, as usual, with the few articles published in the Russian dominions, of which we have received any information. In this number Mr. Herder's labours are still entitled to precedence. That gentleman has published, at Riga, the 9th and 10th volumes, or parts, of his "Letters to promote Humanisation." The contents of these volumes, like those of the preceding, are miscellaneous, in prose and verse, and invite attention by the interesting nature of their subjects. Under the following heads, the author's exertions are most distinguishable in prose: National Character, particularly the German and French; the reciprocal Influence of Nations; the Spirit of History, and the Merits of Christianity as an humanising Religion. In verse, the most striking of his pieces are entitled *Negro-Idyls*, and describe, in a truly affecting manner, the miseries occasioned by the slave trade, both in Africa and America.—At Petersburg, M. F. E. Schröder has published the 2d volume of "Dr. J. Reinegg's general historical and topographical Description of Caucasus, compiled from his posthumous papers." This work, like a voyage to unknown regions, undertaken and described by a person of eminent talents, and indefatigable in his in-

quiries, cannot fail of affording much information and entertainment to the reader.—At Riga, M. H. Storch has published, in 2 volumes, "a View of Petersburg," which will prove interesting to readers in general, and particularly serviceable to those who may be induced by business or curiosity to visit that metropolis. It contains a particular and pleasing account of the public institutions and public buildings in that city; of the manners and customs of the inhabitants; of the literature, arts, and sciences, of Russia; and is enlivened with occasional poetical translations, and amusing anecdotes.—At Petersburg, M. J. C. Elinrich has published a treatise on "the origin, progress, and present state of the Russian hunting music," which is an object of some curiosity. This species of music was invented by J. A. Maresch, master of the imperial chapel, who died in 1794, and is performed entirely on horns, "some long and straight, others more or less short, and a little curved, but all of the same tone." It is spoken of by the author, as enchanting, not only to those who are not exquisitely musical, but to connoisseurs; and carried to such a degree of perfection, "that the quartettos and quintettos of Haydn, Mozart, and Pleyel, may be performed with it, and the concertos of Giarnovich executed even to the shake,

make, with admirable precision and celerity." — At Riga, a pleasing anonymous work has appeared, entitled "Lucumon, or Accounts of extraordinary Men in Physical and Moral Respects, with a View of the Wonders of Nature and Art in the History of Countries and Nations, calculated for Instruction and Entertainment," by the perusal of which young persons may be gradually allured to the study of more important publications in history and science.—At the same place has been published a novel, consisting of love tales, and wonderful narratives, and entitled "The Savoyard Family."

When we come to Swedish Literature, we have to announce the publication of the "New Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for 1797," parts I—III. In this volume, among other scientific and economical articles, we have a continuation of Dr. Melanderhielm's interesting history of science; a geometrical essay on the motion of such bodies as are moved to or from a given point, in the inverse duplicate ratio of their distance from such a point, by J. Svanberg; curious experiments, by F. A. Gadd, with the *pietra fungaia*, a fossil, which if kept in a cellar, and wetted with water, produces a number of edible mushrooms; and a memoir, containing a satisfactory investigation of the method practised by the ancients, to impart a great degree of hardness to their copper weapons, by P. J. Hielm.—At Upsal, counsellor Gustavus Paykull has published "Fauna Suecica Insecta," vol. I. This volume extends in its alphabetical arrangement as far as *Heterocerus*, and contains the first and smaller half of the *Scarabæi*, according to the method of Fabricius;

with new species and genera, and some corrections of Fabricius's descriptions. M. Paykull's qualifications for such an undertaking are sufficiently known to all who are intimately conversant in entomology.—At Stockholm, professor Sparrman has published the 1st volume of a periodical work, which the author's well known abilities and judgment cannot fail of rendering an acceptable present, not only to professional and scientific men, but to readers in general. It is entitled, "Select, generally useful, and, for the most part, new Essays and Collections in Medicine, Pharmacy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Rural Economy, Commerce, and Trade, together with Extracts of interesting Matters in Natural History, Books of Geography, and Travels, &c."—At Lund, M. N. H. Sjöborg has published a learned and well-executed "Introduction to the Knowledge of Swedish Antiquities," illustrated with 5 plates; and at the same place an anonymous author has published an "Introduction to a more intimate Acquaintance with Swedish Coins and Medals, from the earliest Times to the End of the Reign of King Haakan Magnussön," which promises, when complete, to be the most full and accurate work on the subject that has ever appeared. The above short list comprises the whole of the publications in Swedish literature, of which we have seen any account.

The articles concerning which we have been enabled to obtain the least information, in Danish literature, are still fewer in number than those which were inserted in our last year's scanty catalogue. Of M. Christiani's "Essays for the Improvement of Mankind," the first part of a second volume has
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made its appearance at Copenhagen. This part consists of a valuable and interesting essay on the liberty of the press, and the laws respecting it in Denmark; from which it appears, that the greater freedom enjoyed, at least formerly, in that kingdom than in most other countries of Europe, arose more from the connivance of the executive power, than from the actual state of the laws. And we suspect, that at the present period, the Danish literati are sufficiently able to appreciate the value of that liberty which depends upon connivance.—At the same place, Dr. J. Clem. Tode, professor of physic, has published “the *Materia Medica* of the mineral Kingdom, comprising crude, prepared, and compound Medicines,” vol. I. This work the foreign journalists state to possess the merit of fulness and order, and to be enriched with many important remarks, and useful practical observations.—At the same place hath appeared “*Floræ Danicæ Iconum Fasciculus vice-simus*.” This grand work has been in a progressive state of publication since the year 1761, and consists of admirably executed engravings, in folio, accompanied with brief descriptions of the different plants represented.

The first publications which call for attention among the productions in Dutch literature, are professor Van Hamelsveld’s “*Translation of the Apocryphal Books, from the Greek*,” vol. I.; and his “*Short Remarks on the Apocryphal Books for the Unlearned*,” vol. I. The former publication is said to contain an accurate and excellent version of the uncanonical books, accompanied with numerous learned and valuable notes; and of the latter the foreign reviewers are not

sparing in commendation. We are rather surprised, however, at the suggestion which they convey, that the author had not made himself acquainted with Eichhorn’s exegetical and critical labours.—At Haarlem, Teyler’s Theological Society has published the sixteenth volume of “*Prize Dissertations relative to natural and revealed Religion*.” The last volume of these valuable papers which fell under our notice was the thirteenth, introduced in this department of our Register for the year 1793. Of the intermediate volumes between that and the present, we have not seen any account. With respect to the volume before us, it contains two dissertations on the question “whether it can be satisfactorily proved, that man may at all times, with the assistance of his own understanding, and with his own reasoning only, without the aid of any actual or immediate divine revelation, obtain a proper knowledge of God, and of the divine attributes?” In both dissertations, which are the result of considerable abilities and ingenuity, the question is answered in the negative. The author of the former is M. J. Brouwer, minister of the baptist church at Leuwarden; and of the latter, M. Bruin, minister of the baptist church at Wastan.—At Amsterdam, and at the Hague, have appeared “*Memoirs of the Society for defending Christianity, at the Hague, for the Year 1795*,” which we have barely seen announced, without any mention of the merits of the different pieces of which it is composed. Our readers will recollect, that this society was established for the purpose of defending the orthodox doctrines of the reformed church, against the attacks of heretics. From their advertisement we learn, that the mem-
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ers have not been inactive in the field of polemics; for it informs us, that the public are soon to receive two other volumes of their prize dissertations, for the years 1796 and 1797.—At the Hague, Dr. Heilbron has published “An Address and Scheme for improving Physic and Surgery in Holland, presented to the National Assembly April 26, 1796.” One part of the author’s scheme was the erection of a supreme medical college for the republic, which was rejected. To his address, as it now appears, he has added arguments, controverting the objections to that part of his plan, and some extracts from Hufeland’s Journal respecting the establishment at Jena, and others from the book published by the committee of instruction at Paris.—At Amsterdam, M. J. Wagenaar has published the XIXth and XXth volumes of his “History of the now united Netherlands, particularly of Holland,” illustrated with plates and charts. These volumes bring down the history to the year 1751, and are to be followed by a supplement, correcting former statements, and accompanied with an index to the whole.—At the same place M. Rhynvic Feith has published two volumes of “Odes, and other Poems,” which are said to possess a considerable degree of merit, such as will secure to the author the continuance of that public favour, which he formerly acquired by some dramatic pieces.

In our imperfect list of the multitudinous productions of the German press, we shall introduce the articles under the head of Biblical Literature and Theology, with the following work published at Halle: “Novum Testamentum, Græce. Recognovit atque insignioris Lec-
1798.

tionum varietatis et Argumentorum Notationes subjunxit, Ge. Christian. Knappius.” Concerning this work the foreign reviewers inform us, that it contains not only those readings which Griesbach considered to be of undoubted authority, but some others which the editor regards as such; that he has divided his own probable readings into two classes, with marks to distinguish them from the other various readings, and the additional one of a star to such as he judges to be most probable; that the editor has paid great attention to typographical and grammatical accuracy, to the accents, and to the punctuation, which differs from that of Leusden in more than three hundred places; and that he has added to the text many useful summaries. This edition of the New Testament is in small octavo.—At Leipzig, M. J. C. H. Nachtigal has published “the Psalms or Songs of David and his Contemporaries, arranged in Chronological Order, and placed in a new Light,” volume I. This new light is the character of a drama, entitled Zion, in which the author has united such psalms or songs as he has selected, in an interesting and pleasing manner, while he has defended the method which he has adopted in an ingenious and learned prefatory disquisition. The supposed time of the drama is, when David brought the ark in grand procession from the house of Obed-edom to the tabernacle pitched for it in Zion; and the songs are thrown into the following divisions: such as were sung at the foot of the mount upon which Zion stood; in ascending the mountain; on the summit of the mountain; before the gate of Zion; on entering into Zion; on enter-
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ing the outward court of the tabernacle of the congregation; on resting the ark of the covenant; and after the ark of the covenant had been deposited in its place.—At Tubingen, professor Gaab has published “Contributions towards an Explanation of the Song of Solomon, the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the Lamentations,” which will supply biblical scholars with many ingenious remarks and useful hints. The author agrees in opinion with the most respectable of modern commentators, that the Canticles consist of small poems, entirely unconnected with, and independent on each other.—“*Commentatio de Antiquo Documento quod extat Gen. ii, et iii,*” is the title of a learned and curious dissertation on a part of the Mosaic records, by Dr. David Julius Pott, professor of theology, and published at Helmstadt. Part of the second, and the whole of the third chapter of Genesis, the author, with Eichhorn, and many other commentators, considers to be a pure mythical philosophema, of which he has given a very ingenious explanation. To such scripture critics as consider the literal and generally received sense of that portion of Genesis to be utterly inadmissible, the perusal of this commentary will afford much pleasure.—At Halle, Dr. Griesbach has published a new and greatly improved edition of his “*Synopsis Evangeliorum Matthæi, Marci, Lucæ, &c.*” of which the first impression appeared so long ago as the year 1774. In its present form considerable alterations will be found to have taken place with respect to the division and numeration of the sections; and it contains, besides, excerpts of those passages from St. John’s Gospel, which relate to the sufferings and

resurrection of Jesus, and a selection of the most important various readings from the author’s last edition of the Gospels, noticed in our Register for 1796.—At the same place, the same learned author has published the commencement of a new work, to which his established celebrity in the annals of philology will secure a favourable reception. Its title is “*Commentarius Criticus in Textum Græcum Novi Testamenti. Particula I.*” The present volume comprehends the first twenty chapters of St. Matthew’s Gospel.—At Leipzig, a valuable and interesting work has been published, in 5 vols. consisting of theological dissertations, critical essays, discourses ex cathedra, &c. by various authors, and under the care of very respectable literary characters. Its contents have been judiciously selected from numerous pieces, published separately, at different times, and now first collected for preservation under the title of “*Commentationes editæ a Johanne Casparo Velthufen, Ecclesiis sacrisque ducat. Brem. et Verd. Præfecto, Christiano Theoph. Kuinoel, Prof. Lips. et Geo. Alex. Ruperti, Gym. Stadenſis Rectore.*”—At Gottingen, professor E. F. C. Rosenmüller has published the first volume of a very laborious, and at the same time very useful work, entitled “*A concise History of Biblical and exegetical Criticism.*” His object in this undertaking is, to point out all works belonging to biblical literature, that are deserving of notice; to give a concentrated view of the contents of each; to show how far the authors have fulfilled the design they proposed to themselves; and to enable his readers to form an idea of what is peculiar to each author’s productions, and of the advantages that may be derived from the perusal

perusal of them. We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to enter into a more detailed account of this performance, which the extensive learning, judgment, and accuracy of the author, must render highly valuable to biblical students.—At Gotha has appeared the third volume of “A Biblical Encyclopedia, adapted to the present Times, by a Society of learned Men,” containing a vast variety of articles, critical, grammatical, mythological, historical, biographical, archæological, &c. &c. which have secured to the authors no small reputation on the continent.—At Leipzig, an anonymous author has published a work entitled “The Critique of the Christian Religion, or the only possible Point of View in which Revelation can be considered.” The object of the author, who is certainly an ingenious, if he may not be thought a satisfactory reasoner, is to prove, “that there is a pure original idea of revelation in the human mind; that there is a pure original claim of man to the existence of a revelation; and that there is a pure original belief of revelation which precedes that claim.”—At the same place, M. J. G. Herder has published two works, in the same spirit and of the same tendency with his theological treatises published at Riga, and noticed in our last volume. The first is entitled “On the Spirit of Christianity, with some Treatises on Subjects relating to it;” the second, “On Religion, Doctrines, and Titles.” These works are deservedly popular in Germany, since they are admirably calculated to repress a dogmatical disputatious spirit; to lead men to discriminate between the simple and essential principles of religion, and those opinions which keep them at vari-

ance with each other, and are substituted by bigots of all parties in the room of religion itself; and to inculcate that faith which leads to virtuous practice, and that love which is the fulfilling of the law.—To this department, likewise, belong the following works, the names of which we have seen announced, but without any notice of their respective places of publication: “Letters addressed to the Professors of the Christian Religion, by Dr. A. H. Niemeyer;” “The Christian Professor of Religion, in his moral Existence and Actions, by F. H. C. Schwarz,” vol. I.; “Instructions, together with Questions directed to Children, adapted to the whole Year, by J. Lauber, D. D.” vol. I.; “Sermons by G. W. C. Starke;” “Sermons on the Epistles of the Sundays and Holidays of the whole Year, by V. C. Veillodter;” and “Sermons delivered on some Sundays and Holidays of the Year, chiefly on the Text of the corresponding Gospels, by a Roman-catholic Curate.”

Among the articles in German literature belonging to Philosophy and Ethics, we find a second volume of “Elements of the History of Philosophy, by J. Gottlieb Buhle,” published at Gottingen. This part of a learned and valuable work, the result of much reading and judicious investigation, comprises the Platonic system, and the theoretic part of that of Aristotle. It contains, likewise, a well written account of the lives of their founders, with important critical notices respecting their works, commentators, and other writings to which they have given occasion.—At Frankfort, the learned and celebrated Dr. Weishaupt has published a comprehensive and ingenious metaphysical work, in three volumes,

in which, with great ability and address, he attacks the fundamental principles of the Kantian philosophy. The first volume is entitled "on Truth and moral Perfection;" the second, "on the Doctrines of the Motives and Causes of all Things;" and the third, "on Purposes, or final Causes."—At Leipzig, Mr. Solomon Maimon, another opponent of the new philosophy, but of inferior abilities to Dr. Weishaupt, has published his remarks upon it, under the title of "Critical Investigations of the human Mind, or the higher Powers of Knowledge and Volition."—At Züllichau, M. J. Christ. Greiling has published "Essays on Subjects of Practical Philosophy, written with a view to familiarise the Mind to the Ideas of Kant." This work is intended to give some notion of Kant's system to those, "whose other studies will not allow them sufficient leisure to examine it with that deliberation necessary to make themselves masters of it, as lawyers, physicians, and divines;" and is certainly entitled to higher commendation, with respect both to precision and perspicuity, than the greater number of treatises which have been sent into the world with the same pretensions.—At Leipzig, M. G. C. Müller has published "a Sketch of a Philosophical Doctrine of Religion," which merits the praise of acuteness and liberality, in elucidating the possibility of establishing such a doctrine, and the advantages which would arise from the universal adoption of it.—At Hanover, M. G. E. W. Dedekind has published a theologico-philosophical work, entitled "Dokimion; or a practical Essay on the real Relations subsisting between the Living and the Spirits of the Departed." This treatise is well

calculated to support the dominion of enthusiasm and superstition in weak and feeble minds. It is to be lamented that the author's respectable talents should have been devoted to the service of such a cause.—At Hamburg, M. F. C. Bockels has published "New Fragments for enriching the Science of Man in general, and the experimental Knowledge of Mind in particular, a Book for the Learned and Unlearned;" which will be found to supply some facts deserving of attention in the study of psychology.—At Leipzig, M. C. Jef. Bauer has published "Philosophical Essays on Subjects of Education and Morals;" in which important and useful truths are established and illustrated with great clearness of ideas, and energy of argumentation. The mode of education which the author prefers, is one combining together the advantages both of the public and private systems.

At the head of such German productions as belong to Jurisprudence, Government, and Political Economy, we have to announce a translation from the Greek of "Aristotle's Politics and Fragments, by J. G. Schlosser, Part I," published at Königsburg. This work, considered as a version, is executed in a very respectable manner; and it is accompanied with prolegomena, and notes, which entitle the author to the character of a well-informed and judicious critic. In his politics, Mr. Schlosser is a decided enemy to all antimonarchical systems, and in his philosophy to the principles of the Kantian school.—We have also seen announced, with much commendation of the author for his acuteness, and the originality of his ideas, "an Elementary View of the Metaphysics of Law, or positive Legislation,

Legislation, an Essay on the first Principles of the Law of Nature, by G. S. A. Millin," but without any information respecting the place of its publication.—At Giefen, Dr. C. Grolman has published "the Principles of Criminal Jurisprudence, with a systematic Exposition of the Criminal Law of Germany." This work the foreign journals state to be executed in a perspicuous and philosophical manner, that evinces the author to possess superior talents.—At Herborn, and Hadamar, the last-mentioned ingenious author has published vol. I, part I, of an useful work, intended to be continued half-yearly, and entitled "Library of Penal Jurisprudence and Legislation." Essays on penal law, reviews of books on the subject, and miscellanies, consisting of ordinances, questions, anecdotes, &c. are to be comprised in this periodical publication.—In jurisprudence, likewise, professor Schmalz, whose character as a writer on subjects of law stands high in Germany, has published, at Königsburg, treatises "on the Pure Law of Nature;" "The Natural Law of States;" "The Natural Law of Families;" and "the Natural Ecclesiastical Law."—M. H. Stephani, also, in his "Outlines of Jurisprudence, or what is properly called the Law of Nature," in his "Outlines of the Law of Society," and in his "Remarks on Kant's Metaphysical Elements of Jurisprudence," has contributed to the elucidation of this branch of literature. And those authors have had numerous fellow-labourers. Among others, we may mention professor Hoffbauer, in his "Enquiries into the most important Subjects relative to the Law of Nature;" professor J. A. Fleuerbach, in his "Philosophic-juridical Enquiry

into the Nature of the Crime called High Treason;" and M. G. A. Kleinbrod, in his "Essays relative to Criminal Law, and Criminal Proceedings."—At Halle, professor J. G. E. Maafs has published an elegant and instructive work, under the form of a connected series of essays, and entitled "on Rights and Obligations in general, and those of Civil Society in particular."—At Leipzig, an anonymous author has published "Heteroclitical Ideas on the natural Boundaries of the European States, as the Foundation of a perpetual Peace." This work appears designed to be a counterpart to professor Kant's celebrated treatise, noticed in our Register for the year 1795, and is employed in demonstrating, that the chains of mountains are the strongest walls of defence to any country, and that according to the situation of these most of the European states ought to be differently divided. But were the author's plan put in execution, we fear that the reign of perpetual peace would not be accelerated by such a change.—At the same place has been sold another work, by an anonymous author, which appears to have been printed privately, and is entitled "What important Events, and what additional Gain in Human and Civil Happiness, have we to expect in the next Century?" The author of this work, whose abilities are respectable, and whose philanthropy is highly to be commended, entertains very sanguine expectations respecting the approaching state of the world. His imagination has drawn a picture of the advances speedily to be made in physical, intellectual, moral, and political improvement, as pleasing as the poets' golden age.—To the articles already enumerated, we can

only, add the titles of the following : "An Address to Frederic William III. King of Prussia, on the Day of his Ascension to the Throne, by M. Genz," published at Berlin; "Reflections on Luxury, the Taxations of Luxury, and their Object, principally in a political and statistical View, by Dr. Dorn;" "Memoirs on the Commerce of Russia, &c. by W. C. Friebe, vol. II.," published at Gotha; and "J. G. Busch's Additions to his Theoretico-practical View of Commerce, in its various Branches," in two volumes, published at Hamburg. Did our limits permit us, we could swell our catalogue with the titles of numerous articles, on politics, commerce, manufactures, &c.; several of which are on a similar plan with Nicholson's Journal, and the Repertory of Arts and Manufactures: but we must proceed to notice the principal articles under the head of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c.

In this department, the first work which calls for our notice is part I. of "the complete Elements of Geometry, according to Le Gendre, Simpson, Van Swinden, Gregorius à St. Vincentio, &c." by professor L. W. Gilbert, published at Halle. On this work the foreign reviewers bestow high commendation, on account of the industry and judgment which the author has discovered, in collecting, discriminating, and combining the most valuable parts of the labours of preceding geometers, and in adopting many new modes of demonstration, which tend to facilitate the acquisition of the science.—At Leipzig, Frankfort, and other places, M. G. Vega has published "Logarithmical and Trigonometrical Tables, together with other Tables and Exemplifications, adapted to practical Mathematics," in two volumes 4to.

These volumes are said to reflect great honour on the industry and accuracy of the author, and to contain a rich treasure of mathematical knowledge.—In the same places the collector may meet with useful "Tables, showing the different courses of exchange, together with instructions and explanations how to make use of them, by A. Crailsheim."—At Leipzig also, M. G. F. Hinderberg is publishing, in numbers, "a Magazine for pure and practical Mathematics," in which, among other contributions, he is assisted by the labours of Hennert, Klügel, Buzengliger, Kästner, Fischer, Rothe, and Lüdicke. We cannot particularise all the other articles, the productions of individuals or of united bodies, which manifest the attention paid by the Germans to the study of pure mathematics. — At Berlin, M. Bode has published his valuable "Astronomical Ephemeris for the Year 1800," which contains the Jewish and Turkish, in addition to the ordinary, calendar.—At the same place, that celebrated and industrious astronomer has published a "Collection of Astronomical Essays, Observations, and Accounts," being the third supplementary volume to his astronomical annals. To this volume M. von Zach has been a principal contributor. Among the articles of astronomical news, the account of the behaviour of Buonaparte towards Oriani, and the other professors of Milan, is not the least interesting.—At Königsburgh, professor Kant has published a new and improved edition of his "General History of Nature, and Theory of the Heavens; or, an Essay on the Constitution and Mechanical Origin of the Fabric of the World, according to the Principles of Newton."

—At Jena, professor J. C. Fischer has published “Elements of Natural Philosophy, in its Mathematical and Chemical Parts,” in which he has compressed, in a judicious and pleasing manner, all the late discoveries in chemistry. His attempt to illustrate them by introducing the metaphysical theory of Kant, has not added to the value of his work.—At Berlin, professor D. L. Bourguet has published a work, entitled “Outlines of Natural Philosophy,” which is represented to be an excellent compendium for students.—At Halle, professor F. C. A. Gren has published a new edition of his “Outlines of Physical Science.” On this edition so much labour has been bestowed by the author, that it wears the appearance of a new work, and may be recommended as containing a complete synopsis of the latest discoveries in physics.—At Weimar, M. J. G. Hoppenfack has published interesting “Observations on the Mines of Spain.” In this work the history of those mines, from the earliest times, is detailed, together with an account of their present produce. The author has also described such places where mines of different metals and minerals may be advantageously worked, not having yet been sufficiently examined by the miners. What he has written respecting the mercurial mines of Almaden is particularly deserving of notice.—At Breslau, M. L. de Buch has published “an Attempt to exhibit an accurate Mineralogical Description of Landeck, and its Environs,” which does credit to the author’s talents as an able and diligent mineralogist. M. Buch is a distinguished pupil of Werner.—At Leipzig, professor Kurt Sprengel has published the First part of a work which, from

the union of classical erudition and science displayed in it, is deserving of approbation and encouragement. It is entitled “*Antiquitatum Botanicarum Specimen primum, &c.*” and is intended to ascertain the plants mentioned in several passages of the ancients.—At Nuremberg, professor J. J. Romer has published three fasciculi of a botanical work, which, as far as the author has proceeded, consists of well-executed engravings, and accurate descriptions. Its title is “*Flora Europæa.*” The author’s plan, however, is so extensive, that a long period must elapse before it can be completed.—At Frankfurt, M. Jac. Sturm has published the first number of part II. of his uncommonly elegant, and, in point of description and delineation, faithful and accurate work, entitled “*Flora Germanica.*” This number contains the class cryptogamia, in sixteen copper-plates, and an equal number of leaves of letter-press.—At Hanover, M. J. Christ. Wendland has published four numbers of “*Sertum Hanoverianum, seu Plantæ rarioræ quæ in Hortis Regiis Hanoveræ Vicinis coluntur.*” These numbers contain twenty-four folio plates, accurately delineated, and beautifully coloured, accompanied with proper descriptions.—At Nuremberg, professor E. J. C. Esper has commenced the publication of a curious and elegant work, of a similar nature with Mr. Stackhouse’s “*Nereis Britannica,*” and entitled “*Icones Fucorum cum Characteribus systematicis, synonymis Auctorum, et Descriptionibus novarum Specierum.*” The first number contains twenty-four plates, accompanied with descriptions, which are less satisfactory than those of our countryman.—At Gotha, the second volume has

appeared of the following important and beautiful work, on which the author has bestowed uncommon attention: "*Muscologia recentiorum, Analysis, Historia, et Descriptio methodica omnium Muscorum Frondosorum hucusque cognitorum, ad Normam Hedwigii, a S. E. Bridel. Cum Tabulis Æneis.*" In order to render this history of mosses as perfect as was in his power, the author undertook a journey to Paris, where he was permitted to inspect the famous Herbarium of Haller, deposited in the national institute, and where he engaged the assistance of that naturalist's botanical amanuensis.—At Leipzig, M. C. H. Persoon has published two valuable treatises on Mushrooms, of which the arrangement is clear and comprehensive, and the drawings neatly executed and well coloured. The first is entitled "*Commentatio de Fungis Clavæformibus, Sistens Specierum, huc usque notarum, Descriptiones, cum differentiis Specificis, &c.*;" and the second, "*Tentamen Dispositionis methodicæ Fungorum in Classes, Ordines, Genera, et Familias, &c.*"—Of the following publications we can only insert the titles: "*Herbarium Mauritium, &c.*; or an account of the Plants of the Mauritius, by P. R. Willemet, with a Preface, by A. L. Millin," published at Leipzig; "*Botanical Observations, with some new Genera and Species, by J. Christ. Wendland, Superintendent of the royal Electoral Gardens at Herrenhausen,*" published at Hanover; "*Botanical Epitome for the use of German Amateurs of Botany in general, and Horticulturists, Apothecaries, and Economists in particular, by J. F. W. Koch,*" published at Leipzig; "*A concise and popular natural History of foreign*

and native Plants, by M. T. M. Bechstein," in two volumes, published at the same place; "*The Botanical Dictionary, or an Attempt to explain the principal Ideas and technical Terms in Botany, by Dr. M. B. Borkhausen,*" in two volumes, published at Frankfort; continuations of "*The Botanical Manual, by M. C. Schkur,*" and of the "*Annals of Botany, by Dr. Paulus Usteri,*" published at Leipzig; "*A Foundation for a future Zoonomia,*" published at Jena; the "*Journal for the Interests of Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, by J. C. Loder,*" published at the same place; "*New Repository for Midwifery, and the Diseases of Children, &c. by J. Christ Storck, M. D.*" vol. I. part I. published at Jena; the "*Journal for improving the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, by C. W. Hufeland,*" published at the same place; "*Miscellaneous Chirurgico-practical Cautions, for beginning Practitioners in Surgery, by J. C. Jager,*" vol. V. published at Frankfort; "*On the Knowledge and Cure of Fevers, by J. C. Reil, M. D.*" published at Halle; "*Outlines of a System of Nosology, by W. G. Ploucquet, M. D.*" published at Leipzig; "*On the Consultations of Physicians at the Patient's Bed, and their relative Duties in general, by J. Stieglitz, M. D.,*" published at the same place; "*The Examination of the Brunonian System of Medicine by the Test of Experience, at the Bed-side of Patients, by A. F. Marcus, M. D.*" published at Nuremberg; "*An Enquiry concerning the Origin of Diseases, or an Introduction to the Theory of Medicine, by A. Roschlaub,*" part I. published at Frankfort; and "*What has modern Medicine gained from the Endeavours*

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of some natural Philosophers and Physicians, within these fifty Years, with respect to the Application of Electricity to Diseases on solid Principles? answered, &c." by Father Maximus Imhoff, published at Munich.

Among the publications in Germany, and the Austrian dominions, under the head of History, Geography, and Biography, we find a work which presents historians with a collection of curious and useful documents. It is entitled "*Scriptores Regum Hungaricorum minores, hactenus inediti, synchroni aut proxime coevi, &c.*" M. G. Kovachich, Tom. I. ad Comitem Franc. de Paula Balassa Gyarmath. Præmittitur Ep. ad Com. Geo. Banffy, Transilvaniæ Gub. qua Diaria de variis Rebus Hung. div. Auct. conscripta Serie Chronologica præsententur." Its contents are, accounts of the negotiations of ambassadors or plenipotentiaries; letters; narratives of particular actions and events; journals of different diets, &c. — At Jena, professor C. L. Woltmann has published two volumes of "*Outlines of the ancient History of Man,*" on which the foreign reviewers bestow high commendation. They speak of it as a work of a man who thinks for himself; who has contemplated the history of past ages with a bold and philosophic eye, neither dimmed by ancient prejudice, nor dazzled by modern fancies; and they recommend it to every lover of history, not only on account of the information and amusement which it affords, but because it is calculated, in a peculiarly happy manner, to lead the reader to new reflections and speculations. — At Gotha, professor J. G. Galletti has published parts I. and II. of "*an Epitome of universal History, equally adapt-*

ed for Instruction and Amusement;" which is a very valuable elementary work. — The same author has also published, at the same place, "*Elements of History, calculated for Schools,*" judiciously and pleasingly adapted to the capacities of young persons. — At Leipzig, and other places, Schiller, the celebrated dramatist, has published "*An Historico-genealogical Almanack, for the Year 1798,*" which we introduce in this place on account of its containing a concise and masterly sketch of the history of Germany, from the abdication of the emperor Charles V. to the reign of Francis II; or, from the reformation of Luther, and the subsequent establishment of religious liberty in Germany, down to the present time. — At Berlin, a work has appeared, entitled "*The free State of North America described,*" by D. von Bülow, in two volumes. This work is the production of an able, but at the same time one of the most prejudiced and partial writers that ever assumed the historian or traveller's pen. His grand object is, if possible, to cure his countrymen, and Europeans in general, of their passion for emigrating to America. For this end he has given the most unfavourable picture of that country, and its inhabitants, that the most sour and gloomy satirist could easily draw. The latter are, in his estimation, the natural result of their unfortunate descent, of their unwholesome country, and of their unfavourable circumstances; not that regenerated, simple, innocent, virtuous nation of republicans which in Europe they are by many deemed. And for correcting their vices, for ennobling the American nation, and rendering it happy, he recommends that wholesome institutions should,

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for a time, be enforced on them by despotic power.—At Warsaw (now belonging to a German power, although not itself in Germany) M. Sirisa has published “an historical, statistical, and geographical Description of (the now annihilated Kingdom of) Poland,” illustrated with a map and other engravings. This work contains a variety of interesting particulars, especially relating to those parts of Poland which were seized by Russia and Prussia, from which the reader may receive both information and entertainment.—At Pest, professor Mart. Schwardtner has published “Statistics of the Kingdom of Hungary,” in which we are presented with much valuable and curious information relative to the state of the country, its constitution, and the administration of its government. Of the evidence which it affords of the author’s merits as a writer, as well as a philosophic historian, the foreign journalists express themselves in strong terms, and remark, that it is long since Hungarian literature could boast a work like the present.—At Leipzig has appeared “a description of the Tribes which inhabit the Mountainous Parts of Switzerland, by J. Gottf. Ebel, M. D. vol. I. containing the canton of Appenzell.” In order to obtain the materials for this very interesting and entertaining production, Dr. Ebel seems to have been indefatigable in his inquiries, as well as exceedingly cautious not to admit any information that was not founded on the best authorities. And we can assure our readers, that notwithstanding the numerous accounts which have already been published of that extraordinary country and its inhabitants, his description will be found to contain much original and high-

ly curious matter.—At Hamburg, M. P. H. Nörmann has published three parts of “a Geographico-statistical View of Switzerland,” which, as the German reviewers inform us, is considered to be classical in Switzerland itself. The author intends this work to constitute a part of a more extensive undertaking, which is to comprise the whole of Europe.—At Magdeburg, M. H. Lehmann has published the first volume of “a geographical, statistical, and historical Account of the Republic of the Grisons,” which is represented to be, without question, the best book that has been written on the subject, and to abound in much new information.—At the same place, the same author has published “The Country of the Valteline, with respect to its political and geographical Situation.” This treatise will supply the reader with many desirable particulars relative to the state of that country, and the internal troubles which have prevailed in it from the year 1787 to the year 1797.—At Berlin, M. L. Krug has published five volumes of an extensive, laborious, and well executed undertaking, entitled “Topographical, statistical, and geographical Dictionary of all the Prussian States,” containing a description of the provinces, districts, towns, bailiwicks, market-towns, villages, estates, rivers, lakes, mountains, &c.; and at the same place, M. F. Hersberg has published an useful “Geographical and statistical Sketch of South and New Prussia, together with the Part of Cracow, now united to Silesia, and the Cities of Dantzic and Thorn.”—At the same place, likewise, and at Leipzig, the following useful elementary works have appeared: “An Introduction to Mathematical

tical and Physical Geography, Part I. with two Maps by Stolzmann;" a "Manual of a general Physical Geography, for the Use of Schools and Academies, by P. Pleßmann;" "Elements of Geography for Beginners, by F. P. Wilson;" and the "Geographical Manual, being a Supplement to the Elementary Treatise, by Seiler"—At Leipzig, Dr. W. C. L. Ziegler has published a "Sketch of a Philosophical History of the Constitution of the Church in the first Six Centuries." On this work the German critics remark, that the author, in giving a general view of the progress of ecclesiastical government during the period mentioned in the title, without entering into minute particulars, displays an intimate acquaintance with his subject; and that much that is just, as well as new, will be found in his manner of treating it.—At Gottingen, professor Schlözer has published a valuable treatise, entitled "Critical and historical Disquisitions in leisure Hours." This work consists of three interesting articles: 1. Originales Osmanicæ, or an inquiry into the origin of the Osmanian history; 2. proofs, that the Mongols have been the inventors of paper-money in the thirteenth century; 3. an introduction to the knowledge of the political history of Asia.—At the same place, M. J. C. Gatterer has published his "Outline of Diplomatics, illustrated with twelve Plates," which will be highly acceptable to those who wish to have a general view of the learned author's theory on the subject of ancient records and documents.—At Hanover, M. G. F. Palm has published the 3d volume of his "Lives of eminent Men," on which the foreign journals bestow much commendation. It con-

tains those of Gustavus Vasa, Luther, Menzikoff, T. Massaniello, Ch. Cr. J. Agricola, St. Ansgarius, J. J. Barthelemy, Haller, Linnæus, Boileau Despreaux, and Handel.—At Frankfort, M. V. Mitterberg has published "Memoirs of great and meritorious Statesmen, &c." which are chiefly employed in appreciating the merits of distinguished public characters who flourished in Germany during the last century.—At Gotha, M. Porthes has published the second volume of his "Necrologist, containing Accounts of the Lives of remarkable Germans who have died in the current Year." This volume contains biographies of eminent characters who died in 1797, and, among others, that of the celebrated count Hertzberg, late minister of state to the king of Prussia.—At Berlin, M. J. F. Zöllner has published "Travels through Pomerania," illustrated with a number of engravings. This volume presents the reader with a well-written description of a part of Germany but little known to travellers, including many interesting particulars relating to the cultivation and productions of the country, and those manufactures which have been carried on to any degree of perfection. It, likewise, offers a pleasing picture of the character and manners of the inhabitants, and is enlivened by numerous entertaining anecdotes.—At Hamburg, the celebrated general Dumouriez has published a translation from the German, in two volumes, of "Fragments respecting Paris, by Dr F. J. Laurent Meyer." Dr. Meyer, in company with M. Schmeisser, a celebrated chemist, visited Paris in 1796, and continued there from the end of March to the beginning of July. In these volumes he has given us the result of

his observations and inquiries during his excursion, and his stay in the metropolis of the French republic. And it must be acknowledged, that they contain the most complete, and, as far as we are able to judge, the most impartial account of that city, its institutions, manufactures, diversions, manners, &c. that has appeared since the new order of things has taken place. They contain, likewise, much interesting matter relative to the French legislative proceedings, the meetings of the national institute of arts and sciences, the state of agriculture in the country, and its effects upon the numerous peasantry, and a variety of characteristic and entertaining anecdotes.

The remaining German productions of the year, which call for our notice, belong to the department of classical, critical, and miscellaneous literature. In this list we find "*Xenophontis Memorabilia Socratis, Græce*," published at Gotha. This is a new and improved publication of M. Stroth's edition of the *Memorabilia*, by M. Ettlinger, who has carefully corrected the text of Ernesti, which M. Stroth had almost literally copied, according to the latest improvements by M. M. Zeure, Schneider, Schurze, and Weiske.—The next article which we have to introduce was published at Kiel, in Danish Holstein, and was overlooked by us when announcing the literary productions in the dominions subject to the crown of Denmark. Its title is, "*Hercules furens. Specimen novæ recentioris Tragediarum L. Annæi Senecæ. Auctore Torkillo Baden*." This edition of the tragedy before us contains many essential improvements of the labours of former critics, and leads us to hope much from the

author's industry and judgment in editing the other tragedies of Seneca. Besides consulting seventeen MSS. never before collated, M. Baden examined some of the first printed editions of the original, in the royal library at Copenhagen, and compared both with the text of Gronovius, which he has revised with great care and attention.—At Nuremberg, M. J. Adam Goetz has published, with various readings, "*Theophrasti Characteres, &c.*" with unpublished additions taken from a MS. in the Vatican of the 14th century, by professor J. Ph. Siebenkees. The MS. above mentioned gives us two chapters of Theophrastus that are altogether new, and considerable additions, besides various amended readings, to what had before been published by Camolius and Marcard Freher. To the late professor Siebenkees much obligation is due from the learned world, for the pains which he took to decypher it, and to lay its contents before the public.—At Leipzig, professor C. T. G. Schöenemann has published the second volume of his valuable work, entitled "*Bibliotheca historico-literaria Patrum Latinorum, a Tertulliano principe usque ad Gregorium mag. et Isidorum Hispal. ad Bibl. Fab. Lat. accommodata*." This work throws considerable light on the writings of the different Latin fathers, and greatly assists the reader in distinguishing between such as are genuine and such as are spurious. It supplies him, likewise, with a judicious appreciation of the comparative merits of the different editions, as well as notices of the improvements which have from time to time been made in them.—At the same place, M. C. F. Böhme has published a translation of one
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of the Tusculan questions, entitled "Cicero's Treatise on the Sufficiency of Virtue to Happiness," which is represented to be a faithful version, and completely to possess the spirit of the original.—At Munich, M. J. Spitzenbergen has published a poetical translation of "Virgil's *Æneid*." On this work, likewise, the foreign reviewers bestow much praise for its fidelity, while they convict it of several inaccuracies in point of versification.—Of the following German versions of ancient classical authors, published at different places, they speak in less favourable terms: "Hesiod's Poems, &c. by J. C. Schutze;" "M. T. Cicero's Dialogue on Friendship, with Remarks, &c. by J. A. Ehling;" "M. Accii Plauti Comœdia Capteivei, translated and illustrated by Dr. A. C. Borheck;" and "the Epic Poems of Publius Ovidius Naso, translated into Iambic verses, and accompanied with Illustrations, by G. F. W. Thyme."—At Leipzig, M. H. J. Reichard has published "a grammatico-theological Essay on the Execution of a genuine Latin Version of the New Testament, to which are added some Specimens." M. Reichard wishes for such a version of the New Testament, as would have been acknowledged to be good Latin in the age of Augustus. His observations on the requisites for such an object, and his specimens, afford sufficient evidence of his critical skill, and of his classical proficiency and taste.—At Frankfort on the Oder, professor J. G. Schneider has published "a critical Dictionary of the Greek and German Languages, to be used in reading the Greek profane Authors," volume I. Of this work the foreign journals speak in high terms of praise. The principal at-

tention of the author, a very respectable veteran in Greek literature, has been directed to etymology, analogy, and the general and particular derivation of words.—

"The complete Greek Grammar for Schools and Academies, by A. F. Bernhardt," published at Berlin, the same authorities pronounce to be the most useful elementary treatise of the kind, of which the German schools can boast.—At the same place, the marquis de Boufflers has published "a Discourse on Literature, delivered to the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres." This is a well-written, polished essay, in which the different branches of literature are characterised with distinctness, and a zealous attachment to the study of them ably vindicated. In the latter part of his work, the author defends men of letters against the reproaches frequently cast on them, of inutility, conceit, flattery, &c. in a manner that will secure to him their favourable suffrage.—At the same place, professor Kant has published a treatise entitled "My small Writings, &c." containing dissertations on the end of all things, the influence of the moon on the weather, and the absurdity of a common phrase, "it is good in theory, but not in practice;" and another entitled "an Idea of what universal History might become in the Hands of a Cosmopolite." The principal object of the latter is to urge future historians to keep uniformly in view the interests of the whole human race; to dwell on those facts and institutions which have favoured the interciviliation of nations; and to suffer those actions to be lost to memory, which are lost to the progress of the whole towards perfection.—At Weimar, M. C. A. Böttinger has published a second

part

part of his first volume of "Grecian Paintings on Vases, with archæological and artiffical Illustrations of the original Prints." In our last year's Register, we apprised our readers of the nature and value of this work, which is deserving of the extensive patronage that it has received on the continent.—We can only insert the titles of the following: "The Works of C. M. Wieland, complete volumes XXIV—XXX. both inclusive," published at Leipzig; a splendid edition of "Klopstock's Works," volumes I and II. containing his odes, published at the same place; "G. E. Lessing's Works on Philology, Literature, Antiquities, and the Arts, from the Collection of his Works," volume I. published at Berlin; "Moral Pictures by Aug. Hennings," volume I. published at New Strelitz; "London and Paris, a periodical Publication, with plain and coloured Caricatures, Delineations, Plans, &c." numbers I—III. published at Weimar; "Short Essays on different Subjects, by E. F. Klein," published at Leipzig; "the Elementary Code of Law for all Men, by C. Sommers," published at the same place; "On the most essential Principles of Education, according to the Principles of Kant, by professor K. Weiller," published at Ratibon; "A Complete System of the Art of Swimming, translated from the Italian of Bernardi, and illustrated with Remarks by Professor Kries," in two volumes, published at Weimar; "Lectures on the History of German Poetry," volume I. by professor Nasser of Kiel, published at Hamburg; "The Book of Job," translated into German rhyme, by S. C. Pape, with a preface by Eichhorn, published at Leipzig; an improved translation of "William

Shakspeare's Plays," by J. J. Eschenberg, volume I. published at Frankfort; "The Complexions of all Complexions, by M. de Texier;" in three volumes, published at Berlin; "William Meister's Apprenticeship, a Romance, edited by Goethe," in four volumes, published at the same place; and "Rash Vows, or Enthusiasm, by Madame de Genlis," in two volumes, published at Hamburg.

With respect to the literary productions of Switzerland, and of Italy, we have but few articles to insert in our catalogue for the year 1798.—At Geneva, Dr. Peschier has published "An Enquiry into the Irritability of Animals and Plants," which is a very interesting and important work, containing the result of numerous experiments made to determine the analogy of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The author's conclusions are adverse to the opinions of those philosophers, who attribute sensation and perceptibility to plants.—At Lausanne, professor Struve has published "an Analysis of Fossils," in which his scheme is founded on their exterior characters, and resembles that of Werner.—At Zurich, a work has appeared of considerable merit, entitled "Diætophilus's physical and psychological History of his seven Years Epilepsy," part I. This work is written by an intelligent patient, who relates the history of his recovery from that terrible disease, after being subject to it during the period mentioned in the title, and who offers powerful reasons in favour of the establishment of public institutions for its cure.—Of the "Rapid View of the Overthrow of Switzerland, by an Eye-Witness," we have already given an account when noticing a translation of it from the French, among

among the productions of our domestic press.—At Zurich, Fr. C. Baron Moser has published “a History of the Waldenses, their Fate and Persecution within the last two hundred and fifty Years in general, and their Reception and Settlement in the Duchy of Wirtemberg in particular, from authentic Documents,” accompanied with original papers. This is a valuable and entertaining work, and may properly be considered as a continuation of Leger’s history of that defamed and persecuted, but innocent and respectable sect of christians. Baron Moser estimates the number of Waldenses, now living in the valleys of Piedmont, at thirteen thousand; who are allowed freedom of worship, but debarred many of those common privileges of subjects, which are extended beyond the pale of catholicism, or christianity, even to the despised disciples of Moses.—At the same place, an anonymous author has published a volume of amusing observations, remarks, and political speculations, under the title of “My last Journey to Paris.”

In Italian literature, we have only seen slight notices of the three following publications:—“Memoirs of the Italian Society at Milan, &c.” published in that city. This volume is said to contain many curious articles, and, among others, interesting observations on the island of Cythera, or in modern language Cerigo, by the Abbé Spallanzani.—At Florence, Dr. F. Chiarenti has published “Observations and Experiments on the gastric Juice, regarded as the Means destined by Nature to render many Substances capable of Absorption.” This work is intended to establish the same conclusions with professor Brera’s thesis, announced in our

last volume.—At Bassano, S. Morelli has published “Dionis Cassii Historiarum Romanarum Fragmenta,” extracted from a MS. in the library of St. Mark, at Venice. To these fragments, which are neither very copious nor important, the editor has added many new readings of some parts of Dio’s history which were before generally known in the learned world.

The first article which we have to announce in French literature, is entitled “Reflections on public Worship, on civil Ceremonies, and national Feasts, by L. M. Reveillere-Lepaux, Member of the national Institute.” This work is written by the most active patron and defender of the theophilanthropic sect, and is peculiarly important and seasonable in the fluctuating state of men’s minds in France, with respect to religious topics. The author ably contends for the necessity of religious dogmas, and religious worship in every nation; while he maintains that those dogmas ought not to be devised and imposed, or that worship regulated by the legislature. He is an enemy to the connexion of pomp with devotion, and asserts that sound politics oppose the permission of displaying pomp in whatever worship. But would not such an opposition be tantamount to a legislative regulation? In civil institutions, and particularly in national festivals, pomp appears to him to be indispensable; and his observations on that subject are written in the genuine Gallic spirit.—“The politics of Aristotle, or the Science of Government, translated from the Greek, by C. Champagne,” in 2 volumes, is said to be a well executed version of that celebrated production, illustrated with useful disquisitions which the translator has

has thrown into the form of notes. In his introduction, M. Champagne has given an able analysis of his original. — The treatise “on Republics, or on the best Form of Government, translated from Cicero, and restored from the Fragments and his other Writings, with Notes historical and critical, &c.” is highly praised in the Paris Journals, for the fidelity and elegance of the author’s version, and the learning and ingenuity which he has displayed in restoring the original composition, and in his illustrative notes. Prefixed to it is an interesting dissertation on the origin of the sciences, arts, philosophy, &c. among the Romans. — “The Philosophy of Politics, or general Principles of social Institutions, in which are examined the important Questions of Equality, the general Will, and the Sovereignty of the People, &c.” by F. L. D’Escherney, Count of the Holy Empire,” in two volumes, is the production of an able writer, who with great force and ingenuity controverts the leading principles of the revolutionary school, and endeavours to show the misuse which has been made of the doctrines of J. J. Rousseau, on the subjects mentioned in the title. This work is also valuable, as a repository of characteristic sketches, and fragments of the speeches of the heads of factions, &c. during the revolutionary scenes in France. — C. E. Lefebure’s “Political and moral Considerations, relative to France, as constituted a Republic,” are written by a zealous, and, at the same time, well-informed and philosophic republican, who suggests a variety of hints on subjects in jurisprudence, as well as political economy, which deserve the notice of his fellow citizens. — The same remark is applicable to the treatise

“on the internal State of the Republic, by Charles Theremin, French citizen, son of a protestant who left France on account of religion, with this motto from chancellor L’Hospital’s speech in the council before Charles IX. : “for my part I shall endeavour to mitigate, and not to inflame.” — “India considered with regard to its Connexion with Europe, by Anquetil du Perron,” in two volumes, belongs more to the department of politics than that of government or political economy. The object of the author is to show, that the English commercial conquests in that country cannot be lasting; and to impress the minds of French statesmen with a conviction of the necessity of forming an alliance with the Mahrattas, before they can entertain just hopes of eradicating the English power. — B. Barrere’s two volumes on “the Liberty of the Seas, or the English Government unmasked,” are to be referred to the same department with the last-mentioned work, and have their subject sufficiently indicated in the title. — The following publication, in three volumes, is important and interesting: “The French Code, or a Collection, in the Order of Affairs, of the Laws of the Republic; formed in consequence of the Labours of the Committee for the Classification of the Laws; accompanied by chronological and alphabetical Tables; published under the Superintendence of the Representatives of the People, Cambaceres and Oudat.”

At the head of the French articles in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, we have to announce the concluding volume of the “Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, for the Year 1790, extracted from the Registers of that Academy.”

Academy." The contents of this volume are, memoirs printed since the month of July 1794, on a variety of subjects in pure and mixed mathematics, and by authors distinguished for their eminence in science. Our limits will not permit us to enter into any particulars concerning them. In the present volume, the historical part, the programmas, &c. are omitted, owing to the political avocations of the late secretary Condorcet. It is proposed, however, to print, in a separate volume, a series of eulogies on defunct members, which will close this important and interesting collection.—"The Theory of Analytical Functions, containing the Principles of the differential Calculus, divested of all Reference to infinitely small or evanescent Quantities, Limits, or Fluxions, and reduced to the algebraical Analysis of finite Quantities, by J. L. La Grange, of the National Institute," is a work of very great importance and value in pure mathematics. For the first time, it may be said clearly and rigorously to establish the principles of the immortal Newton's grand invention. Our mathematical readers are fully apprised of the obligations which the scientific world has long been under to the ingenious and learned author. By the publication before us, those obligations are greatly increased, and the author's honours receive a durable accession. — The "Reflexions on the Metaphysics of the Calculation of Infinities, by the Citizen Carnot," evince the accuracy of the author's acquaintance with the theory, as the celebrated military tactics ascribed to him do with the practical application of the mathematical sciences.—The "Analytical Treatise on the Resistance of Solids, and of Solids of equal Re-

sistance, accompanied with a Series of new Experiments on the specific Force and Elasticity of Oak and Fir," is spoken of in very high terms by the Parisian journalists. They state the analysis to be exact and perspicuous, the historical part full and accurate, and the application of the whole to the purposes of utility judicious and valuable.—The "Connoissance de Temps; for the Use of Astronomers and Navigators, for the 8th year of the Republic (1800), published by the Board of Longitude," besides the usual ephemeris, and valuable communications from different members of the board well known in the annals of science, will be found to contain an important memoir, by M. de la Place, on the secular equations which affect the motions of the apogee and nodes of the lunar orbit.—Of the "Chemical Annals, or a Collection of Memoirs concerning Chemistry, &c." the twenty-third volume has made its appearance during the year 1798. This volume, though not so rich as some of the preceding in original papers, presents us, nevertheless, with the results of a variety of ingenious inquiries and curious experiments, which may prove useful in the improvement of science, and the economical arts. For the most important of them the public are indebted to MM. de la Grange, Proust, Guyton, Prevost, J. H. Hassenfratz, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, J. A. Chaptal, and Humboldt.—The "Chemical Works of Peter Bayen, Member of the National Institute," in 2 volumes, present us with a variety of analyses, experiments, and observations, which add considerably to our stock of knowledge. The author was sedulous and persevering in his inquiries; exact, faithful, and modest in his

reports; and from what he has written, given occasion for regret that he wrote no more.—The “Elementary Principles of the Natural and Chemical Histories of Mineral Substances, by Mathurin-Jacques Briffon, Member of the National Institute, &c.” is divided into two parts; lithology and metallurgy. It is entitled to praise for distinctness of arrangement, perspicuity of description, and for the great quantity of useful information which is condensed within a narrow compass.—The “New Display of Nature, involving clear and precise Notions, and interesting Details, with regard to every Object with which Mankind ought to be acquainted, by A. F. Chevignard,” in 2 vols. although not the work of a profound philosopher, may be useful to young persons and general readers. The history of the creation, the heavenly bodies, light and heat, the changes of the seasons, &c. the changes which have taken place on the surface of the earth, and the chief productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, are successively the subjects of the author’s disquisitions.—The “Elementary View of the Natural History of Animals, by G. Cuvier, of the National Institute,” is highly commended by the foreign journalists, who state, that it was originally intended for the use of the central schools, but that it deserves the attention of every naturalist for the new observations which it contains, and the deviations from the usual arrangements founded on them.—“The Natural History of Apes, delineated from Nature, by J. B. Audebert, Member of the Society of Natural History,” N^{os}. I. and II., do greater honour to the author’s abilities as an artist than as a natural historian.

The plates which it contains are said to be incomparable for accurate representations of nature, delicacy in the drawing and engraving, and truth of colouring.—“The Natural History of Fish, by Cit. la Cépède,” vol. I. illustrated with twenty-five plates, is written on the same plan as the Natural History of Buffon, to which it is intended as a sequel. The style and manner are the same with those of the author’s well known natural history of serpents and amphibia. A considerable part of the volume is taken up by an elegant and ingenious discourse of the nature of fish, their anatomy, physiology, &c.; which is followed by the nomenclature, and a systematic table. The present volume gives the history of the first twelve kinds of fish, including two new genera, and thirty new species.—“The Principles of Botany, by C. Ventenat,” are said to offer to young readers a perspicuous and precise introduction to an acquaintance with that science.—So, likewise, are “the Elements of the Philosophy of the Botanist, by Joly le Clerc,” in 2 vols.—“The History of European Plants, or Elements of practical Botany &c. according to the Method and Principles of Linné, &c. by C. Gilibert,” in 2 vols. we have seen announced, but have not met with any account of its character.—We have also seen announced four fasciculi of “Flora Atlantica, sive Historia Plantarum quæ in Atlantæ, Agro Tunetano et Algeriensis crescunt, Autore Renato Desfontaines, Inst. Nat. Scien. Gal. Socio, &c.” On this work considerable praise is bestowed, for the attention and accuracy with which the author has investigated the characters of each species of plants cultivated in Barbary, for pleasure or utility; the perspicuity

perspicuity of his descriptions; and the importance of his accompanying remarks and observations. — During the year 1798, likewise, M. Carmoy has published “an Essay on the electrical Motion of the Fluids in the Capillary Vessels;” MM. Parmentier and Deyeux, an elaborate “Essay on the Blood;” C. Laurent, “a Chemical Memoir on the Tetanus of the Wounded;” C. L. Dumas, “a methodical System of the Nomenclature and Classification of the Muscles of the Human Body;” professor Pinel, a treatise “on philosophical Nosography, or Nosology;” and C. Boyveau, “an Essay on the physical and moral Disorders of Women.”

In the list of French publications belonging to the departments of History, Biography and Travels, we meet with “An Essay on the History of the Human Species, by C. A. Walckenaer.” The object of this work is to produce a rational and philosophical history of man, from his incipient state, through the different degrees of progressive civilisation, to the present stage of society, divided into different periods; and to point out the nature of that period to which we are immediately approaching. It displays much information and good sense, but not unmixed with fanciful speculation. The greater part of his readers may receive profit from the author’s labours; and the more informed will be amused by them. — The “Summary of the History of the Hebrews, from the time of Moses to the Reduction of Jerusalem by the Romans, by C. Mentelle,” contains only those parts of the Jewish history, against the credibility of which unbelievers in divine revelation have not thought fit to enter their protest.

The miraculous incidents he has chosen to omit, or, when received, to explain them from natural causes. — “The History of those celebrated Revolutions which have changed the Face of Empires,” in 3 vols, begins with the conspiracy of Arbaces against Sardanapalus, and ends with the revolution of France. It is a selection of the most striking events in universal history, of which the narration is drawn up in a pleasing and interesting style. — C. Ballard’s “Abridgment of the History of Republics, ancient and modern,” in 4 vols. is conducted with judgment, and written, like the last-mentioned article, in easy and pleasing language. It delineates the origin, organisation, and, in the instances in which they no longer exist, the causes of the decline and fall of those forms of government, commencing with the Grecian republics, and concluding with an impartial account of the French revolution. — “The History of the French Republic, from the Dissolution of the National Convention to the conclusion of Peace between France and the Emperor, by Ant. Fantin-Des-Odoards,” in 2 vols. is a proper continuation of the author’s “Philosophical History of the French Revolution,” noticed in our Register for the year 1796, and deserving of the same favourable reception which has been paid to that work. It is a repository of many important documents which we have not seen in the labours of other annalists, and abounds in instruction and amusement. — The same author has published “the Reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.” in 5 vols; which work is highly commended in the foreign reviews, for its philosophical spirit, impartiality, and easy pleasing style, and for the curious details

and interesting particulars with which it furnishes us.—The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth volumes of “a History of the Revolution in France, by two Friends to Liberty,” are the continuation of a minute, impartial, and well-written work, noticed in our Registers for the years 1792 and 1797.—“The Campaigns of the French during the Revolution, by A. Liger,” volume I. is the commencement of a well-digested and well-authenticated work, which will prove of material service to future historians.—So, likewise, will the “History of the Siege of Lyons, of the Events which preceded, and the Disasters which followed, and of their causes, secret, general, and particular, from 1789 to 1796,” in 2 vols; and the “History of the Prisons of Paris and the Departments, containing valuable Memoirs, &c. by C. Nougant,” in 4 vols.—The “Enquiry into the systematic and precise Geography of the Ancients, tending to illustrate the History of ancient Geography, by Gosselin, Member of the National Institute,” in 2 vols. constitutes a work of very considerable merit, which richly deserves the attention of the learned world. It affords ample evidence of the author’s erudition, persevering industry, and accurate investigation, and offers desirable aid to those who wish to trace the progress of the ancient navigators and travellers through the different regions which they visited, and in ascertaining the limits of their discoveries.—The “Memoir on the three Departments of Corcyra, Ithaca, and the Egean Sea, by the Citizens Darbois, Brothers, Officers of the Staff of the Army of Italy,” contains a well-written historical detail of those conquests, a particular description of their present

state and condition, and judicious remarks on their importance to any country that may retain the possession of them.—The “Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, by P. Barral,” in 2 vols. is an abridgment of the great dictionary of Pittiscus, executed with judgment, and useful to classical as well as curious readers.—The “Essay on the Antiquities of the North, and the ancient Northern Languages, by Charles Pougens,” contains much curious and valuable information, and presents us with desirable illustrations of writers, with whose works the learned of modern times are but little acquainted. He appears to have engaged in his researches, *con amore*; and, from the specimen before us, we have reason to conclude that his future labours will throw considerable light on the manners, the superstition, and the literature of the ancient inhabitants of the north.—Among articles belonging to antiquities, likewise, the French press has produced “Gallic Origins, or those of the ancient Nations of Europe, derived from their real Source, being Researches on the Tongue, Origin, and Antiquities of the Celto-Britons of Armorica, by Latour D’Auvergne;” “The ancient Gallery, or a Collection of the chief ancient Works of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting,” No. I. folio, with eight prints, representing the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva at Athens;” “The Museum at Florence, or a Collection of Gems, Statues, Medals, &c. in the Gallery of the Grand-duke of Tuscany, drawn and engraved by V. A. David, with explanations by Mulot,” vol. IV.; “The Museum of French Monuments, or a chronological Collection of Carvings, Statues in Marble and in Bronze, Basso Relievos, and Tombs

Tombs of celebrated Men and Women, which may serve to illustrate the History of France, by A. Lacroix," part I. containing Egyptian and Grecian monuments, chiefly brought to France in the reign of Francis I.; the tenth volume of "The Antiquities of Herculaneum," by David; and "A Collection of the Costume, civil and military, of ancient Nations, with their Furniture, and the interior Decoration of their Houses, taken from ancient Monuments, and accompanied with a Description derived from ancient Authors, drawn, engraved, and illustrated by N. X. Willemin," part I. in small folio. — "The History of those illustrious Men who have done honour to France by their talents and virtues, arranged according to the days of the year," in 4 vols. consists, chiefly, of biographical notices of modern characters, in public and private life, deserving of being held out as examples to the rising generation. The subjects are judiciously selected; and the manner in which they are executed is creditable to the literary abilities of the compiler. — "The Life of Voltaire, accompanied with Anecdotes illustrative of his private Hours, by C. Duverney," is represented in the Paris reviews to be more general and more amusing than the biographical treatises either of Deluchet or Condorcet. — "The Life of Lazarus Hoche, General of the Armies of the French Republic, by Alexander Rouffelin," in 2 vols. is drawn up with considerable skill; and, from the nature of the celebrated subject, cannot fail greatly to interest the reader. There was no need, however, for the author, in order to exact the merits of his hero, to detract from those of Pichegru. The second volume

consists wholly of Hoche's public and private correspondence with government, ministers, generals, &c.—The "Memoirs of Made-moiselle Hypolita Clairon, with Reflexions upon the Dramatic Art, written by herself," are highly curious and entertaining in a double point of view. They detail, in a lively and spirited manner, that will gratify readers in general, the particulars in the life of a woman, who, by the united force of genius and application, rose from a very humble situation to that of first actress on the French stage, and whom our Garrick pronounced unrivalled every where; and they contain such an account of her professional studies, and of the precepts necessary to be followed in obtaining perfection in the dramatic art, as will prove interesting to literary readers. — The "Historical Memoirs of Stephanie-Louise de Bourbon-Conti, written by herself," in 2 volumes, relate the singular and affecting adventures of a much-injured illegitimate daughter of the late prince of Conti, whose education was directed by Rousseau, according to the principles laid down in his *Emilius*. Sometimes they are so extraordinary as almost to appear to border on romance; but their truth is confirmed by authentic testimonials.—The "Biographical Sketch of Madame Ritz, Countess of Lichtenau," appears to have been written by a person who possessed genuine information respecting the origin, character, and conduct of that extraordinary woman, whose consequence and influence in the court of the late King of Prussia, are sufficiently known in the regions both of gallantry and of politics.—The new edition of "Travels in Egypt and Nubia, by Fred. Louis Norden, with Notes and Additions,

ditions, by L. Langles; Author of the *Mantchou-Tartar Alphabet*," superbly printed by Didot, in 3 vols. quarto, and illustrated with 160 engravings, will prove an acceptable present to the amateurs of geography, and to the learned world in general.—The "*Picturesque Tour through Syria, Palestine, Phœnicia, and the Lower Egypt, &c. the original Drawings by Citizen Cassas, &c.*" large folio, No. I. containing six plates, is the commencement of one of the most elegant and magnificent works which has ever issued from the French press, in respect both to typography and the accompanying embellishments. MM. Laporte du Thiel, Le Grand, and Langles, are to revise and digest the narrative part, which is designed to be comprised in three volumes, and to be illustrated with about 330 plates.—Similar to the preceding, in size and execution, is the "*Picturesque Tour through Istria and Dalmatia, the original Drawings by C. Cassas*," No. I.—IV. This work is designed to be comprised in one volume, containing about 60 engravings.—The "*Travels in Guiana and Cayenne, in 1789, and some following years, by L. M. B. Armateur*," abound in valuable and curious information respecting the history, geography, natural history, productions, political and commercial importance, and the manners of the inhabitants of those parts of the continent of South America, which will afford ample gratification to the reader. This work, and Stedman's, noticed in our Register for the year 1796, will be found reciprocally to illustrate and confirm each other in some of the most extraordinary parts of their narratives.—The "*Travels in the Interior of the United States of Ame-*

rica, by M. Ferdinand Bayard," are said by the Parisian journalists to be particularly illustrative of the private life, the occupations and amusements of the people of that country, and of the peculiarities of their different religious sects; and to contain an interesting picture of the manners and religious opinions of the aboriginal inhabitants.—Much praise, likewise, is bestowed by them on "*Travels in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides, chiefly illustrative of Sciences and the Arts, Natural History, and Manners, by B. Faujas St. Fond*," in 2 vols; "*Philosophical Travels in England and France, in 1790, &c. with an Essay on the History of the Arts in Great Britain, translated from the German, with critical Notes, &c. by Charles Pongrus*;" and, an enlarged edition, in 3 vols. of "*A Picture of modern Spain, by J. Fr. Bourgoing, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Madrid*."

The few remaining articles which we have to insert in our catalogue of French publications for the year 1798, belong to the head of classical, polite, and miscellaneous literature. In this number are "*The Letters of Plato, translated from the Greek, by A. J. Dugour, formerly Professor in the College of La Fleche*," on which the French critics bestow the praise of fidelity and elegance; and "*The Idyls of Theocritus, translated from the Greek, by C. Gail*," in 2 vols. quarto, illustrated with plates. This version of the Sicilian poet is said to be the production of one of the most eminent Greek scholars now in France, and not unworthy of the reputation which he has acquired in this branch of literature.—"*The Works of Horace, translated into French Verse, by Peter Daru*,"

Daru," in 2 vols. are stated to offer the reader, in numerous instances, a very inadequate representation of the original.—The "Phrasologia Anglo-Germanica, or a Collection of more than 50,000 Phrases selected from the best English Classics, disposed in Alphabetical Order, and faithfully translated into German, by F. W. Haussner, Professor at the Central School of the Lower Rhinish Department," evinces the great industry of the author in acquiring the English language, and will be of use to English readers in obtaining a knowledge of German. But it would have been more perfect and valuable had it been subjected to the revision of an English scholar. Many expressions which betray a foreign idiom, or which belong only to dictionaries of the vulgar tongue, would in that case have been expunged from it.—"The Travels of Antenor, in Greece and in Asia," in 3 vols. pretendedly translated, by M. Lantier, from a Greek manuscript found among the ruins of Herculaneum, are evidently written in imitation of Barthelemy's Travels of Anacharsis, to which, although not devoid of considerable merit, they are greatly inferior.—"The various Works of John James Barthelemy," in 2 vols. consist, partly of pieces which have already been published and praised for the learning and taste which they display, and partly of new pieces, and fragments, which will be received with pleasure by classical students, and readers in general. They consist of moral treatises, antiquarian investigations, literary criticisms, poems, and miscellaneous papers.—The "Miscellanies, extracted from the MSS. of Madame Necker," vol. I. consist of essays, detached thoughts, and sentiments, from the correspond-

ence and journals of the deceased, published by her husband, from which may be derived both instruction and entertainment. Prefixed to them are two characters of madame Necker, one by the editor, and another by M. Thomas, both of which contain much affectionate and warm panegyric.—We have also seen the following publications announced: "The Works of Mancini Nivernois," vols. VI, VII, and VIII.; "The complete Works of Helvetius," in 14 vols.; "The Works of Diderot, published according to his MSS. by J. A. Naigeron, of the National Institute," in 15 vols.; "Halicarnassus, Priene, Paphos, and Mount Eryx," falsely pretended to be a posthumous work of the abbé Barthelemy; "The Works of Felix de Nogaret," in 2 vols; "Spring Mornings, or different Works of Mercier of Compeigne," in 2 vols; "The Plants, a Poem, by R. R. Castell;" "The pleasing and moral Works of the Marquis of Pezai," in 2 vols; and "The Little Emigrants, or the Correspondence of some Children—a Work written to forward the Education of Youth, by Madame de Genlis," in 2 vols.

In Spain, increasing attention appears to be paid to literature in its various branches; but we have been able to obtain little more information concerning the labours of its votaries, than what may be learned from the titles of their productions, from which we select the following: "Elements of the Veterinary Art, for the Instruction of the Students in the Royal School, by D. Sigismundo Malats, chief Director of the said School;" "The modern Practice of Inoculation, with a brief Account of its Origin and present State, particularly

cularly in Spain, by Dr. Timetes O-Scalan;” “The Practice of Criminal Proceedings deduced from Principles, by D. Juan Alvarez Pofadilla;” “The Criminal Code and Practice, according to the Laws of Spain, by D. Vincente Vizcaino Perez,” in 3 vols; “An Historical Summary of the Kingdom of Arragon, from its first Sovereign down to its Union with Castile,” in 2 vols; “A History of the Imperial Canal in Arragon, from the Time when the Emperor Charles V. began its Construction, down to the present Time, &c.” vol I.; “A Plan of Education, or Exposition of a new Method of studying Languages, Geography, Chronology, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, &c. by D. Juan Antonio Gonzales Canaveras;” “Tracts on Mathematics, composed for the Instruction of the Pupils of the Academy of the Royal Observatory at Madrid, by D. Joseph Radon,” in 2 vols; “A faithful and apologetical Account of the Antiquity and Discovery of the Batuefias, a species of Savages living in the Mountains, by B. Thomas Gonzales de Manuel, Presbyter;” “A chronological and genealogical History of the Origin of the Spanish Nobility, of their Antiquity, Clases, and

Distinctions, with the Series of Succession of the principal Families in the Kingdom, &c.” in 8 vols. quarto; and “The Works of Sappho, Erinna, Alceus, Simonides, &c. translated from the Greek into Spanish Verse, by D. Joseph, and D. Bernabé Canga Arguelles.” To the preceding might be added the titles of a variety of short medical treatises, poems, plays, novels, and entertaining miscellanies.

In Portugal, likewise, laudable efforts are making to banish ignorance and sloth, and to emulate the improvements in other European countries. And in this patriotic undertaking, the members of the Royal Academy at Lisbon, founded in the year 1779, by the Duke de Lafoens, uncle to the present queen, have shown themselves eminently conspicuous. The first volume of their “Memoirs,” printed in the year 1797, abounds in curious and valuable papers, relative to Portuguese literature, natural philosophy, natural history, astronomy, and pure mathematics; from the dissemination of which, together with other numerous useful works printed and published under their inspection, a happy change may be fairly augured in the character and manners of the Portuguese.

THE END.

